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A·H·GREEN HIS BOOK

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THE
Historical Register,

CONTAINING

An Impartial RELATION of all
TRANSACTIONS, both *Civil* and *Mi-*
litary, Foreign and Domestick.

WITH A

Chronological Diary

OF

The most Remarkable EVENTS and
Publick OCCURRENCES.

VIZ.

Affairs of the several Nations of *EUROPE*,
Births, Marriages, Deaths, Removals, Promotions,
&c. that happen'd from the last Day of *July*,
1714, to the first Day of *January*, 1716; being
the first Seventeen Months of the Reign of King
GEORGE.

Together with

The Characters and Parentage of Persons of
eminent Rank, who departed this Life, during that
Time.

In Two VOLUMES.

LONDON: Printed, and Sold by C. ~~Meere~~ in the
Old Baily; C. King in *Westminster-Hall*; R. Cossing
and J. Pemberton in *Fleet-street*; F. Fayram in *Corn-*
hill; and J. Peele in *Pater-noster Row.* 1724.

THE
Historical Register,

CONTAINING

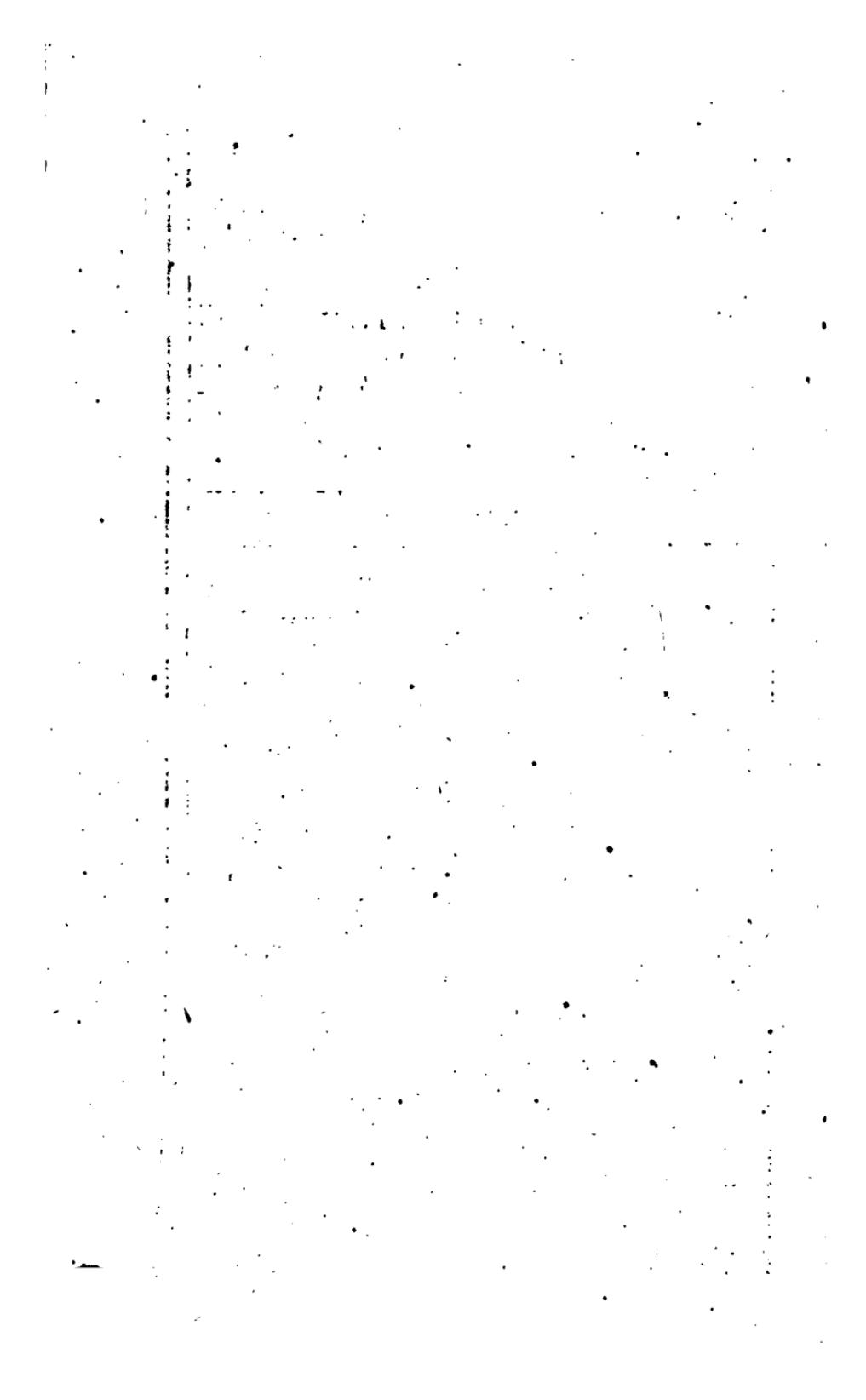
An Impartial RELATION of all
TRANSACTIONS, both *Civil* and *Mili-*
tary, Foreign and *Domestick*, that hap-
pen'd during the first Seventeen Months
of the Reign of King *GEORGE*.

VOLUME I.

Wherein is contain'd,

- I. The Introduction, giving an Account of the Settlement of the Succession to the Crown in the most Illustrious House of *Hanover*; and of Queen *Anne's* Sickness and Death.
- II. Proceedings of the Second Session of the Fourth Parliament of *Great Britain*, being the last of Queen *Anne's* Reign.
- III. The Proclaiming of King *George*; his Journey from *Hanover*, Arrival in *England*, Entry into *London*, Coronation, &c.
- IV. Memorials, &c. relating to the Demolition of *Dunkirk*, and the Canal and Port which the *French King* intended to make at *Mardyke*.
- V. Proceedings of the Fifth Parliament of *Great Britain* (being the First of King *George's* Reign) 'till January 9, 1716, where the Quarterly *Historical Registers* began.
- VI. Abstract of the Report of the Committee of Secrecy.
- VII. Articles of Impeachment against *Robert Earl of Oxford*, and *Earl Mortimer*.

LONDON: Printed, and Sold by *C. Meere* in the
Old Bailey. M.DCC.XXIV.



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THE

P R E F A C E.

HE following Sheets are intended as an Addition to the *Historical Registers* already publish'd; and to render that Work a compleat Narrative of all the remarkable Occurrences that have happen'd during the whole Reign of his present Majesty King **GEORGE**, to this Time. For that Undertaking not having been attempted till the Beginning of the Year 1716, the remarkable Events of the first Seventeen Months of the King, computing from the Death of Queen **ANNE**, remain unaccounted for in our former

The Preface.

mer Collections : To supply therefore that Defect, these Volumes are offer'd to the Publick ; in the perusing whereof, the Reader will find the same Method has been follow'd, as in the compiling of the former *Registers*, and the same Impartiality likewise observ'd in the Narrative Part thereof, by barely relating Matters of Fact, without making any Descant thereon, either of Commendation or Reprehension. The Actions are related, the Actors only mention'd, and the Reader left to judge, whether worthy of Blame or Praise.

To convince the Publick of this Truth, it will suffice to inform them, that these Volumes have been collected and compiled by the same Person as the thirty-three *Registers* already publish'd ; and it would be unreasonable to suspect him of swerving

The Preface.

swerving from a Method, which a Nine Years Experience had taught him was acceptable to the Publick.

That the Reader may not be surpriz'd, at not finding in this Work some of the most memorable Events of the Year 1745, particularly, that there is little or no Mention made of the Rebellions that then broke out in *England* and *Scotland*, nor of the Death of *Lewis XIV.* King of *France*, or the Consequences attending it in that Kingdom, and some other Affairs of less Moment ; it will be necessary to apprise him beforehand, that he will find those Matters related in the *First*, and in some of the following *Registers* : For Part of those Transactions falling within the Time we then undertook to write of, we consider'd that our Relations would have been imperfect, had we not gone somewhat

The Preface.

what back, and taken Notice of the Rise of those Affairs, whose Progress and Conclusion it was of necessity for us to mention. But tho' they are omitted in these Volumes, the Reader will, in their proper Places, find them referr'd to in the former Registers, of which these Volumes are to be deem'd a Part.



THE



THE INTRODUCTION.

INTENDING to write the History of the Reign of his present Majesty King George, from the Time of his Accession to the Throne, to the Beginning of the Year 1716, at which Time the *Historical Register* No 1. begins that History, it will be requisite, for the more perfect Understanding of several Transactions we shall have Occasion to mention, to premise, not only some Occurrences that happen'd during the later End of the preceding Reign, but also to take Matters somewhat higher, and shew how the Succession to the Imperial Crown of these Kingdoms came to be settled in the illustrious House of Hanover: Which Transactions, not being properly Part of the Reign we are going to write, yet absolutely necessary to be known for the Reason above mention'd, shall, together with some others of the like Nature, be the Subject of this Introduction.

First then, it will be necessary to shew, how the Crown of these Realms came to devolve on his present Majesty King George. In the Year 1700, upon the Death of *William Duke of Gloucester*, the only surviving Issue of the Body of the late Queen, then Princess *Anne of Denmark*, King *William III*, having, in a Speech to both Houses of Parliament, recommended to them to settle the Succession to the Crown in the Protestant Line, in Case of his own Death, and after the Decease of the Princess

A

Anne

Anne of Denmark without Issue of her Body, the Parliament did thereupon in the same Session draw up a Bill, entitled, *An Act for the farther Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject*, which receiv'd the Royal Assent June 12, 1701; whereby it is declar'd and enacted,

I. **T**HAT the most excellent Princess *Sophia*, Electress, and Duchess Dowager of Hanover, Daughter to the most excellent Princess *Elizabeth*, late Queen of *Bohemia*, eldest Daughter of King *James I.* of happy Memory, be, and is hereby declar'd, to be the next in Succession in the Protestant Line to the Crown of *England, France and Ireland*, after his Majesty, and the Princess *Anne of Denmark*, and that for Default of Issue of the said Princess *Anne*, and of his Majesty respectively, the said Crown and Regal Government, &c. shall remain to the said Princess *Sophia*, and the Heirs of her Body, being Protestants.

II. Provided, that all Persons who may inherit the laid Crown by Virtue of this Limitation, and are, or shall be reconcil'd to, or hold Communion with the Church of *Rome*, or profess the Popish Religion, or marry a Papist, shall be subject to the Incapacities of the Act, *Anno 1 W. & M. Sess. 2. cap. 2.* entitled, *An Act for declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subjects, and for settling the Succession of the Crown*: And that every King and Queen of the Realm, who shall come to the Crown by Virtue of this Act, shall take the Coronation-Oath, made *1 W. & M. Sess. 1. cap. 6.* and make, subscribe, and repeat the Declaration in the before-mention'd Act, *1 W. & M. Sess 2. cap. 2.*

III. And for farther securing our Religion, Laws, and Liberties, from and after the Death of his Majesty, and the Princess *Anne of Denmark*, and in Default of Issue of the said Princess and his Majesty respectively, it is enacted,

i. That

1. That whatsoever shall hereafter come to the Crown, shall join in Communion with the Church of *England*, as by Law establish'd.
2. That in Case the Crown shall hereafter come to any Person not being a Native of *England*, this Nation shall not be oblig'd to engage in any War, for Defence of any Dominions or Territories not belonging to the Crown of *England*, without the Consent of Parliament.
3. That no Person who shall hereafter come to the Crown, shall go out of *England*, *Scotland*, or *Ireland*, without Consent of Parliament. [Note, This Clause is repeal'd by 1 Geo. cap. 51. as shall be shewn hereafter]
4. That after the Limitation by this Act shall take Effect, all Things relating to the Well-govern-ing of this Kingdom, properly cognizable in the Privy Council, shall be transacted there; and all Resolutions shall be sign'd by such of the Privy Council as shall advise and assent to the same. [This Clause is likewise repeal'd by 4 & 5 Anne, cap. 8. entitled, *An Act for an Union of the two Kingdoms of England and Scotland.*]
5. That after the said Limitation shall take Effect, no Person born out of *England*, *Scotland*, or *Ireland*, or the Dominions thereunto belonging, (altho' Naturaliz'd, or made a Denizen) except such as were born of *English* Parents, shall be capable to be of the Privy Council, or Member of either House of Parliament, or to enjoy any Office or Place of Trust, Civil or Military, or to have any Grant of Lands from the Crown, to himself, or to any others in Trust for him.
6. That no Persons who has an Office or Place of Profit under the King, or receives a Pension from the Crown, shall be capable of serving as a Member of the House of Commons. [This Clause is also repeal'd by the Union Act above-mention'd.]

IV. That after the said Limitation, &c. Judges Commissions be made, *Quamdiu se bene gererint*, and their Salaries ascertain'd and establish'd; but

upon the Address of both Houses of Parliament, it may be lawful to remove them.

V. That no Pardon under the Great Seal of *England*, be pleadable to an Impeachment by the Commons in Parliament.

VI. And that all the Laws and Statutes of this Realm for securing the establish'd Religion, and the Rights and Liberties of the People, shall be ratify'd and confirm'd.

After the passing of this Act, the King order'd it to be fairly engross'd, and seal'd with the Great Seal of *England*, and appointed *Charles Gerard*, Earl of *Macclesfield*, to carry it to the Court of *Hanover*, and there present it to her Royal Highness, taking with him, at the same Time, the whole Habits and Ornaments of the Noble Order of the Garter, for *George-Lewis*, Elector, (now our most gracious Sovereign) who had been just before elected a Knight-Companion.

Soon after Queen *Anne's* Accession to the Throne, she order'd the Princess *Sophia* to be pray'd for, in the Prayer for the Royal Family; and the more firmly to secure the Succession in the Protestant Line, did, in the Parliament holden in the 4th and 5th Years of her Reign, give the Royal Assent to two farther Acts, viz. *An Act for naturalizing the said Princess Sophia, and the Issue of her Body*; and the other, entitled, *An Act for the greater Security of her Majesty's Person and Government, and of the Succession of the Crown of England in the Protestant Line*; and of this last Act, 'tis necessary to give the following Abstract.

I. **F**OR the better Security of her Majesty's Person and Government, and the Succession in the Protestant Line, &c. enacted, That if any Person after the 25th of March 1706, shall maliciously, advisedly, and directly, by writing, printing, &c. affirm, that our Sovereign Lady the Queen, that now is, is not lawful or righful Queen of these Realms, or that the pretended Prince of *Wales*, &c. hath

hath any Right to the Crown, &c. or any Person, otherwise than according to the Acts of 1 W. & M. cap. 2. and 12 W. 3. cap. 2. declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and settling the Succession, &c. and for the farther Limitation of the Crown, &c. or that the Kings or Queens of *England*, are not able, by Authority of Parliament, to make Laws, &c. of sufficient Force to bind the Crown of this Realm, and the Inheritance and Government thereof, such Person shall be guilty of High Treason, &c.

II. Any Person that shall, after the said 25th of March, maliciously and directly, by preaching, teaching, or advised speaking, maintain, that her said Majesty is not lawful or rightful Queen of these Realms, &c. or that the pretended Prince of Wales, or any other Person, &c. have any Right to the Crown, &c. otherwise than according to the aforesaid Acts, &c. or that the Kings and Queens of *England*, &c. with Authority of Parliament, are not able to make Laws of sufficient Force to limit the Crown, &c. such Persons convicted, shall incur the Penalty of *Primumire*, mention'd 16 R. 2.

III. No Person to be prosecuted on this Act for Words spoken, unless Information be given on Oath, &c. within three Days after the Words spoken; and such Offence to be prosecuted within three Months after Information; and no Conviction, but by the Oaths of two credible Witnesses.

IV. That this present Parliament, or any other to be call'd hereafter by her Majesty, her Heirs, &c. shall not be dissolv'd by the Demise of her Majesty, her Heirs, &c. but to continue, and impower'd, if sitting at the Time of such Demise, immediately to act notwithstanding, &c. for six Months, and no longer, unless prorogu'd or dissolv'd by the Person to whom the Crown comes, according to the Limitations aforesaid; and if prorogu'd, than to sit upon that Day, to which so prorogu'd, and continue for the Residue of the said six Months, unless sooner prorogu'd or dissolv'd, &c.

V. If a Parliament is in being at the Death of her Majesty, her Heirs, &c. but happens to be separated by Adjournment, &c. such Parliament to meet immediately, and act notwithstanding for six Months, and no longer; unless sooner prorogu'd, or dissolv'd, as aforesaid.

VI. In case no Parliament is in being at the Time of such Demise, that has met and sat, then the last preceding Parliament to convene and continue as aforesaid, &c. but subject to be prorogu'd, &c.

VII. Nothing in this Act to extend to alter or abridge the Queen's Power, her Heirs, &c. to prorogue or dissolve Parliaments, nor to repeal the Act made 6 & 7 W. 3. cap. 2. (*for the frequent meeting and calling of Parliaments*) but to be in Force in every Thing not inconsistent with the Direction of this Act.

VIII. The Privy Council at her Majesty's Demise, &c. not to be dissolv'd, but to act for six Months after, unless sooner determin'd by the next Successor, &c. nor the Lord Chancellor, Keeper, President, Privy Seal, High Admiral, or any the Great Officers of the Household, &c. nor any Civil or Military Employments within *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, &c. *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Alderney*, or *Sark*, or Plantations, to be void, but continue for six Months after such Demise, &c.

IX. The Great Seal, Privy Seal, Privy Signet, and all other Seals, &c. at her Majesty's Demise, to be used as the respective Seals of the Successor, until contrary Orders.

X. The Privy Council, at the Time of her Majesty's Demise, &c. to cause the next Protestant Successor to be proclaim'd in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, &c. and upon Neglect, or Refusal, such Members and Officers to be guilty of High Treason, &c.

XI. For continuing the Administration of the Government in the Name of such next Protestant Successor, (that may happen to be out of this Kingdom at the Time of her Majesty's Demise) until her or his Arrival, the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Lord Chancellor or Keeper, Lord High Treasurer,

surer, Lord President of the Council, Lord Privy Seal, Lord High Admiral, and Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, at that Time being, to be Lords Justices of *Great Britain*, and impower'd in the Name of such Successor to act as if present, &c.

XII. That the Person, who by the Limitations aforesaid, is next to succeed to the Crown, &c. is impower'd at any Time, during her Majesty's Life, by three Instruments under Hand and Seal, revocable at Pleasure, to nominate so many Persons, natural born Subjects of *England*, to be added to the aforesaid Lords Justices, to act as fully, as if herein particularly nam'd, the major Part assembled, not to be less than five, &c.

XIII. The said three Instruments shall be transmitted into *Great Britain* to the next Successor's Resident, whose Credentials are to be inroll'd in Chancery, and to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, &c. close seal'd up, and to be severally put into several Covers, to be severally seal'd up, with three several Seals of the said Resident, Archbishop, and Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, &c. each to have one lodg'd in their Hands; and if the said Nomination is to be revok'd, then the said Instruments to be deliver'd up by the Persons in whose Custody soever they happen to be; which, after her Majesty's Demise, &c. shall immediately be open'd and read before the Privy Council, and afterwards inroll'd, &c.

XIV. The Persons with whom the said Instruments are deposited, their Executors, &c. or any other in whose Custody they shall happen to be, opening the said Instruments, or neglecting to produce them before the Privy Council, incur a *Premunire*, as inflicted by the said Statute of *Premunire*.

XV. One of the said Instruments produc'd before the Privy-Council, shall be as effectual as all; and if there be no Nomination, then the Lords Justices aforesaid, or any five, are invested with the Power above-mention'd.

XVI. Any Nomination already made by the Successor, signify'd by such Instruments deposited as

aforesaid, &c. shall be as effectual for constituting the Persons so nominated Lords Justices of *England*, to be Lords Justices of *Great Britain*, as if such Nomination were made pursuant to this Act.

XVII. The Lords Justices not to dissolve the Parliament order'd to sit, without express Direction from such succeeding Queen or King; nor to give the Royal Assent to any Bill, &c. for repealing or altering the Act made 13 & 14 Car. II. *viz.* *An Act for the Uniformity of Publick Prayer, &c.* on Penalty of High Treason, &c.

XVIII. The Lords Justices before they act, to take the Oaths express'd in 3 W. & M. cap. 8, and the Oath in this Act, before the Privy Council; and all the Members of both Houses of Parliament, Privy Council, &c. and all Officers and Persons in Places and Employments, &c. continu'd by this Act, are to take the last mention'd Oath.

XIX. The Persons that shall be Lords Justices by this Act, to be Persons deem'd as executing Offices of Trust, &c. and requir'd to do all Acts requisite by the Laws, &c. to qualify themselves.

XX. After the Demise of her Majesty without Issue of her Body, instead of the Oath appointed to be taken by the Act of the First of her Majesty's Reign, cap. 22, the Oath mention'd in this Act to be taken, &c.

XXI. The next succeeding Queen or King, affixing any Seal to any Writing, &c. before their Arrival in *Great Britain*, to execute any Regal Act, &c. the same to be as effectual, as if pass'd under the Great Seal of *Great Britain*, &c.

XXII. If after her Majesty's Demise, before the Arrival of any succeeding Queen, or King, in *Great Britain*, the Lords Justices call a Parliament, by Writs Testid in their Names; such Parliament not to be dissolv'd by such Arrival, but shall proceed after without new Summons.

XXIII. If any the aforesaid seven Officers, other than the Lord Treasurer, be in Commission at her Majesty's Demise, the First Commissioner to be

one of the Lords Justices of Great Britain, &c. if there be no Lord Treasurer, and the Office of Treasurer of the Exchequer shall be in Commission, then the First Commissioner to be one of the Lords Justices.

XXIV. That after the Dissolution of this present Parliament, no Persons who have any Office or Place, &c. whatsoever under the Crown, in their own Name, or in others in Trust, a Commissioner, Secretary or Receiver of Prizes, &c. or Controller of Accounts of the Army, or Commissioner of Transports, or sick and wounded, Wine Licenses, nor Agent of any Plantation, or Commissioner of the Navy in any the Out-Parts, or any Pensions from the Crown during Pleasure, shall be Members in any Parliament hereafter.

XXV. Persons chosen Members after the Dissolution of this Parliament, accepting any Office of Profit from the Crown, during Continuance as Members, their Election to be void, and a new Writ issu'd, &c. yet capable of being elected again.

XXVI. To prevent, for the future, too great a Number of Commissioners for executing Offices, no greater Number shall be constituted, than have been employ'd at some Time before the 1st Day of this present Session.

XXVII. This Act not to extend to any Member being an Officer in the Navy, or Army, who shall receive any new or other Commission, &c.

XXVIII. Persons hereby declar'd incapable to vote in any Parliament hereafter, and afterwards return'd as Members, &c. such Election to be void; and if they presume to sit or vote, to forfeit 500l.

All the former Acts for settling the Succession to the Crown of England in the Protestant Line, were confirm'd, and thereby extended to Scotland, by the second Article of the Act for an Union of the two Kingdoms of England and Scotland; which receiv'd the Royal Assent in the fifth Year of her late

late Majesty's Reign. The said second Article is as follows:

II. That the Succession to the Monarchy of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain*, and of the Dominions thereunto belonging, after her most Sacred Majesty, and in Default of Issue of her Majesty, be, remain, and continue to the most excellent Princess *Sophia*, Electress, and Duchess Dowager of *Hanover*, and the Heirs of her Body, being Protestants, upon whom the Crown of *England* is settled, by an Act of Parliament made in *England* in the 12th Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King *William III*, entitled, *An Act for the farther Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject*. And that all Papists, and Persons marrying Papists, shall be excluded from, and for ever incapable to inherit, possess, or enjoy the Imperial Crown of *Great Britain*, and the Dominions thereunto belonging, or any Part thereof: And in every such Case, the Crown and Government shall from Time to Time, descend to, and be enjoy'd by such Person, being a Protestant, as should have inherit'd and enjoy'd the same, in Case such Papist, or Person marrying a Papist, was naturally dead, according to the Provision for the Descent of the Crown of *England*, made by another Act of Parliament in *England*, in the first Year of the Reign of their late Majesties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, entitled, *An Act declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and settling the Succession of the Crown*.

These Extracts are a sufficient Proof of his Majesty's undoubted Title to the Crown of these Realms, and therefore 'twas necessary to give them. The Princess *Sophia*, indeed, must have succeed'd the late Queen, had not Death prevent'd her but few Days before, viz. on the 8th of June, on the Evening of which Day, as she was taking the Air in the Garden of the Palace of *Herisayen*, she was seiz'd with a Fit of an Apoplexy, and dy'd in the

the Arms of the Electoral Princess, (now Princess of *Wales*) and the Countess of *Pickbourg*, who were walking with her, before any other Person could come up to her Assistance. She was the 5th and youngest Daughter of *Frederick V.* Elector Palatine of the *Rhine*, King of *Bohemia*, and of *Elizabeth of England*, only Daughter of *James I.* and born at the *Hague*, *October 3, 1630*, so that she was 83 Years, 8 Months, and 5 Days old, when she expir'd.

Some short Time before her Death, Baron *Schutz*, Envoy from the Elector of *Brunswick*, deliver'd a Memorial to the Ministry here, demanding, that the then Duke of *Cambridge*, now Prince of *Wales*, might have his Writ of Summons to Parliament; a plain Proof of the Duke's Intention to come over into *England*, which the Court here highly resented, as appears by the following Letters which the Queen wrote to the Princess *Sophia*, and that Duke, which are as follows.

The Queen's Letter to the Princess Sophia.

Madam, Sister, Aunt,

Since the Right of Succession to my Kingdoms has been declar'd to belong to you, and your Family, there have always been disaffected Persons, who, by particular Views of their own Interest, have enter'd into Measures to fix a Prince of your Blood in my Dominions, even whilst I am yet living. I never thought, till now, that this Project would have gone so far, as to have made the least Impression on your Mind; but as I have lately perceiv'd, by publick Rumours which are industriously spread, that your Electoral Highness is come into this Sentiment, it is of Importance, with respect to the Succession of your Family, that I should tell you, such a Proceeding will infallibly draw along with it, some Consequences that will be dangerous to the Succession itself, which is not secure any other Ways, than as the Prince who actually wears the Crown, maintains her Authority and Pre-rogative. There are here (such is our Misfortune)

a great many People that are seditiously dispos'd; so I leave you to judge what Tumults they may be able to raise, if they should have a Pretext to begin a Commotion. I perswade myself therefore, you will never consent that the least Thing should be done, that may disturb the Repose of me or my Subjects.

Open your self to me with the same Freedom I do to you, and propose whatever you think may contribute to the Security of the Succession, I will come into it with Zeal, provided that it do not derogate from my Dignity, which I am resolv'd to maintain. I am, with a great deal of Affection,
Oc.

St. James's,
May 19, 1714.

Superscrib'd,
To my Sister and Aunt, Electress
Dowager of Brunswick and
Lunenburgh.

*The Queen's Letter to the (then) Duke of Cambridge,
was to this Effect.*

Cousin,

AN Accident which has happen'd in my Lord Paget's Family, having hinder'd him from setting forward so soon as he thought to have done, I can not defer any longer letting you know my Thoughts, with Respect to the Design you have of coming into my Kingdoms. As the Opening of this Matter ought to have been first to me, so I expected you would not have given Ear to it, without knowing my Thoughts about it: However, this is what I owe to my own Dignity, the Friendship I have for you, and the Electoral House to which you belong, and the true Desire I have that it may succeed to my Kingdoms; and this requires of me that I should tell you, that nothing can be more dangerous to the Tranquillity of my Dominions, and the Right of Succession in your Line, and consequently more disagreeable to me,

me, than such a Proceeding at this Juncture. I am, with a great deal of Friendship,

St. James's,
May 19, 1714.

Your very affectionate Cousin,

ANNE R.

Superscrib'd,
To the Duke of Cambridge.

At the same Time the Lord High Treasurer wrote the following Letter to the (then) Elector of Brunswick.

May it please your Royal Highness,
THO' I expect Mr. Harley every Moment in return from your Court, and thereby shall have another Opportunity of doing myself the Honour to present your Royal Highness with my most humble Duty, and the Assurance of my utmost Service; yet I cannot slip this Occasion of the Queen's Messenger attending your Royal Highness with her Majesty's Letter, to lay myself at your Feet. I have no Enemy that knows me, who is not just enough to allow me to be inviolably devoted to your Succession, nothing coming into Competition with that, because I know I please the Queen, when I am zealous for the Service of your Serene House. I hope therefore I shall find Credit with your Royal Highness, when I humbly lay my sincere Opinion before you. The Queen is most heartily for your Succession: If there be any Thing which may render it more secure, which is consistent with her Majesty's Safety, it will be accomplish'd. It is not the eager Desires of some, nor what flows from the Advice of others, whose Discontents, perhaps, animate their Zeal, can balance the Security you have in the Queen's Friendship, and the dutiful Affection of all her faithful Subjects; for as I am sure your Royal Highness's great Wisdom would not chuse to rule by a Party, so you will not let their narrow Measures be the Standard of your Government. I doubt not but the Accident that happen'd about the Writ, may be

be improv'd to encrease the most perfect Friendship between the Queen and your most serene Family. I will study to do every Thing to demonstrate the profound Veneration and Respect wherewith I am,

May it please your Royal Highness,

Your Royal Highness's

Most dutiful, most humble,

and most obedient Servant,

OXFORD.

There was a fourth Letter on the same Subject, *viz.* from the Queen to the Elector of Brunswick, which, for Reasons unknown to us, it was never thought fit to publish.

Upon the News of the Death of the Princess *Sophia*, an Order was made at the Council Chamber at Whitehall, for altering in the Book of Common Prayer these Words, *The Princess Sophia*, into the Words, *The Elector of Brunswick*.

The Queen herself surviv'd not the Princess *Sophia* many Days; for on the 29th of July, 1714, she found herself indispos'd with a dozing Heaviness, and a shooting Pain in her Head, upon which her Domestick Physician, Dr. *Arbuthnot*, having consulted with four others of her Majesty's Physicians in ordinary, *viz.* Dr. *Thomas Lawrence*, Sir *David Hamilton*, Dr. *Shadwell*, and Dr. *Sloane*, it was judg'd proper that her Majesty should be let Blood by cupping; accordingly Mr. *Ayme*, Surgeon, being immediately sent for, perform'd his Office, between Twelve and One in the Afternoon, in the Presence of Dr. *Arbuthnot*, Serjeant-Surgeon *Dickens*, and the Lady *Masham*, took about eight Ounces and a Half of Blood, which he observ'd was very thick; and took Notice, at the same Time, that the Queen's Eyes were dim and glassy. Her Majesty found herself somewhat better; went to Bed at the usual Hour; rested pretty well till three a-Clock in the Morning, being July 30, when she wak'd,

wak'd, and finding something lie heavy on her Stomach, and reaching to vomit, she brought up some Matter, and then compos'd herself to sleep. Towards Seven a-Clock her Majesty wak'd again, and finding herself pretty well, rose from Bed, and got her Head comb'd. This done, towards eight her Majesty went to look on the Clock, and Mrs. *Danvers*, one of the Bedchamber Women, taking Notice, that her Majesty fix'd her Eyes a long Time upon it, ask'd her, What she saw in the Clock more than ordinary? The Queen answer'd her only with turning her Head, and a dying Look; at which Mrs. *Danvers* being frighted, call'd for Help, Dr. *Arbuthnot*, and such other Physicians in Ordinary as were in waiting, judging that her Majesty was seiz'd with a Fit of an Apoplexy, caus'd her to be let Blood, which Operation Mr. *Dickens*, Serjeant-Surgeon, perform'd, and took about ten Ounces and a Half. Her Majesty came to herself again, and was pretty quiet till a little after Nine. Towards ten a-Clock, her Majesty was seiz'd with a second Fit of Heaviness and Dozing, which increas'd so much upon her, that for above an Hour she was speechles, motionless, and insensible. Those about her Majesty judging she was either dead, or near expiring, the Dutches of *Ormond*, one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber then in waiting, sent, with all Speed, a Messenger to her Consort, with this melancholy News; which being brought to the Committee of Council then assembled at the *Cock-pit*, near *Whitehall*, they immediately broke up, and went to *Kensington*. In the mean Time, Dr. *Arbuthnot*, Sir *Richard Blackmore*, and such other Physicians as happen'd to be at Hand, thought fit to give her Majesty a Vomit, which not having all the desir'd Effect, they administer'd another Medicine, propos'd by Dr. *Mead*; upon which her Majesty recover'd her Speech, and was sensible.

The Dukes of *Somerset* and *Argyle* being inform'd of the desperate Condition the Queen's Life was in, their Graces repair'd with all Speed to *Kensington*, and without being summon'd, went into the Council-

Council-Chamber, where the Lord Chancellor, the Dukes of *Shrewsbury* and *Ormond*, the three Secretaries of State, *viz.* (the Lord *Bolingbroke*, Mr. *Browne*, and the Earl of *Mar*) the Bishop of *London*, and some others, were assembled in a Committee. The Dukes of *Somerset* and *Argyle* having acquainted the Board with the Reasons that brought them thither, the Duke of *Shrewsbury* return'd them Thanks, for their Readiness to give the Council their Assistance in that nice Juncture; upon which they took their Places; and then mov'd, that the Queen's Physicians might be examin'd, and order'd to give an Account in writing of the Queen's Illness, which was done accordingly. After this, one of the Council represented, how necessary it was, in Case it pleas'd God to call the Queen to his Mercy, that the Place of Lord Treasurer should be fill'd; (for the Earl of *Oxford* had been oblig'd to resign the Staff of that high Office on the 27th of *July* in the Evening.) To which the whole Board assenting, the Duke of *Shrewsbury* was propos'd, and unanimously approv'd, as the fittest Person for that high Trust. Sir *Richard Blackmore*, Dr. *Shadwell*, Dr. *Mead*, and the other Physicians that were examin'd, having assur'd the Council that the Queen was sensible, and might be spoke to, the Lord Chancellor, with the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, and some other Lords, were order'd to attend her Majesty, and to lay before her the unanimous Opinion of the Council, upon which her Majesty said, *They could not recommend a Person she lik'd better than the Duke of Shrewsbury*; and giving him the Treasurer's Staff, bid him use it for the Good of her People. His Grace would have return'd her Majesty the Lord Chamberlain's Staff; but her Majesty desir'd he should keep them both; so that the same Nobleman was, at once, possess'd of three of the highest Places of Trust, Honour, and Profit, under the Imperial Crown of *Great Britain*; being Lord Treasurer, Lord Chamberlain, and Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*; as he was, two Days after, doubly one of the Lords Regents of *Great Britain*, both by his

Place of Lord Treasurer, and by the King's Nomination: A Circumstance hardly to be parallel'd in our History.

About three a-Clock in the Afternoon, the Queen relapsed into a kind of Lethargick or Apoplectick Fit, out of which she was hardly recover'd by the Application of the Spirit of *Sal Armoniack* to her Nostrils. Hereupon her Physicians thought fit to apply Blisters to five or six Parts of her Body; and in order to that, to get her Head shav'd; and at the same Time acquainted the Council, that her Majesty's Life was in the utmost Danger, and entirely depended on the Effect of this last Remedy. We may here take Notice, that the Duke of *Ormond* had, in all Haste, sent Mr. *Lowman*, with one of the Queen's Coaches, to fetch Dr. *Rutcliffe*; but whether that celebrated Physician thought he could do no Good, or expected to be call'd by an express Order from Council, he excus'd himself, upon Account of his having taken Physick that very Day.

In the mean Time, the Privy Council, which sat from One till about Four, and met again at Six in the Afternoon, took into Consideration the State of the Kingdom; and some severe Reflections were made on the late Administration, for leaving the Maritime Places, particularly the important Town of *Portsmouth*, unprovided both with Men and warlike Stores, and consequently uncapable to make any Defence in Case of a sudden Invasion, which might be reasonably apprehended, in Case of her Majesty's Demise. But the present Business not being to inquire into, but to mend Faults, the Council provided for the Security of the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, in the first Place, afterwards of the Maritime Towns, and last of all of *Scotland* and *Ireland*. The Duke of *Ormond* dispatch'd his Orders to the commanding Officers at *Whitehall*, for doubling the Horse and Foot-Guards; and at the same Time, two hundred Men were order'd to march, to reinforce the Garrison of the *Tower*. The Privy Council wrote a

Letter to the Lord Mayor of *London*, desiring him to take Care of the Peace of the City ; which his Lordship did immediately, by summoning the Lieutenantcy, who order'd out the Trained-Bands. The Militia of the Hamlets were also order'd out ; as were likewise the Trained-Bands of the City of *Westminster*. Orders were immediately dispatch'd to four Regiments of Horse and Dragoons, quarter'd in the adjacent Counties, to march up with all Speed to the Villages near *London*, to keep the disaffected in Awe. Brigadier *Sutton* and Captain *Cole* were sent with Orders for seven of the ten Battalions of *British* Forces, then in *Flanders*, to embark at *Ostend*, and sail for *England* with all possible Speed. On the other Hand, the Lords of the Admiralty, by Order of the Council, dispatch'd Directions for laying an Imbarco on all Shipping, and for fitting out as many Men of War as could soonest be got ready ; for which Purpose all Sea-Officers and Seamen, who were not paid off, were order'd forthwith to repair to their respective Ships at *Chatham*, *Portsmouth*, *Plymouth*, and *Sheerness* ; and Orders from Council were also dispatch'd to all the Military Officers of *Great Britain*, to repair to their respective Posts, to see that no Disturbance were offer'd to the publick Tranquillity.

Her Majesty continu'd all the Night, between the 30th and 31st of *July*, in a Kind of Lethargick Dozing, which encreas'd to such a Degree about ten a-Clock on Saturday Morning, that all her Physicians despair'd of her Life. Hereupon the Privy Council, who were just assembled, sent Orders to the Heralds at Arms, and a Troop of the Life-Guards, to be in Readines to mount at the first Warning, in order to proclaim the Elector of *Brunswick* King of *Great Britain*. At the same Time, their Lordships caus'd a Letter to be written to his Electoral Highness, to acquaint him with the extrem Danger the Queen's Life was in ; with the Measures they had taken to secure the Crown to him ; and to desire his Electoral Highness to repair with all convenient Speed to *Holland*, where a

British Squadron, that was fitting out with all possible Expedition, would attend his Electoral Highness, and bring him over, in Case it pleas'd God to call the Queen to his Mercy. This Letter, sign'd by all the Council, was that very Morning sent Express by *James Craggs*, Junior, Esq; and, at the same Time, Orders were dispatch'd to the Earl of *Strafford*, to desire the States-General to get ready to perform the Treaty of Guaranty of the Protestant Succession, if Need should require. This done, the Privy Council resum'd the Consideration of the State of the Kingdom, particularly in relation to the ill Condition of the Sea-Port Towns, and it was resolv'd to reinforce, with all Speed, the Garrison of *Portsmouth*; for which Purpose, a Draught of 600 Men, pick'd out of the Out-Pensioners of *Chelsea Hospital*, were some Days after form'd into a Regiment, commanded by Colonel *Pocock*, and such Half-Pay Officers as were next at Hand. At the same Time, the Council rightly judging, that if the Pretender's Friends stirr'd any where in *Great Britain*, 'twould be most probably in *Scotland*, their Lordships order'd Brigadier *Whet-ham* to repair thither; and the same Day appointed the Earl of *Berkeley* (formerly Lord *Dursley*) to command the Fleet.

In the mean Time, the Queen, who was generally thought, or at least reported to be, dead, gave some Signs of Life between twelve and one a-Clock, and took some Spoonfulls of Broth. Her Majesty continu'd in a dozing heavy Condition till about Six in the Afternoon, when her Pulse beating somewhat faster and higher, those about her began to entertain some Hopes. But this was but the Flair of a dying Light; for the Blisters not having the Effect that was expected, her Majesty expir'd on Sunday the first of *August*, a little after seven a-Clock in the Morning, without being able to receive the Holy *Viaticum*, which the Bishop of *London* was ready to administer to her. She dy'd in the 50th Year of her Age, being born at *St. James's* on the 6th of *February 1664*, at 39 Minutes past

Eleven at Night. Thus dy'd the most excellent Princess **ANNE STUART**, second Daughter of **James Duke of York**, afterwards King **James II.** by his first Wife the Lady **Anne**, eldest Daughter to **Edward Hyde**, Earl of **Clarendon**, Lord High Chancellor of **England**. She was christen'd at St. **James's** Palace, her eldest Sister the late Queen **MARY**, of ever glorious Memory, and the Dutches of **Monmouth**, being her Godmothers, and Dr. **Sheldon**, Lord Archbilioh of **Canterbury**, her Godfather. In the Year 1669, her Royal Highness was, for her Health, sent into **France**, and after her Return into **England**, she did not only acquire a heathful Constitution of Body, but likewise those Accomplishments of Mind, which are seldom found in a Person of so tender Years. She was, principally by the Care of Dr. **Henry Compton**, late Lord Bishop of **London**, bred up and educated in the Religion and Principles of the Church of **England**, and, together with her Sister the Lady **Mary**, confirm'd therein by the Dean of the Royal Chapel at **Whitehall** in 1676. King **Charles II.** her Uncle, to quiet the Minds of his People, who were under just Apprehensions of Popery, made it his Care to marry her to a Protestant Prince, as he had done her Sister the Lady **Mary**, and at length concluded a Marriage-Agreement with Prince **George of Denmark**, second Son to **Frederick III.** and younger Brother to **Christian V.** King of **Denmark**, to whom she was wedded the 28th of **July 1683**, in the Royal Chapel at St. **James's**, by **Henry Lord Bishop of London**. She had Issue by him, 1. A Daughter, of whom her Royal Highness was deliver'd on the 12th of **May, 1684**, and being still-born, was privately interr'd. 2. Lady **Mary**, second Daughter, born at **Whitehall** the 2d of **June, 1685**, dy'd **February 1690**. 3. Lady **Anne-Sophia**, third Daughter, was born at **Windsor** the 12th of **May, 1686**, dy'd the **February** following. 4. **William** Duke of **Gloucester**, born at the Royal Palace at **Hampton-Court**, the 24th of **July, 1689**; who, at his Baptism, was declar'd by King **William**, Duke

of Gloucester. After the Death of his Queen, King William grew more particularly fond of this hopeful young Prince, and on the 6th of February, 1696, caus'd him to be elected a Knight Companion of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; and on the 24th of July, (being his Birth-Day) he was install'd at Windsor in Person. This illustrious Youth, tho' he was but of a weak and tender Constitution, yet had a Manly Soul, and a very lively Genius. He began early with the Theory of War; understood the Terms of Fortification and Navigation; knew all the different Parts of a strong Place, and Ship of War; and could marshal a Company of Boys, who had listed themselves to attend him. He likewise took much Pleasure in Hunting, and in martial Exercises; so that in the Year 1698, being then entering the 10th Year of his Age, his Majesty thought fit to take him out of the Hands of the Lady *Fitzharding*, his Governess, and to appoint the Earl of *Marlborough* to be Governor to his Highness; and at the same Time, appointed the Bishop of *Salisbury* to be his Highness's Preceptor, having under him Mr. *Willis*, Chaplain to his Majesty, and Mr. *Prat*, Chaplain to her Royal Highness, his Mother, who taught him the Rudiments of Learning with great Success. But after all these promising Hopes, which this young Prince gave of a longer Life, and the early Virtues and good Qualities that shined in him, he was snatch'd away at the End of eleven Years and five Days, and was interr'd in *Henry the Seventh's Chapel* in *Westminster-Abbey*. 5. The Lady *Mary*, another Daughter, born at *St. James's* in *October 1690*, but dy'd soon after she was baptiz'd. 6. *George*, another Son of this Royal Pair, born at *Sion-House*, *April 1692*, but dy'd as soon as born.

Thus much it was necessary to premise by Way of Introduction; we proceed now to our intended History.



THE
Historical Register,
FROM
July 1714, to January 1716.



O sooner was the Queen expir'd, than the Lords, and others of her late Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, immediately assembled in the Royal Palace of St. James's, to whom the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor, and M. Kreyenberg Resident of Brunswick, in whose Hands, according to the Direction of the Act 4 & 5 Anne, Par. 13, (which see in the Introduction Page vii.) the three Instruments, under the Hand and Seal of his Electoral Highness of Brunswick, nominating the Persons to be added to the seven great Officers of the Kingdom, appointed to be Lords Justices, were lodg'd, produc'd the same, which were found to be written with his Electoral Highness's own Hand, and the Names were as follows:

1. Sir William Daws, Bart. Lord Archbishop of York.
2. Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury.
3. Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset.
4. Charles Paulet, Duke of Bolton.
5. William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire.
6. Henry de Grey, Duke of Kent.
7. John Campbell, Duke of Argyll.
8. James Graham, Duke of Montrose.
9. John Ker, Duke of Roxburgh.
10. Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.
11. Arthur Annesly, Earl of Anglesey.
12. Charles Howard, Earl of Carlisle.
13. Daniel Finch, Earl of Nottingham.

- 14. *Montague Venables Bertie, Earl of Abingdon.*
- 15. *Richard Lumley, Earl of Scarborough.*
- 16. *Edward Russel, Earl of Orford.*
- 17. *Charles Townshend, Lord Viscount Townshend.*
- 18. *Charles Montague, Lord Halifax.*
- 19. *William Cowper, Lord Cowper.*

The seven great Officers, on whom the Administration of the Government, during the Absence of the Successor, devolv'd, by Virtue of the Act 4 & 5 *Anno* above-mention'd, were,

- 1. *Dr. Thomas Tennison, as Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.*
- 2. *Simon Harcourt, Lord Harcourt, as Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.*
- 3. *John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, as Lord President of the Council.*
- 4. *Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury, as Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain.*
- 5. *William Legg, Earl of Dartmouth, as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.*
- 6. *Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, as First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty. And*
- 7. *Sir Thomas Parker, Kt. as Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.*

After the Opening of the above Instruments, the Lords of the Council, in Pursuance of the above-mention'd Act, caus'd the following Proclamation to be publish'd.

WHEREAS it hath pleas'd Almighty God to call to his Mercy our late Sovereign Lady Queen Anne, of blessed Memory, by whose Decease the Imperial Crowns of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, are Solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince George Elector of Brunswick-Linenburgh; we therefore the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of the Realm, being here assisted with those of her late Majesty's Privy Council, with Numbers of other principal Gentlemen of Quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of London, do now hereby, with one full Voice and Consent of Tongue and Heart, publish and proclaim, that the High and Mighty Prince, George Elector of Brunswick-Linenburgh, is now, by the Death of our late Sovereign, of happy Memory, become our only lawful and rightful Liege

Liege Lord, **G E O R G E**, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. to whom we do acknowledge all Faith and constant Obedience, with all hearty and humble Affection; beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal King **G E O R G E** with long and happy Years to reign over us. Given at the Palace at St. James's the 1st Day of August, 1714.

G O D S a v e t h e K I N G

Tho. Cantuar	Guernsey	John Wolfe
Harcourt C.	Cowper	John Poyet
Buckingham P.	Scarsdale	Thomas Onslow
Shrewsbury	Cardigan	Robert Monroe
Dartmouth C. P. S.	Granada	Geo. Beaumont
Pertimore	Bruce	Rockingham
Loudon	Stair	Carteret
Findlater	St. Albans	Bathurst
Oxford	Hay	Dundonald
Argyle	Offulston	Kilfyst
Kent	Dunmore	Tho. Frankland
Radnor	Willoughby de Broke	Sherard
Bailett	Edw. Northey	Geo. Treby
Ferrers	Rob. Raymond	Wm. Northey
Somerset	Delanoe	Al. Abercrombie
Northumberland	Hollis, L. Pelham	C. Cholmondeley
Orwold	Dunbarton	Rob. Marsham
 Roxburgh	John Byles	Jo. Middleton
Mer.	Ash. More	Hensage Finch
Sunderland	Harley	Jo. Pringle
Rochester	Nath. Gould	Ja. Scott
Northampton	Ra. Freeman	R. Edgcombe
Marshall	Ch. Ross	Wm. St. Quintin
John London	Nich. Carew	H. Walpole
Bolingbroke	John Blond	Chr. May
Halifax	J. Hynde Cotton	Chr. Wren
Oxford & Mortimer	Wm. Bateney	C. Aldworth
Mansell	Alex. Abercromby	John Pepper
Lexington	Jr. Lowther	Allen Baldwin
Lansdown	Tho. Clarges	Arch. Hutcheson
Bagett	John London	John Gape
Bekdaley	James Stanhope	William Cadogan
Guiford	Ed. Harley	R. Bruce
Smythe	H. Bogle	W. Marton
W. Bremley	John Trevor	Robert Bristow
W. Wyndham	J. Hollond	Hugh Hughes

Bingley

Bingley	R. Onslow	Hunsdon
Dorset	J. Hill	R. Rich
Lincoln	Will. Harvey	J. Montgomerie
Montague	J. Smith	The. Cavers
Berkeley	Chr. Musgrave	Mountjoy
Grafton	Ed. Southwell	Jo. Cockburne.
J. Gage	Ja. Vernon	

Pursuant to this Proclamation, the Heralds proclaim'd his present Majesty by the Style of **GEORGE**, King of Great Britain, &c. at the usual Places, with the usual Solemnity; a very great Number of the Nobility in their Coaches, the Lord Mayor, and Court of Aldermen, &c. assisting at the Ceremony.

The same Day the Lords Justices dispatch'd Orders into *Scotland*, to have the like Proclamation publish'd there, according to the Usage of that Kingdom, which was perform'd accordingly by *Archibald Campbell*, Earl of *Argyll*, then Lord Justice General of *Scotland*; the Duke of *Marlborough*, one of the Lords of the Regency, being present, and at the Head of the Procession. This was on the 4th of *August*. The Proclamation there I purposely omit, it being the same, *mutatis mutandis*, as the above Proclamation for *England*.

The like Measures were taken for proclaiming the King in *Ireland*; and the Orders of the Lords Justices arriv'd at *Dublin* on the 6th, when the King was immediately proclaim'd there, with all the Solemnities usual on such Occasions, and with the same Proclamation, *mutatis mutandis*, as above.

The Day following the Lords Justices and Council of *Ireland* issu'd out the following Proclamation, for the disarming the Papists, and seizing their Horses.

By the Lords Justices and Council of Ireland,

A P R O C L A M A T I O N.

The. Armagh, Con. Phipps, Canc.

WHEREAS by the Decease of our late Sovereign Lady Queen *Anne*, of blessed Memory, the Imperial Crowns of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, are solely and rightfully come to our Sovereign Lord *George*, by the Grace of God, King of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, &c. for preventing Dangers

gers that may arise at this Juncture from Papists, or other Persons disaffected to his Majesty's Goverment, and for preserving the publick Peace of this Kingdom, we the Lords Justices and Council, do hereby strictly charge and require all Papists licens'd to keep and wear Arms, forthwith to deliver up their respective Arms, and all Ammunition in their Possession, to the next Justice of the Peace, or Chief Magistrate where such Persons do reside, who are hereby requir'd to give a Receipt for the said Arms and Ammunition, and to keep the same till further Orders.

And we do hereby strictly command and require all Justices of the Peace, and other Officers in this Kingdom, within their several Jurisdictions, to search for, take, and seize all Arms, Armour, and Ammunition of what Kind soever, which shall be found in the Possession of all Papists not licens'd; and all reputed Papists, and other Persons suspected to be disaffected to his Majesty's Goverment, or in the Possession of any other Person or Persons in Trust for them, or any or either of them, and to return a true and particular Account thereof to the Clerk of the Council, or his Deputy, of such Arms as they shall seize pursuant to this Proclamation, with the Names of the Persons in whose Custody or Power they shall find such Arms, Armour, and Ammunition. And if any Papist or Papists, or other suspected Person or Persons, shall presume to carry or keep Arms, Armour, or Ammunition, contrary to the Intent and Meaning of this our Proclamation, we do hereby will and require all Justices of the Peace, and other Magistrates, to proceed against all such Offender and Offenders, and to put the Law in due and strict Execution.

And we farther charge, command, and require all Justices of the Peace, and other Chief Officers and Magistrates, within their several Jurisdictions, to seize and take all serviceable Horses, Geldings, and Mares that shall be found in the Possession of any Papist, reputed Papist, or suspected Person, or in the Possession of any other Person or Persons in Trust for any Papist, reputed Papist, or suspected Person, and the same to keep according to Law; and strictly to examine upon Oath all and every Person and Persons whom they shall suspect to conceal any Arms, Armour, or Ammunition, Horses, Mares, or Geldings, belonging to any Papist, reputed Papist, or suspected Person, and to do all and every

Thing

Thing that is farther requir'd in and by the Laws of this Kingdom, for the Punishment of such who shall conceal the same.

Given at the Council-Chamber in his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, the 7th Day of August, 1714.

*Will. Dublin, Kildare, Abercorn, W. Kildare, Shelburne,
Ch. Fielding, P. Savage, William Stewart, Gen. Doding,
C. O'Neil.*

GOD Save the KING.

We return now to England.

The Day the Queen dy'd, the Lords Justices being in Council at Kensington, an Order was made, for making the following Alterations in the Book of Common-Prayer, viz. instead of *Lady Queen ANNE*, read *Lord King GEORGE*; instead of *Her*, read *His*; and instead of the *Elector of Brunswick*, read *his Royal Highness the PRINCE*, &c. Let us now attend the Proceedings of the Parliament upon the Death of the Queen.

Proceedings of the Second and last Session of the Fourth Parliament of Great Britain, being the last of Queen Anne's Reign.

PURSUANT to the Act 6 *A.* cap. 7. par. 6. (whch see in the Introduction, Page iv.) the Parliament met at Westminster in the Afternoon of the very Day the Queen dy'd; but the Speaker of the House of Commons, Sir Thomas Hanmer, being absent in the Country, such of the Members of both Houses as were present, only qualify'd themselves by taking the Oaths, making and subscribing the Declaration, and taking and subscribing the Oath of Abjuration; other Members, as fast as they came up to Town, repair'd to their respective Houses to do the like, the 2d and 3d of August; as the Speaker himself, being come to Town, did on the 4th. The next Day, the Lords Justices came to the House of Peers, and sent a Message to the Commons by Sir William Oldes, Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, requiring their immediate Attendance. The Commons went up accordingly, and the Lord Chancellor, being one of the Lords Justices, in their Name, made the following Speech to both Houses of Parliament.

My

from July 1714, to January 1716. 7

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT having pleas'd Almighty God to take to himself our late most gracieous Queen, of blessed Memory, we hope that nothing has been omitted, which might contribute to the Safety of these Realms, and the Preservation of our Religion, Laws, and Liberties in this greate Conjunction. As these invaluable Blessings have been secur'd to us by those Acts of Parliament, which have settled the Succession of these Kingdoms in the most illustrious House of Hanover, we have regulated our Proceedings by those Rules which are therein prescrib'd.

The Privy Council, soon after the Demise of the late Queen, assembled at St. James's, where, according to the said Acts, the Three Instruments were produc'd and open'd, which had been deposited in the Hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Resident of Brunswick. Those, who either by their Offices, or by Virtue of these Instruments, had the Honour of being appointed Lords Justices, did, in Conjunction with the Council, immediately proceed to the proclaiming of our lawful and rightful Sovereign King George, taking, at the same Time, the necessary Care to maintain the Publick Peace.

In Pursuance of the Acts before-mention'd, this Parliament is now assembled; and we are perswaded, you all bring with you so hearty a Disposition for his Majesty's Service, and the Publick Good, that we cannot doubt of your Assistance in every Thing which may promote those great Ends.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

We find it necessary to put you in Mind, that several Branches of the Publick Revenue are expir'd by the Demise of her late Majesty; and to recommend to you, the making such Provisions, in that Respect, as may be requisite to support the Honour and Dignity of the Crown: And we assure ourselves, you will not be wanting in any Thing that may conduce to the establishing and advancing of the Publick Credit.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We forbear laying before you any Thing that does not require your immediate Consideration, not having receiv'd his Majesty's Pleasure; we shall only exhort you, with the greatest Earnestness, to a perfect Unanimity, and a firm Adherence to our Sovereign's Interest, as being the only Means to continue among us our present happy Tranquillity.

The

The Commons being return'd to their House, and their Speaker having made a Report of the Lords Justices Speech, it was resolv'd, *Nomine Contradicente*, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to condole with his Majesty, upon the sad Occasion of the Death of our late most gracious Sovereign; to congratulate his Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne; and to assure his Majesty of the utmost Assistance of this House, to support his Majesty's undoubted Right to the Imperial Crown of these Realms, against the Pretender, and all other Persons whatsoever: And also to express the impatient Desires of his faithful Commons, for his Majesty's safe Arrival and Presence in *Great Britain*; and the unanimous Resolutions of this House to maintain the Publick Credit, and effectually make good all Funds which have been granted by Parliament, for the Security of any Sums of Money, which have been, or shall be advanc'd for the Publick Service; and that they will use their utmost Endeavours, by all other Means, to make his Majesty's Reign happy and glorious.

After this, a Committee was appointed to draw up the said Address; and it was unanimously resolv'd to take the next Day into Consideration, the Lords Justices Speech to both Houses.

The same Day the House of Peers agreed upon the following Address to his Majesty.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, tho' deeply sensible of the great Loss these Nations have sustain'd by the Demise of her late Majesty, of blessed Memory, think it our Duty, at the same Time, with thankful Hearts to Almighty God, to congratulate your Majesty upon your happy and peaceable Accession to your Throne: And we do, with the utmost Loyalty and Duty, assure your Majesty of our zealous and firm Resolutions to support your undoubtedly rightful and lawful Title to the Crown, against all Enemies and Pretenders whatsoever.

Our Zeal and Affection for your Majesty's Service, engage us to exert ourselves with all Vigour and Unanimity for securing the Publick Safety; and we will always, to the utmost of our Power, maintain the Honour and Dignity of your Crown; And we do with faithful

Hearts

Hearts beseech your Majesty, as soon as possible, to give us your Royal Presence, which we are perswaded will be attended with all other Blessings to your Kingdoms.

This Address having by the Lords Justices been transmitted to the King, his Majesty was pleas'd to return this most gracious Answer.

GEORGE R.

I take this first Opportunity to return you my hearty Thanks for your Address, and the Assurances you have given me therein.

The Zeal and Unanimity you have shewn upon my Accession to the Crown, are great Encouragement to me, and I shall always esteem the Continuance of them, as one of the greatest Blessings of my Reign.

No one can be more truly sensible than I am, of the Loss sustain'd by the Death of the late Queen, whose exemplary Piety and Virtue so much endear'd her to her People, and for whose Memory I shall always have a particular Regard.

My best Endeavours shall never be wanting to repair this Loss to the Nation. I will make it my constant Care to preserve your Religion, Laws, and Liberties inviolable, and to advance the Honour and Prosperity of my Kingdoms.

I am hastening to you, according to your Desire, so affectionately express'd in your Address.

On the 6th of August, the Commons appointed the Grand Committees, for Religion, Grievances, Courts of Justice, Trade, and Privileges and Elections, came to the usual Resolutions concerning Elections, and made the customary Orders against Strangers coming into the House of Commons, &c. This done, Mr. Secretary Bremley reported from the Committee appointed to draw up an Address to be presented to his Majesty, that they had drawn up the same, which was read, and unanimously agreed to as follows:

Most gracious Sovereign,
WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects,
the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, having a just Sense of the great Loss the Nation has sustain'd by the Death of our late Sovereign Lady Queen ANNE, of blessed Memory, humbly crave

erave Leave to condole with your Majesty on this sad Occasion.

It would but aggravate our Sorrow, particularly to enumerate the Virtues of that pious and most excellent Prince: The Duty we owe to your Majesty, and to our Country, oblige us to moderate our Grief, and heartily to congratulate your Majesty's Accession to the Throne, whose princely Virtues give us a certain Prospect of future Happiness, in the Security of our Religion, Laws, and Liberties, and engage us to assure your Majesty, that we will, to our utmost, support your undoubted Right to the Imperial Crown of this Realm, against the Pretender, and all other Persons whatsoever.

Your faithful Commons cannot but express their impatient Desire for your Majesty's safe Arrival and Presence in *Great Britain*.

In the mean time, we humbly lay before your Majesty, the unanimous Resolution of this House, to maintain the Publick Credit of the Nation, and effectually to make good all Funds which have been granted by Parliament, for the Security of any Money which has been, or shall be advanc'd for the publick Service, and to endeavour, by every Thing in our Power, to make your Majesty's Reign happy and glorious.

After this, the Members of the House, who were of the Privy-Council, were order'd to present the said Address to the Lords Justices, with the Desire of the House, that they would transmit the same to his Majesty, with all convenient Speed. This their Excellencies did accordingly, and on the 25th of *August*, Mr. Secretary *Bromley* acquainted the House, that the Lords Justices had receiv'd his Majesty's Answer to the humble Address of this House, as follows:

GEORGE R.

YOUR dutiful and loyal Address is very acceptable to me. The Unanimity and Affection my Commons have shewn upon my Accession to the Crown, are most agreeable Instances and Pledges of their Fidelity to me. I have a just Sense of your inexpressible Loss, by the Death of your late Sovereign. You may be assur'd of my constant Endeavours to secure to you the full Enjoyment of your Religion, Laws, and Liberties, and that it will always be my Aim, to make you an happy and flourishing People; to which your Resolution to maintain the Publick

from July 1714, to January 1716. 11

Publick Credit of the Nation, will greatly contribute. I am hastening to you according to your earnest Desire, and the just Expectations of my People.

Mr. Speaker having read this Answer to the House, it was resolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, That the humble Thanks of this House be return'd to his Majesty, for his most gracious Message, in Answer to their Address; and order'd, That the said Return of Thanks to his Majesty, be presented to the Lords Justices, with the Desire of this House, that they will transmit the same to his Majesty.

On the 6th of *August*, a Motion was made in the House of Commons, That a Supply be granted to his Majesty, for the better Support of his Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown; the Consideration of which was referr'd to the Committee of the whole House, the next Day, when the said Motion was unanimously agreed to, and framed into a Resolution, which was reported, and agreed to on the 9th of *August*. The next Day, the Commons, in a grand Committee, consider'd farther of the Supply granted to his Majesty, and after some Debate, came to two Resolutions, which, on the 11th, were reported by Mr. Congers, the Chairman of that Committee, and agreed to by the House, as follows:

1. That towards the Supply granted to his Majesty, for the Support of his Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, the same Révenues which were payable to her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, of blessed Memory, during her Life, and had Continuance till the Time of her Demise, be granted and continu'd in like Manner to his Majesty, during his Life, except the Revenue of the Dutchy of *Cornwall*, which is by Law vested in his Royal Highness the Prince, as Duke of *Cornwall*.

2. That the said Révenues be continu'd from the Death of her late Majesty.

And then order'd a Bill to be brought in upon the said Resolutions. Herupon *John Wykes*, Esq; Member for the Town of *Northampton*, propos'd the tacking to it the Bill, which had so often miscarry'd, for limiting the Number of Officers in the House of Commons; but no body seconded that Motion.

Before we proceed, we must take Notice of some other private Transactions in the House of Commons. According to the Resolution taken in Council, the Parliament

met the very Sunday the Queen expire'd ; but the Speaker of the Commons being in the Country, Mr. Brougham, Secretary of State, mov'd to adjourn to the Wednesday following, and was seconded by Mr. C——. Sir Richard Onslow represented thereupon, that Time was too precious at that nice Juncture, to trifle away the least Part of it ; and therefore he mov'd, that the House should adjourn to the next Day, which was carry'd.

A great many Persons, particularly the leading Men among the Tories, whose Hopes and Designs were dash'd by the Queen's sudden Death, were extremly angry with Doctor Ratcliffe, for not attending her Majesty, when sent for by the Duke of Ormond ; upon a fond Belief, that he might have preserv'd her Majesty's Life. Their Resentment went so far, that on the 5th of August, Sir John Pakington made a Complaint against Dr. Ratcliffe for not attending the Queen, when sent for by the Duke of Ormond ; [See the Introduction, Page xvii.] but it being represented, that the Doctor, who had the Honour to be a Member of the House, was then absent, that Matter dropt. The same Day, Mr. Brougham, Secretary of State, mov'd for an Address of Condolence and Congratulation ; dwelt much on the great Loss the Nation has sustain'd by the Death of the late Queen ; and was back'd by several Members, particularly by Mr. Robert Walpole, who mov'd, that they should give the King Assurances of their making good all Parliamentary Funds. Thomas Onslow, Esq; Son to Sir Richard Onslow, said therupon, " That the principal Stress of the Address ought not to lie upon condoling, but upon congratulating, and giving the King Assurances of their Readiness to maintain both his Majesty's undoubted Title to the Crown, and Publick Credit." When the Address had, the next Day, been reported and agreed to, a Motion was made, that two Members of the House should be appointed to carry it over, and present it to his Majesty ; but no body seconding that Motion, it was resolv'd, that the Lords Justices should be desir'd to transmit it to the King.

August 7. There was a small Debate about the Choice of the Chairman of the grand Committee of the Subsidy ; some of the Members having mov'd, and insisting on the placing Sir William Wyndham in the Chair ; but Robert Walpole, Esq; represented, " That Mr. Casyer had, for so many Years, so well discharge'd that Office, that it were inconsistent with Gratitude, Good-Manners, and Prudence, to chuse another." Upon which Mr. Casyer was

was plac'd in the Chair. Then it was propos'd to give the King One Million Sterling, for the Support of his Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, &c. that is about 300000*l.* more than the late Queen enjoy'd; but tho' no direct Opposition was then made against that Motion, yet the same was afterwards dropt; the wisest in both Parties being of Opinion, that the only Way to preserve our excellent Constitution, is to keep the Crown still dependent for extraordinary Subsidies on the House of Commons; and that none but slaveish Time-Servers, and Enemies to their King and Country, will ever be for putting the Sovereign in such a Condition, as that he may live without Parliaments.

On the 12th of August, Mr. Conyers presented to the House the Bill for the better Support of his Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of Great Britain, which was read the first Time, and unanimously order'd to be read a second. After this, Mr. Pugh presented to the House another Bill for rectifying Mistakes in the Commissioners Names, for putting in Execution the Act pass'd the last Session of Parliament, entitl'd, *An Act for granting an Aid to her Majesty, to be rais'd by a Land Tax in Great Britain for the Year 1714:* Which was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time. This was done accordingly the next Day; and the said Bill committed to the Committee of the whole House, who were directed to receive a Clause, for the continuing, until the End of the next Session of Parliament, all such Laws, as would otherwise expire at the End of this Session. The same Day, the Bill for the Support of the King's Household, was read the second Time, and committed, for the next Day, to the Committee of the whole House: After which, Mr. Horatio Walpole mov'd, That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they should have Power to receive two Clauses,

1. One to impower the Lord High Treasurer, or Commissioners of the Treasury, for the Time being, to issue the Sum of 65022*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* (being the Arrear due to the Troops of Hanover, for their Service in the Low Countries in the Year 1712,) out of the 300000*l.* granted in the last Session of Parliament to her late Majesty, towards satisfying the Debt due on Accouuts to the Land-Forces.

2. The other Clause, to enable and require the Lord High Treasurer, or Commissioners of the Treasury, for the Time being, to issue out of any Money granted by

Parliament, the Sum of 100000*l.* to be paid to any Person or Persons, who shall apprehend the Person of the Pretender, if ever he should land, or attempt to land in any of his Majesty's Dominions.

Sir William Wyndham seconded Mr. Walpole as to the first Clause; and Mr. Shippem very ingenuously own'd he had oppos'd that Payment in the late Reign, but that he was for it now. Charles Aldworth, Esq; Member of Parliament for New Windsor, back'd likewise the Motion; but as if he design'd to expose the Member, who, at this Juncture, appear'd so forward to pay those very Troops, which, a few Months before, he had treated as Runaways, he said, ' That for his Part he had formerly been against that Payment, because he had been given to understand, in that very House, that those Troops were Deserters; but that he had since been inform'd, that they were hir'd to fight, and had serv'd well as long as there was fighting; and if when they came in Sight of the Enemy, they who had hir'd them, would not suffer them to fight, he did not see the Reason why they should be call'd Deserters.' As to the other Clause, for giving a Reward of 10000*l.* to such as should apprehend the Person of the Pretender, M. C—n said, the next Day, (August 14.) in the grand Committee, ' That he was not the Day before in the House when that Clause was mov'd; but if he had been present, he would have oppos'd it, because, in his Opinion, the Protestant Succession was no longer in Danger, since his Majesty's peaceable Accession to the Throne.' And he was so positive in this Assertion, that he defy'd all the House to prove the contrary. He was seconded by Mr. Shippem: But Mr. Poulteney, and, after him, the Lord Lumley, argu'd, ' That the Protestant Succession was in Danger, as long as there was a Popish Pretender, who had many Friends both at Home and Abroad: That the late Queen was sensible of that Danger, when she issu'd out her Proclamation against him; and that the Case was not alter'd by her Majesty's Demise: That the Nation would be at no Charge, if the Pretender did not attempt to land; and if he did, 100000*l.* would be well bestow'd to apprehend him.' To which Mr. C—n made no Reply.

Not above 60 or 70000*l.* having been subscrib'd to the Royal, or Parliamentary Lottery, before the late Queen's Death, which was occasion'd partly by the Diffidence of the Generality of money'd Men in the late Administra-

tion, partly by the low Interest allow'd by the Parliament for the Blank-Tickets, the Lords of the Regency, and Privy Council, resolv'd to shew their Zeal for the Restoration of Publick Credit: In order to that, they went in a Body to the Bank of *England*, subscript'd great Sums themselves; and to encourage others to follow their Example, by keeping up the Value of the Tickets, the Lord High Treasurer declar'd in an Advertisement in the *Gazette*, That in Case the whole Sum of 1,400 000*l.* should not be advanc'd upon the Lottery Act lately pass'd in Parliament, so that there should be a Remainder of Tickets to be brought as Money into the *Exchequer*; a Resolution was taken, that such remaining Tickets should not be issu'd from thence, till the said Lottery should have been fully drawn.

By these Means, above one Half of the whole Sum was subscript'd in two Days Time; but however, the Lords Justices being apprehensive, that the remaining Part would not come in so fast, their Excellencies resolv'd to take the first Opportunity to lay the whole Matter before the Parliament, in order to procure from the Commons a farther Encouragement for the Subscribers. According to this Resolution, Mr. Craggs, who on the 31st of *July*, was dispatch'd to *Hanover*, being, after a difficult and stormy Passage, return'd on Friday the 13th of *August*, about Seven a-Clock in the Morning, with Letters from the King to the Lords Justices, their Excellencies went, that very Afternoon, to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, the Lord Chancellor, in the Name of their Excellencies, made the following Speech to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is with great Satisfaction we can now tell you, that we have this Morning receiv'd a Letter from the King, wherein his Majesty is graciously pleas'd to acquaint us, that his Majesty is hastening hither, to employ his utmost Care for putting these Kingdoms into a happy and flourishing Condition.

He has commanded us, in the mean Time, to continue our Care of every Thing that may conduce to the Peace and Safety of his Dominions: And we are assur'd, that if this had requir'd his more immediate Presence, he would, without the least Delay, have repair'd hither, for the Support of so dutiful and faithful Subjects; for his Majesty does very particularly express his great Satisfaction

faction in the Loyalty and Affection which his People have universally shewn upon his Majesty's Accession to the Crown.

At the Opening this Session, we did not mention to you the Apprehensions we then had from the Smallness of the Sum, at that Time advanc'd, that the Lottery would not be full, being desirous, in the first Place, to try to make it effectual in the Manner the Parliament had establish'd it: But we are oblig'd now to acquaint you, that all our Endeavours have fail'd of the desir'd Success, tho' the Contributions have been thereby considerably increas'd.

We must therefore earnestly recommend to you, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, to take this into your Consideration, and to give such farther Encouragement as you shall think proper, for raising the whole Sum which was intended, and is absolutely necessary for carrying on the Service of the Year.

The Commons being return'd to the House, and their Speaker having made a Report of the Lords Justices Speech, it was resolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to return the humble Thanks of this House, for the Satisfaction his Majesty has been pleas'd to express in the Loyalty and Affection which his Subjects have universally shewn upon his Majesty's Accession to the Throne; and for his gracious Intentions of making his People speedily happy with his Royal Presence; and also to assure his Majesty of the Continuance of the same Zeal and Affection to his Majesty upon all Occasions; and, that this House will contribute their utmost Endeavours for preserving the Publick Peace until his Majesty shall arrive. Which Address was order'd to be presented to the Lords Justices, with the Desire of the House, that they would transmit the same to his Majesty with all convenient Speed.

The same Day the Lords Spiritual and Temporal came to this Resolution, That the most humble Thanks of this House be return'd to his Majesty, for his Majesty's Grace and Goodness to his People, express'd in his Majesty's Letter to the Lords Justices, with the Assurance of the Fidelity and Zeal of this House for his Majesty's Service.

And order'd, That the Lord Chancellor do lay the said Resolution before the Lords Justices, and desire their Lordships to transmit the same to his Majesty will all convenient

nient Speed; which their Excellencies did accordingly, together with the Address of the Commons.

August 14. The Commons, in a grand Committee, consider'd of that Part of the Speech of the Lords Justices, deliver'd the Day before, which related to the Lottery, and came to the following Resolutions, which the Monday following were reported and agreed unto.

1. That for raising so much as is wanting to compleat the full Sum of 1,400,000*l.* which was intended to be rais'd for the publick Service by Way of a Lottery, by Virtue of the late Act of Parliament in that Behalf; the Time for receiving the Contributions on that Act be prolong'd.

2. That the Sum of 1000*l.* a Year, by that Act granted, be encreas'd, and made up to be a yearly Fund of 116573*l.* 12*s.* during the Term of 32 Years therein mention'd.

3. That the publick Money which shall from Time to Time come into the Receipt of the Exchequer, not appropriated to any particular Use or Uses, by any Act or Acts of Parliament made before the Act for the said Lottery, be made an additional Security over and above the Revenues and Branches settled by the said Act, for making good the said Fund of 116573*l.* 12*s.* per Annum, and that the same unappropriated publick Monies, or so much thereof, as shall from Time to Time be necessary for compleating and making up the said encreas'd Fund, be from Time to Time apply'd theremta.

4. That the Interest, after the Rate of 4*l.* per Cent. per Annum, for the Blank Tickets in the said Lottery, be encreas'd by an Addition after the Rate of 1*l.* per Cent. per Annum, and allow'd as well in Respect of the Contributions which have been made, as those which shall hereafter be made in the said Lottery, out of the said encreas'd yearly Fund.

And it was order'd, 1. That it be an Instruction to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill for rectifying Mistakes in the Commissioners Names for passing in Execution the Act pass'd the last Session of Parliament, entitl'd, *An Act for granting an Aid to her Majesty, to be rais'd by a Land-Tax in Great Britain, for the Service of the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fourteen,* is committed, that they have Power to receive a Clause or Clauses, pursuant to the said Resolutions.

2. That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they have Power to receive a Clause or Clauses, for

confining the Number of Managers for putting in Execution the Powers and Trusts in them repos'd by the *Lottery Act*, to One and Twenty; and for providing, that their Allowance shall not exceed one hundred Pound each.

But it is observable, that this last Clause was afterwards dropt in the Committee, by Reason that the same would have clash'd with the Clause in the *Act 6 Anna*, by which no Office, Place, &c. was to become void, by Reason of the Demise of her Majesty.

The same Day Mr. *Coryers* reported from the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill for the better Support of his Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of Great Britain, was committed, the Amendments which they had made to the Bill, and had directed him to report to the House, and be read the same in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd the Bill and Amendments in at the Table, where the said Amendments being read and agreed unto by the House, it was order'd, that the Bill, with the Amendments, be ingross'd. A Bill was also order'd to be brought in, To enable all Persons, now residing in Great Britain, to take the Oaths, and do all other Acts in Great Britain, requisite to qualify themselves to continue their respective Places, Offices, and Employments in Ireland.

August 17. The ingross'd Bill for the better Support of his Majesty's Household, &c. was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords.

On the 18th, the Commons resolv'd to address his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleas'd to confer some Dignity in the Church upon the Reverend Dr. *Pelling*, Chaplain to their House.

August 19. The two Bills depending in the House, were read the third Time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords, who that Day sent back to the Commons the Money-Bill, without any Amendment. The 20th, these two Bills were also sent down again to the Commons without Amendments; and the same Day, the Commissioners of the Customs attended, and, pursuant to an *Act of Parliament*, presented to the House, the Account of prohibited *East-India Goods*, and *Naval Stores*.

August 21. The Lords Justices went to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, their Speaker, upon presenting to their Excellencies the Bill for the better Support of his Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of Great Britain,

tain, together with the other Money-Bill, made the following Speech.

My Lords,

J. G. H.
THE Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled, under the present Happiness they enjoy by his Majesty's peaceable and quiet Accession to the Throne, could not enter upon any Work more satisfactory and pleasing to themselves, than the providing a sufficient Revenue for the Occasions of his Majesty's Civil Government, in order to make his Reign as easy and prosperous, as the Beginning of it hath been secure and undisturb'd.

They are sensible, that the Peace of the Kingdom is not to be preserv'd, nor the Rights and Liberties of the Subjects to be protected, without supporting the just Authority and Dignity of the Crown; and therefore they have thought it their Interest, as well as Duty, to make such a Provision, as may not barely suffice to the Necessity of the Government, but may be suitable to the State, the Honour, the Lustre, which the Crown of Great Britain ought to be attended with.

Whatsoever is superfluous in that Provision, and more than the ordinary Services of his Majesty shall require, will but enable him to exert his highest and most valuable Prerogative of doing Good: And we can give no greater Proof of the Trust we repose in his Majesty's gracious Disposition, than putting the same entire Revenue into his Hands, which her late Majesty dy'd possess'd of; whose Virtues we all admir'd, and of whose Affection and Concern for the Religion, Laws, and Liberties of this Kingdom, we had had so long Experience.

As the Crown itself descends immediately, and knows no Vacancy, the Commons have taken Care that the Revenue should follow it as close as possible; for they have given all the Dispatch to this Grant, which the Forms of their Proceedings would allow; so that when his Majesty shall please to answer the impatient Desires of his People, by coming to take Possession of his Kingdoms, he will find himself equally establish'd in these Revenues, as if he had succeeded to all by an uninterrupted Right of Inheritance; the only Difference is this, that if he had inherited them, he would have wanted one single Proof of the Duty, and Affection, and Unanimity of his Subjects.

Our

Our Desire is, that this may be look'd upon as an Earnest and a Pledge of that Zeal and Fidelity which we shall always retain, and which, upon every Occasion, we shall be ready to demonstrate to his Majesty's Person and Government: As such, we hope, his Majesty will graciously accept it at this Time; and hereafter, when he shall have had Experience of this first voluntary Offering of his loyal Commons, we hope he will find it to his Satisfaction, as large and as ample as he could wish; might but the Term of the Grant be as long as we could wish, since it is to have equal Continuance with his Majesty's Life.

My Lords,

The Bill which the Commons have pass'd for the Purposes I have mention'd, is entitled, *An Act for the better Support of his Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of Great Britain.*

They have also prepar'd another Bill, as well for rectifying Mistakes in the Names of the Commissioners for the Land-Tax, as for raising so much as is wanting, to make up the Sum of Fourteen Hundred Thousand Pounds, intended to be rais'd by a Lottery for the Publick Service in the Year 1714. This having been recommended to their Care, and appearing to them to be necessary for his Majesty's and the Publick Service, they have Reason to think, they have abundantly supply'd the Defects in the former Provision; and in this Assurance, they humbly present this Bill also for the Royal Assent.

Then the Lords Justices gave the Royal Assent to the three following publick Bills:

1. *An Act for the better Support of his Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of Great Britain.*

2. *An Act for rectifying Mistakes in the Names of the Commissioners for the Land-Tax for the Year One Thousand Seven hundred and Fourteen; and for raising so much as is wanting to make up the Sum of Fourteen Hundred Thousand Pounds, intended to be rais'd by a Lottery for the Publick Service in the said Year.*

3. *An Act to enable Persons now residing in Great Britain, to take the Oaths, and to do all other Acts in Great Britain, requisite to qualify themselves to continue their respective Places, Offices, and Employments in Ireland.*

After

After which, the Lord Chancellor, being one of the Lords Justices, in their Name made the following Speech to both Houses of Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

WE cannot but express our greatest Satisfaction, and, in his Majesty's Name, return you Thanks, for the convincing Proofs which you have given, in this Session, of your Duty and Affection to his Majesty, and of your Zeal for his Government.

We must particularly thank you, *Gentlemen of the House of Commons*, for the Aids which you have granted to his Majesty, for the better Support of the Honour of the Crown, and for preventing any Disappointment in the Supplies given in the last Session for the Service of this Year. You may be assur'd, that the Unanimity, the Cheerfulness, and the Dispatch, with which you have proceeded in granting these Aids, will render them yet more acceptable to his Majesty: And you may depend upon our making a faithful Representation thereof to him.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

All necessary Business being now happily concluded, it will be proper for us to put a speedy End to this Session. We think fit, at present, in his Majesty's Name, to desire you forthwith respectively to adjourn your selves until Wednesday next.

Accordingly both Houses immediately adjourn'd to the 25th of August, when being met again, the Commons order'd, that their Speaker be desir'd to print the Speech by him made on the 21st. Then Mr. Secretary Bromley acquainted the House, that the Lords Justices had receiv'd his Majesty's Answer to the humble Address of this House at the Beginning of this Session; which he presented to the House, as was related before.

After this, the Lords Justices went to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, the Lord Chancellor, in the Name of their Excellencies, made the following Speech to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

HAVING, since your late Adjournment, receiv'd his Majesty's most gracious Answer, under his Sign Manual, to your several Addresses; and by his Majesty's Command,

Command, order'd them to be deliver'd to you respectively; we do now, in his Majesty's Name, prorogue this present Parliament till Thursday the 23d Day of September next; and this present Parliament is accordingly prorogu'd to Thursday the 23d Day of September next.

Having concluded the Second and last Session of the Fourth Parliament of Great Britain, and the last of Queen Anne's Reign, let's proceed to other Occurrences.

The same Day the Queen dy'd, Monsieur d'Iberville, Envoy Extraordinary from his most Christian Majesty, being under some Apprehensions of his House being insulted by the rude Populace, in Case there happen'd any Disturbance, writ a Letter to the Duke of Ormond, desiring his Grace's Protection. The Duke having communicated the same to the Lords Justices, their Excellencies order'd a Guard of the Trained Bands to secure the House of the Envoy; but all was quiet, and no Insult was offer'd to any Body.

On the 3d of August the Lords of the Regency judg'd it necessary to have a Secretary of their own, and unanimously made Choice of Joseph Addison, Esq; At the same Time the Post-Master-General was order'd to send all the Letters and Packets, directed to the Secretaries of State, directly to the Secretary of the Regency; which was a great Mortification to the former, particularly to the Lord Boli-broke, who was now oblig'd to wait with a Bag in his Hand at the Door of the Room where the Regents assembled.

Aug. 4. The Lords Justices spent some Time in perusing a great many Letters which the Post brought the Night before: And the same Day, the Lords of the Admiralty, by Command of the Regency, issu'd out Orders for taking off the Embargo laid on all Shipping.

On the 5th of August the Lords Justices in Council, pursuant to the Act 6 Anne, cap. 7. sign'd a Proclamation, Requiring all Persons, being in any Office of Authority or Government, at the Demise of the late Queen, to proceed in the Execution of their respective Offices, and to take the Oaths mention'd in that Act, and to do all other Acts requisite by the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, to qualify themselves to continue in their respective Places.

On the 7th of August, Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, who had been travelling in Italy and France, arriv'd in England, and the next Day acquainted the Lords of the Regency, that being in France a few Days before, the Most Christian King had assur'd him, " That he would inviolably maintain the Treaties of Peace concluded at Utrecht, particularly with Relation to the Settlement of the British Crown in the House of Hanover." This exactly agreed with the Declaration which Monsieur d' Iberville, Minister of France, made to the Regency, and to Baron Bothmar, even before he had receiv'd particular Orders for it from the Court of France ; being (as he said to most of the Lords Regents, to whom he made Visits) already impower'd to do it by his general Instructions : And, on the other Hand, Mr. Matthew Prior, who was then residing at the Court of France in Quality of Envoy, having, by Orders of the Regency, notify'd to the French King the Death of the late Queen, and King George's Accession to the Throne, his Most Christian Majesty repeated to him the Declaration he had made to the Earl of Peterborough. Some Days after, Monsieur d'Iberville receiv'd a Letter from the Marquis de Torcy, approving what he had done ; and another from the French King to the British Regency, importing, in Substance, besides the Declaration before mention'd, " That having been inform'd, that Reports had been spread, as if he design'd to make Alterations in the late Renunciations, he thought fit to declare, as he had already done to the Earl of Peterborongh, that the said Reports were altogether false and groundlesse : That the King of Spain having sent the Cardinal del Gindice as Ambassador to France, which might create some Suspicions, his most Christian Majesty had desir'd the King, his Grandson, to recall him ; and that the Elector of Brunswick having some Time before the Death of the Queen, signify'd to his Most Christian Majesty, that whenever his Succession to the Crown of Great Britain shall take Place, he would cultivate a Friendship with his Most Christian Majesty ; he (the King of France) on his Part, assur'd the Lords Justices, that he would do all that lay in his Power, to maintain a good Intelligence and Amity between the two Crowns.

The Answer which Mr. Prior receiv'd about another Affair, was not altogether so agreeable and satisfactory in England : The Lords of the Regency had order'd him to represent to the Court of France, " That his Most Christian Majesty

“Majesty having promis’d to interpose his good Offices with the King of Spain, in Favour of the Catalans, they were surpris’d to find, that, instead of that, his Most Christian Majesty had sent his Troops to assist those of his Grandson in the Reduction of *Barcelona*; and that their Excellencies hoped, his most Christian Majesty would make good his Promises, and consider the ill Consequences of his suffering his Forces to act against a People, who were under the Protection of the Crown of Great Britain.” To this Mr. Prior receiv’d an Answer, “That the Most Christian King had already made good his Engagements in Behalf of the Catalans; that their Obstinacy was the Cause of all the Misfortunes that might befall them; and that his Glory would not suffer him to recall his Troops from before *Barcelona*.

Some Days before this Answer was transmitted to *England*, the Marquis d’*Almaza*, one of the Deputies from the Principality of Catalonia, made Application to the Lords Justices of Great Britain; and communicated to their Excellencies a Letter he had receiv’d from the Governor of *Majoreca*, with an Account of the Condition of the City of *Barcelona*. Upon which their Excellencies order’d, that a Copy of the Letter they had written to the Court of *France*, should be communicated to the Marquis; and he was farther assur’d, that Directions had been sent to Admiral *Wijbarts*, not to molest the Inhabitants of *Barcelona*, or hinder any Relief to be brought to them by Sea.

Notwithstanding the repeated Assurances from the Court of *France*, that they would give no Manner of Disturbance to the Protestant Successor, the Lords Regents continu’d taking all the necessary Measures for the Security of the Kingdom, and in particular of the Maritime Places; and not judging the Reinforcement they had already sent down to *Portsmouth* under the Command of Colonel *Pocock*, sufficient for the Defence of that important Town, their Excellencies order’d another Draught of 500 Out-Pensioners of *Chelsea Hospital*, to march thither, under the Command of Colonel *Jones*. At the same Time, their Excellencies order’d the Justices of Peace of *London* and *Westminster*, to take exact Lists of the Popish Recuiliants, and to take away their Arms and Horses.

Amongst the late Queen’s Papers was found a Draught of a Will, but the same was never sign’d, nor executed. On Tuesday, the 3d of *August*, her Body was open’d; but, according

according to her Majesty's Orders, the Surgeons did not meddle with her Head. They found her Vitals very sound; and only some Water in the Abdomen. The next Night her Bowels were bury'd in Westminster Abbey; and on the 5th, the Lord Marshal issu'd out the following Order for a general Mourning:

IN Pursuance of an Order of their Excellencies the Lords Justices in Council at St. James's, the 5th Day of August, 1714: These are to give publick Notice, that it is expected, that all Persons upon the present Occasion, of the Death of her late Majesty, of blessed Memory, do put themselves into the deepest Mourning, (long Cloaks excepted.) The said Mourning to begin upon Sunday the 15th Instant; and that as well all Lords, as Privy Counsellors, and Officers of her Majesty's Household, do cover their Coaches, Chariots, and Chairs, and cloath their Livery-Servants with Black Cloth, by Sunday the 22d Instant; and that no Person whatsoever, for the first six Months, put any Escutcheons of Arms, or Arms painted, on their Coaches, nor use any Varisipp'd or Byllion Nails to be seen on their Coaches, Chariots, or Chairs.

SUFFOLK, M.

On the 19th of August, the Lords Justices receiv'd Letters from the King, with Directions, that the late Queen's Body should be interr'd with all the Decency and Pomp consistent with a private Burial: Upon which, that Ceremony, which was to have been perform'd on the 22d, was put off to the 24th, and the Lord Marshal issu'd this Order.

Whereas the Solemnity of the Interment of her late Majesty Queen Anne, is appointed to be perform'd on Tuesday the 24th of this Instant August; this is therefore to give Notice, that all Persons who ought to go in the Proceeding on this Occasion, are (for their greater Conveniency) to enter at Westminster Hall Door: And that the Lords, the Peers, and Lords Sons, the Privy Counsellors, and the Judges, are desir'd to meet in the House of Peers at the Hour of Six in the Evening: The Maids of Honour, and the Bedchamber Women, are desir'd to assemble in the Robing Room, adjoining to the Lobby, next the Painted Chamber; as all others concern'd, are to do in the said Painted Chamber; where they will be marshall'd, and put in Order by the Officers of Arms appointed for that Purpose.

And all Persons are requir'd to take Notice, that none can have Admittance into the Prince's Chamber, Westminster-Abbeys, or King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, before the Entrance of the solemn Procession, except such as by Reason of their particular Services must attend there.

Note, That all the Knights of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and St. Andrew, are to wear their Collars of the said Orders at this Solemnity.

SUFFOLK, M.

Aug. 20, 1714.

Accordingly on the 24th, was solemniz'd, in the Colle-giate Church of Westminster, the private Interment of her late most excellent Majesty Queen *ANNE*, of blessed Memory. The Lords, the Peeres, the Lords Sons, Privy Counsellors, Judges, and others, who were to attend this Solemnity, met about Seven in the Evening in the House of Peers, the Painted Chamber, and other Rooms adjoining, where being call'd out in Order by the Officers of Arms, they proceeded about Ten of the Clock thro' the Prince's Chamber into the Palace-Yard, and thence to the South-East Door of the Abbey, one of the great Guns at the Tower firing every Minute, until her Majesty was interr'd. The Royal Corps was borne under a Canopy of Purple Velvet, preceded by a great Number of her late Majesty's Servants, the Judges, Privy Counsellors, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the great Officers. The Pall was supported by six Dukes. Her Grace the Dutchess of *Ormond* (in the Absence of the Dutchess of *Somerset*, who was indispos'd) was chief Mourner, supported by the Dukes of *Somerset* and *Richmond* in long Cloaks, wearing their Collars of the Order, her Train borne by two Duchesses, assisted by the King's Vice-Chamberlain, and follow'd by two other Duchesses, at the Head of fourteen Countesses, as Assistants, all in long Veils of Black Crape; and after them the Ladies of the Bedchamber, and the Maids of Honour, in like Veils; then the Bedchamber Women, and the Gentlemen Pensioners, clos'd the Proceeding. At the Entrance into the Church, the Dean, Prebends, and Choir receiv'd the Royal Body with an Anthem, and marching before *Norroy* King of Arms, who carry'd the Crown and Cushion, they proceeded singing into King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, where being arriv'd, the Body was deposited on Tressels, while the Service of the Church was perform'd by the Bishop

Bishop of Rochester; Dean of Westminster, and afterwards inter'd in the same Vault with their late Majesties King Charles the Second, King William and Queen Mary, and his Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark.

On Thursday the 19th of Auguft, some Merchants trading to Spain, laid before the Lords of the Regency, certain Difficulties they labour'd under: An Account of which was contain'd in the two following Letters from their Correspondents.

Cadiz, July 29.

THE King of Spain has demanded a Donative in this Place, and in other Parts of Spain, and particularly of the British Merchants and other Foreigners inhabiting here; and their Proportion of the Donative is settled by a Note left at each of their Houses, regulating what each Person is to pay, which the said Merchants have refus'd to comply with, as being contrary to Treaties in Force, and have represented the same to the King of Spain; but instead of finding Redress, they have had Soldiers quarter'd upon them, and expect the Number to be doubled every Day, during the Time they shall refuse to pay the said Donative; however, they have resolv'd to let their Effects be seiz'd, rather than comply with a Demand so unjust in itſelf, and so dishonourable to the British Nation, of which there is no Precedent.

Cadiz, July 29.

OUR Factory is insulted the most that ever was yet experienc'd from this Government; a Donative (or free Gift) being, endeavour'd to be extorted by Violence from us: To which Effect, our Governor has put Guards of Soldiers in our Houses, threatening to double them, at 8 Rs Yal, per Die, which amounts to half a Dollar, until we pay the said Donative, which amounts to 129 Pieces of Eight on ſame, or oþers more or leſs. Thus the Principal of our Articles and Privileges are trampled on: This is the Respect shewn to our Queen and Nation, and the honourable Usage given to her Subjects here: And what can be expected for the future? We hope a sudden and determin'd Resolution will be taken at the Court of England, to get Satisfaction for this arbitrary Dragooning the British Subjects; and that a Stop will be put to their ever pretending here any more to ſuch an Extortion and Brach of Publick Faith, otherwise there will be no living, nor can we ever be ſecure here.

These two Letters were made publick on the 20th, and occasion'd a general Refentment against the last Ministry, who had settled the Spanish Trade on so precarious a Bottom, and made it subject to the Will and Pleasure of the King of Spain: But upon the first News of the Queen's Death, the Spanish Court recall'd the Orders they had given for exacting the Donative before-mention'd.

Let us now take Notice of the Occurrences that happen'd in foreign Countries on Occasion of the Queen's Demise.

On the 13th of *August, N. S.* the Messenger dispatch'd from *Kensington* the Day before the Queen dy'd [which see in the Introduction, Page xix.] with Letters for the Earl of *Strafford*, arriv'd at the *Hague*, and immediately proceeded to *Utrecht*, whither his Excellency was gone to confer with the Plenipotentiaries of *Spain* and *Portugal*, upon the Subject of the Peace still depending between those two Crowns. The same Night, Mr. *Craggs* arriv'd at the *Hague*, and having made a short Visit to the Great Pensionary *Heinsius*, purs'd his Journey with all Speed to *Hanover*; as did the next Day, Monsieur *Godike*, Secretary to Baron *de Bothmer*, who brought first to the *Hague* the melancholy News of the Queen's Death, and the joyful Account of King *George*'s auspicious Inauguration, in the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*. The same Day the Earl of *Strafford* arriv'd at the *Hague* from *Utrecht*, and immediately after his Return, he had a long Conference with the Great Pensionary; and on the 15th of *August* his Excellency had another with the Deputies of the *States General*, to whom he made the following Speech.

Messieurs,

Altho' upon my Arrival from *Utrecht*, I hear that the Queen is dead, and that the Privy Council have unanimously caus'd the Elector of *Brunswick* to be proclaim'd King; and altho' I have Reason to credit that News, nevertheless, nor being inform'd of it myself from Home, I thought it my Duty, and even necessary, to hold a Conference with you, *Messieurs*, the Deputies of their High-Mightinesses, to communicate to you what I receiv'd from my Courr, even before the Death of her Majesty, viz. That the second Day of her Illness, the Lords, and others of the Privy Council, sign'd, with unanimous Consent, a Letter to the Elector of *Brunswick*, to assure him of their inviolable Duty, in Case the Queen should happen

to die, and to desire his Electoral Highness to repair to *England* with all Speed, having order'd a Squadron to come on your Coasts for his Transportation, and to attend his Orders; taking, at the same Time, all the necessary Precautions for the Preservation of the Publick Repose and Tranquillity, and to oppose the Design of the Enemies of our Constitution.

The Lords of her Majesty's Council think it proper I should inform their High Mightinesses of all this; and that they rely on the Friendship and Assistance of this Republick in this Conjunction; hoping, that their High Mightinesses will take strict Care to prevent any Attempt that might be made to oppose or disturb the Protestant Succession in the most Serene House of *Brunswick*, in Case it pleas'd the Almighty to deprive us of the Queen.

Nothing will more alleviate so considerable a Loss, or more effectually keep up the Spirits of my Countrymen, than if I can give them, on the Part of this Republick, Assurances of a firm, constant Friendship, and their being ever ready to assist us in maintaining the Protestant Succession, on which depend both the Interest of our Holy Religion, and the Security of our Laws and Constitution.

Messieurs,

Your Alliances and Interests, and even the Interest and Tranquillity of all *Europe*, require, that you should at present give a Demonstration of your Union with us: Nor do I in the least doubt, that the Answer I expect from their High Mightinesses, will very much contribute to accomplish the Settlement of that happy Succession in the Elector's Person: By which Means, we shall have nothing to fear, either for our Religion, or for the Repose of *Europe* in general, and of our Nations in Particular.

What I had the Honour to tell you on the Part of the Queen, in my two last Conferences, are but too convincing Proofs, that in the Person of her Majesty, you lose a good and sincere Friend and Ally, and a true Defender of the Faith: *England* loses in her the best of Queens; and I, in particular, a Princess who has heap'd Favours upon me; and who vouchsafed to Honour my Family with her Affection.

The only Thing can repair so considerable a Loss, is the Union and Unanimity of Counsels of the two Nations for the Support and Interest of a Prince, who, besides his acquir'd Right, has, by so many Proofs of his Bravery, and other eminent personal Qualities, shewn himself

himself the worthiest and ablest to succeed so great and so good a Queen.

Permit me also, Messieurs, to inform you, that by the Act of Succession, we are to continue in Employment six Months after the Demise of the Queen, unless the King, her Successor, thinks fit to dispose of it otherwise; wherefore, till then, you will be pleas'd to look upon me as Ambassador of the Crown of Great Britain.

The next Day the States General came to the following Resolution :

Extract of the Register of the Resolutions of their High Mightinesses the Lords the States General of the United Provinces. Thursday Aug. 16. N. S. 1714.

Having heard the Report of the Sieur d'Effen, and the other Deputies of their High Mightinesses for foreign Affairs, who, pursuant to, and in discharge of their Commissionial Resolution of the 15th Instant, have examin'd the Proposal made Yesterday, in a Conference, to the said Deputies, by the Earl of Strafford, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, in relation to the Sicknes and Death of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and desiring that their High Mightinesses will assist in maintaining the Protestant Succession in the most Serene House of Brunswick; the whole being mention'd more at large in the said Proposal, and in the Acts of Yesterday.

Which having been taken into Consideration, it was thought fit, and resolv'd, that to the aforesaid Proposal of the said Earl of Strafford, Answer shall be return'd, That the News their High Mightinesses have receiv'd, first of the Sicknes, and afterwards of the Death of her said Majesty, have cast them into the utmost Affliction.

That in this Conjunction, it is a great Comfort to them to see, by the Communication the Earl of Strafford has given them, the prudent Measures the Privy Council have taken, even while her said Majesty was still alive, both to desire his Electoral Highness of Brunswick to repair to England with all Speed, and to preserve the Tranquillity of the Kingdom. That their High Mightinesses have ever look'd upon the good Intelligence, Friendship, and Union between the Crown of Great Britain, and this State, as the most solid Foundation of the Safety and Prosperity

of both Nations, of the Preservation of the Protestant Religion, and of the Liberty of *Europe*; that for that Reason, they have always endeavour'd to cultivate and improve that good Intelligence and Union, and will still endeavour to do it on this Occasion: That remembering full-well the Engagements they have enter'd into by the Treaty of mutual Guaranty, for the Maintenance of the Succession in the Protestant Line of the most Serene House of *Brunswick*, they are also resolv'd to perform the same; and, in order thereto, to take all Measures that shall be judg'd necessary: That he, the Earl of *Strafford*, may be assur'd, that these are the true Sentiments of their High Mightinesses, and he may give these Assurances to the Regents of *Great Britain*, during his Majesty's Absence; their High Mightinesses wishing, as much as any Men in *England* can do, that his Electoral Highness of *Brunswick*, to whom the Succession to the Crown is devolv'd, and who is already proclaim'd King, may, without Opposition, quickly enjoy the Possession of his Kingdoms; and that they will contribute thereto all that shall be in their Power; hoping to find in the Friendship and Affection of his present Majesty, what they have lost by the Death of the Queen, of most glorious Memory; of whose Affection and Friendship for this Republick, they have had Proofs on several Occasions.

That, moreover, their High Mightinesses will readily continue to acknowledge the Earl of *Strafford*, in Quality of Ambassador of the Crown of *Great Britain*.

And an Extract of this present Resolution shall be put into the Hands of the said Earl of *Strafford*.

The Night before, after the Arrival of Baron *de Bathmar*'s Secretary with the News of the Death of the Queen of *Great Britain*, Monsieur *Kingraeff*, Resident of *Hanover*, presented to the States General a Memorial, with a Letter from King *George*, which was lodg'd in his Hands *eventualiter*, that is, to be in a readiness if there should be occasion; by which his Majesty requir'd of the States, the Performance of their Guaranty of his Succession to the Crown of *Great Britain*; and which was the Result of a prudent Forecast, in order to baffle any sinister Design to defeat the said Succession, which the Modellers of the *New Barrier-Treaty* might have had in View, when in the 14th Article of it they stipulated, 'That the States General should, at the Request of her Royal Majesty, or (after her Decease) of the next Heir, born of her Body,

“ or (on Failure thereof) of the next Protestant Heir, who should, at that Time, have a Title to, and possess the Crown, by Virtue of the Acts and Statutes of Great Britain, and not otherwise, furnish the Succours, to make good the Guaranty, concerning the Succession to the Crown of Great Britain.” (A) The States General assembled upon it that very Night; and the next Day came to the following Resolution :

An Extract from the Register of the Resolutions of the High and Mighty Lords the States General of the United Netherlands.

Mercurii die, 15 Augusti, 1714.

IN the Assembly to Day, a Memorial was read, presented by M. Klingraff, Resident of his Electoral Highness of Brunswick Lünenbourg, now King of Great Britain, who with it deliver'd likewise to their High Mightinesses a Letter from his said Electoral Highness, by which they are desir'd in the present Occurrence of the Decease of the Queen of Great Britain, to perform their Guaranty, pursuant to the Treaty concluded between her Majesty of glorious Memory, and this State.

Which being taken into Deliberation, 'tis thought fit and resolv'd, that Answer shall be return'd to his said Electoral Highness, now his Majesty of Great Britain, *viz.* That as soon as their High Mightinesses were inform'd of the Sickness and Death of her said Majesty of Great Britain, of glorious Memory, they immediately bethought themselves of the Engagements they had enter'd into, for the Guaranty of the Succession to the Crown of Great Britain in the Protestant Line, so as it is settled by Acts of Parliament; that at the same Time they consider'd with themselves, not only how much it concerns the Kingdoms of Great Britain, that the Settlement of the

(A) *Similiterque Domini Ordines Generales, requisitione facta ex Parte Regia Sua Majestatis, aut post Obitum ipsius, HEREDIS PROXIMI EXILLA NATI, aut isdem deficitibus, Successoris Proximi Protestantis, qui Titulum & Coronam tunc temporis habuerit, Virtute Actorum Statutorumque Magnae Britanniae, & NON ALITER, auxilia Subministrabint ad praestandam ipsorum Fiducionem, & Guarantiam super Successionem ad Coronam Magnae Britanniae, &c.*

the Succession in the Protestant Line should have entire Effect, but also how deeply the Protestant Religion, the Safety of this State, and the Liberty of all Europe are interested therein; that therefore they unanimously resolv'd to perform their Engagements, and to execute all that by the Treaty of mutual Guaranty they have promis'd; whereto they are the more readily induc'd by the firm Assurance which his Majesty in the said Letter is pleas'd to give them of his Good-will towards this State: That as they receiv'd the Account of the Death of her said Majesty with Grief, so it was very acceptable News to them, that his Electoral Highness, as the next Heir in the Protestant Line, was instantly proclaim'd King, by the unanimous Advice of the Council, and with the Acclamations of the People: That they most heartily congratulate his Majesty thereupon, and wish him all further happy Successes in a prosperous Reign: That from this good Beginning, they hope his Majesty will take peaceable Possession of his Dominions, without any Opposition: That nevertheless, their High Mightinesses are willing and ready to perform their Engagements, and to take all proper Measures with his Majesty for that End: That it being likely his Majesty will speedily go for England, their High Mightinesses will be very glad if his Majesty will please to take his Journey through their Dominions; that they will endeavour to facilitate his Majesty's Passage with all that is in their Power; and that they will at all Times shew the high Esteem they have for his Majesty's Person and Friendship, and that they have his Interests as much at Heart as their own.

Which Answer, with a Copy thereof, shall be put into the Hands of the Resident M. Klingraff, that he may send the Original to his Majesty, and at the same Time have a Reply to his own Memorial: Likewise a Copy of this Resolution of their High Mightinesses, together with the said propos'd Answer, shall be deliver'd to M. Van Borsselen, the High Mightinesses Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Great Britain, who is at present here, to serve for his Instruction, and for his giving the like Assurance to the Regency in England on his Arrival there.

On the 16th of August, N. S. this Resolution, with a Letter conformable to it, to King George, was deliver'd to the Resident of Hanover; and, at the same Time, their High Mightinesses dispatch'd Letters to the States of the

Several Provinces, desiring them, forthwith to provide the necessary Funds for fitting out a strong Squadron of Men of War; of which Twelve, which were said to be design'd for the *Baltick*, were almost ready to put to Sea.

On the 18th, the Earl of Strafford, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, notify'd to the Pensionary of *Holland* the Death of the late Queen, and the Accession of his Majesty King *George* to the Crown of Great Britain. Two Days after, his Excellency made the same Notification to the President of the Assembly of the States General; upon which he receiv'd the usual Visits and Compléments of Condolence and Congratulation from the President, and chief Members of that Republick. The same Night, the Earl of Strafford receiv'd two Expresses by his Majesty's Messengers; one from *Hanover*, with a Letter from the King, directing him to continue to take Care of his Majesty's Affairs at the *Hague*; the other Messenger came from *London*; and his Excellency immediately sent him forward, with some Dispatches for the King.

About the Middle of August, the Count *de Tarouca*, Ambassador Plenipotentiary of *Portugal*, in a Conference with the States Deputies, notify'd to them, the favourable Declaration which the Lords Regents of Great Britain had caus'd to be made to Monsieur *de Brancas*, the Portuguese Envoy at *London*, viz. "That Spain should be oblig'd to conclude Peace immediately with the Crown of *Portugal*, or that in Case of Refusal, his Portuguese Majesty might depend upon being assisted by the Crown of Great Britain, conformably to the Treaty of defensive Alliance between those two Crowns." This Declaration having been reported to the States General, their High Mightinesses caus'd Assurances to be given to the Portuguese Minister, "That they would readily concur in all Measures, his Britannick Majesty might judge proper to be taken for obliging Spain to agree with *Portugal* on fair and just Conditions of Peace."

On the 28th of August, in the Morning, the Earl of Strafford receiv'd a Letter from the King by a Messenger, and two Days after, his Excellency made the following Speech to the States General.

High and Mighty Lords,

THE unwritten Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of his Britannick Majesty, and one of the Lords Justices of his Majesty's Kingdoms during his Absence, represents to your High Mightinesses, that the King his Master has receiv'd, with all possible Marks of Satisfaction, your High Mightinesses Answer to the Speech, made by him the said Ambassador to your Deputies for foreign Affairs on the 15th Instant; and that his Majesty has order'd him to return you his Thanks for the Readiness and Affection with which your High Mightinesses have declar'd your Resolution to fulfil your Guaranty for supporting the Protestant Succession: And tho' his Majesty never doubted of the Friendship and Exactitude of this Republick, in accomplishing all their Engagements relating to him; yet the Dispatch and Affection with which you have done it, has even surpas'd his Expectation.

Your High Mightinesses have thereby engag'd the Friendship of a King, which cannot but be very advantageous to you, as well in regard to the Neighbourhood and Powerfulness of his Kingdoms and States, as with respect to his Majesty's personal Merit, who, for his many excellent Qualities, will be esteem'd and courted by all *Europ*, as well as lov'd and respected by his own Subjects: And as he is known to be a Prince, who is a religious Observer of his Word, your High Mightinesses may be assur'd, that in gaining his Friendship, you secure to yourselves a solid and lasting Support.

Your High Mightinesses Answer, and quick Resolution to second the Measures taken in Great Britain, for maintaining the Protestant Succession, were no less agreeable to the Lords Justices, and the whole Kingdom, since by this Union of our Councils, that happy Peace and Tranquillity we now enjoy, will be preferv'd in Spite of all those who would attempt to trouble it.

The Lords Justices desire in particular, that I would signify to your High Mightinesses, in this Memorial, their great Satisfaction in observing those Marks of Affection and Regard to the King and the Protestant Succession, which you have shewn in your Letter to his Majesty, which was communicated to them by Baron Bothmar.

As to my own Particular, the Inclination and Zeal I always had for the Protestant Succession, on Account of the Good of my Country, is now become personal for

the King, who, since the Queen's Death, has, in a very gracious Manner, been pleas'd to honour me with several Marks of his Royal Favour.

"Tis with the greatest Satisfaction, that I see the good Effects which the Union between the King, his Kingdom, and this Republick, will have through all Europe; and as I have always done the utmost in my Power to preserve this Union, since I have had the Honour to be employ'd as Ambassador to your High Mightinesses, so I shall continue to apply all my Endeavours to that End, as long as I shall remain with you in that Quality, and even afterwards, shall never forget the personal Marks of Friendship and Esteem, which I have receiv'd from the principal and most valu'd Members of this Republick.

Hague, Aug. 30,
A. S. 1714.

STRAFFORD.

Some Days before, the Resident of Hanover at the Hague, deliver'd the following Letter from the King to the States-General,

High and Mighty Lords, most dear Friends and Allies,
 THE Letter of the 15th Instant, which your High Mightinesses have written to us, as our good Friends and Neighbours, has been deliver'd to us by an Express. As nothing more agreeable could happen to us upon our Accession to the Throne, than to receive from your High Mightinesses such obliging Assurances of your good Intentions for us, and the publick Good, so nothing is wanting in our Acknowledgment in that Respect, and in the high Esteem we have for your High Mightinesses and your Friendship. Your High Mightinesses are to be entirely perswaded, that seeing it has pleas'd God to call us to the Throne of Great Britain, we shall make it one of our most serious Applications, to embrace all Opportunities to acknowledge, by all possible Means, what you have done for us on this Occasion; to contribute to the Strengthening and Increase of your Prosperity and Security, and that of your Republick; to live with you in an indissoluble Union; to concur with a Concert of Zeal and Forces to the Preservation of the Protestant Religion, and the Liberty of Europe; and to support and second the laudable Intentions of your High Mightinesses. Upon our Arrival in Holland, where, with the Assistance of God, we intend to be in a few Days, we shall have the Satisfaction

Satisfaction in a more ample Manner to confirm all this to your High Mightinesses by Word of Mouth. We thank you in a particular Manner for your obliging Invitation, and are much oblig'd to you for the same. We remain, High and Mighty Lords, your affectionate for ever, &c.

Sign'd,

Hanover, Aug. 21,

N. S. 1714.

GEORGE LOUIS, R.

Before the Receipt of this Letter, the States General had appointed Messieurs *Van Welden*, *Noordwyck*, *Taets van Amerongen*, and *Burmania*, to receive his Britannick Majesty on the Frontier of their Territories; and some Days after, the States of *Holland* nam'd Deputies of their own to receive his Majesty at his Entrance into that Province, and to conduct him to the *Hague*. On the other Hand, their High Mightinesses caus'd eight Men of War to be equipp'd with all possible Expedition, in order to join the British Squadron appointed to convoy the King over to *England*.

The Court of *France*, tho' stunn'd by the unforeseen Accident of the Queen of *Great Britain*'s sudden Death, yet, with great Prudence, follow'd the best Counsel, which, in the present Condition of their Affairs, they could take; and that was, readily to acknowledge King *George*. Accordingly, besides the Declarations mention'd above, Monsieur *de Chasteauneuf*, their Ambassador at the *Hague*, made the Earl of *Strafford* the usual Complements of Condolance upon the Death of the late Queen, and at the same Time those of Congratulation upon King *George*'s Accession to the Throne.

Meanwhile the Pretender, who having, upon the Peace of *Utrecht*, been forc'd to depart the Dominions of *France*, was retir'd to *Bar-le-duc* in *Lorrain*, receiv'd there, on the 4th of *August*, the News that the Queen was either dead, or past Recovery; upon which he instantly took Post for *Versailles*; but the King of *France* having Notice of his Arrival, immediately sent the Marquis *de Tercy* to him with this unwelcome Message, viz. "That his Most Christian Majesty was surpriz'd at his being return'd into his Dominions, knowing the Engagements he was under, in Respect to the Succession of the Crown of *Great Britain* in the House of *Hanover*; and therefore desir'd him to quit his Territories." Upon which the Chevalier

Chevalier de St. George (for that was the Title the Pretender had taken upon his Departure from France) having made a Visit to the Queen Dowager of England at the Monastery of Chalot, return'd to Bar-le-duc, and soon afterwards went to Luserville, where the Court of Lorrain then resided, and after that to Flambieres.

About this Time, Mr. Law, the British Minister at Brussels, having notify'd to the Council of State, to whom the Government of the Spanish Netherlands was then committed, the Death of the Queen of Great Britain, and the Accession of King George to the Crown, the said Council, in a Body, went on the 12th of August to Mr. Law's House, and made him a formal Complement of Congratulation and Condoleance on this Occasion. The Council of Finances went likewise to his House in a Body on the same Account.

We return now to England, where, on the 5th of August, the Lords of the Regency took into Consideration the Complaint of the Merchants, whose Ships had been made Prize by the Swedes, and gave some Directions thereupon. On the 6th their Excellencies consider'd farther of the Business that had a long Time been depending before the Privy Council, relating to the Election of a Lord Mayor and Sheriffs for the City of Dublin, and determine'd it to be one of the ancient Privileges of that City to chuse their own Magistrates. This Determination being immediately dispatch'd away to the Lords Justices of Ireland, their Excellencies, on the 17th of August, summon'd the nominal Lord Mayor of Dublin, and the Aldermen in Town, and propos'd to them to proceed forthwith to the Election of a Mayor and Sheriffs for the remaining Part of the Year till Michaelmas next: But the Mayor declin'd proceeding to a Choice in Conjunction with the Aldermen; whereupon the Aldermen, after the nominal Lord Mayor had refus'd either to proceed to an immediate Choice, or to name a Time when he would go upon the Election, went into a Choice without him, which by a Majority fell upon Alderman Page, for Lord Mayor for the remaining Term, and on Mr. Somersville, a Merchant of that City, for Sheriff, with Mr. Grawder, who was formerly elected by the Aldermen, and approv'd by the Government. The nominal Mayor thereupon withdrew himself, being privately counseil'd in his refractory Behaviour by Sir Caulfeild Phipps, by whose Influence the Privy Council declin'd approving the Choice

Choice of Alderman *Pegs*, and contented themselves with sending an Account of what had pass'd to the Lords Justices of *Great Britain*, who thereupon taking into Consideration the late, and former Behaviour of the Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*, in relation to the Choice of the Magistrats of the City of *Dublin*, and other Matters, which had rais'd the general Odium of the well-affected to the *Hanoverian Succession* against him; their Excellencies (notwithstanding what was alledg'd in his Favour by two or three Lords) resolv'd to remove both him and the Lord Archbishop of *Armagh*, Primate of *Ireland*, from the Station of Lords Justices there; and appointed his Grace the Lord Archbishop of *Dublin*, and the Earl of *Kildare*, to be two of the Lords Justices of *Ireland* in their Room. But before the Resolution of the Lords Regents of *Great Britain* reach'd *Dublin*, the Lords Justices and Privy Council of *Ireland*, had drawn up a Representation, containing Reasons why they could not comply with the late Orders they had receiv'd from the Lords of the Regency, being in Substance,

1. Because the allowing the City of *Dublin* to chuse their Magistrates, was derogatory from the Prerogative of the Crown.

2. Because the same might prove dangerous to the Church as by Law establish'd.

3. Because they could not do it in Consequence.

These Reasons being transmitted to *Eng/land*, and laid before the Lords of the Regency, their Excellencies, upon mature Deliberation, resolv'd, That the same were frivolous, scandalous, &c. against which, however, two or three of the Lords Regents protested: But the King had before entirely approv'd, by Letter, their Excellencies Conduct in that Affair, and return'd them his Thanks for it.

M

On the 28th of *Auguſt* Mr. *Murphy* arriv'd Express from *Hanover*, with several Orders from the King to the Regency and Council, particularly for the preparing a Patent, for creating the Prince Royal Prince of *Wales*; and for removing the Lord Viscount *Bolingbroke* from his Office of Secretary of State, which was done on the last of *Auguſt* with particular Marks of Displeasure; three of the Lords of the Regency, viz. the Dukes of *Shrewsbury* and *Sandwich*, and the Lord *Cowper* taking the Seals from him, and locking and sealing up the Doors of his Office in the Cockpit.

Let us now attend what pass'd at the Court of the King in *Germany*, and first take Notice of some remarkable Passages at *Hanover*, before the News of the Queen's Death reach'd that Court. On *July* the 16th, the Earl of *Clarendon*, Envoy Extraordinary from her late Majesty, arriv'd at *Hanover*; but it was the 4th of *August*, before he was conducted in one of the King's Coaches to *Herenhausen*, where he had an Audience of the King, of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess, and of Duke *Ernest*; and, in the Afternoon, complemented the young Prince and Princesses. One of the apparent Reasons of his Audience being put off so many Days, was the Arrival of the King of *Prussia*, who on the 19th of *July* came *Incognito* to *Herenhausen*, under Pretence of condoling the Death of the late Princess *Sophia*; but, in reality, to concert Measures for securing the Succession of the Crown of *Great Britain*, to his present Majesty; and who having staid there three Nights, return'd to *Berlin* on the 3d of *August*.

On the 5th of the same Month, at Seven a-Clock in the Morning, Mr. *Craggs* arriv'd at *Hanover*, and rode directly to *Herenhausen*, with the Letter the Privy Council of *Great Britain* wrote the Day before the Queen dy'd to his Majesty. The same Night three other Expresses arriv'd at *Hanover*, two to that Court, and one to the Earl of *Clarendon*, with the News of the Queen's Death, which his Excellency communicated to the King at two a-Clock in the Morning; and which was confirm'd a few Hours after, by the Arrival of the Baron *de Bothmar*'s Secretary, with the farther Account of his Majesty's being proclaim'd King of *Great Britain* in *London* and *Westminster*, without the least Disturbance, or any shew of Opposition.

On the 8th of *August* his Majesty caus'd *Te Deum* to be sung in all the Churches of his Electorate, to return the Almighty solemn Thanks, for having vouchsafed to advance him to the *British* Throne; and Prayers to be made for the Prosperity of his Reign.

One of the King's first Care, upon the Receipt of the News of Queen *Anne's* Death, and of his being proclaim'd, was to communicate the same to the King of *Prussia*; for which Purpose the Baron *de Rhede*, first Chamberlain to his Majesty, was immediately dispatch'd away to *Berlin*. He was wch'd to acquaint his *Prussian* Majesty, that the King of *Great Britain* was desirous to have an Interview with him, before his Departure for *Holland*: But before

before the Baron *de Rhede* could reach Berlin, his *Prussian* Majesty had begun his Journey to *Coningsberg* in *Prussia*, which prevented the intended Interview: However, as soon as the King of *Prussia* receiv'd from the *Hague*, the News of the Death of the Queen of *Great Britain*, and of the Proclamation of King *George*, he immediately declar'd his Resolution to contribute his Assistance to the maintaining of that Succession, in Case it should be disputed: And accordingly his *Prussian* Majesty sent Orders to his Ministers abroad, particularly to Mr. *Bonnet*, his Resident at *London*, to notify, 'That as his said Majesty had before constantly declar'd himself in Favour of the Succession of the House of *Hanover*, to the Crown of *Great Britain*; so now he was affected with peculiar Joy to hear, that the said Settlement of that Crown had, in its due Time, actually taken Effect, by the proclaiming of King *George*; the rather, because it visibly tended to the promoting the Protestant Religion, and the true Interest and Welfare of the British Nation; and that, in Case of Need, he was ready to employ all the Power which God had put into his Hands, in assisting to maintain that Succession against all who might offer to dispute it.'

Upon the News of the late Queen's Death, Brigadier *Bretton*, her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Berlin, having some Time before got Leave to go for *England*, upon his private Occasions, repair'd immediately to *Hanover*, to attend the King; as did also the Earl of *Albemarle* from *Holland*; and all the neighbouring Princes and States either went in Person, or sent Envoyes and Deputies to congratulate his *Britannick* Majesty's happy Accession to the Crown; which occasion'd a vast Concourse of People at *Hanover*, and retarded his Majesty's Departure. The Inhabitants of that City being in the deepest Affliction for the irreparable Loss they were like to sustain, by the Absence of their Sovereign, and his Court, his *Britannick* Majesty caus'd Intimation to be given to the Magistrates, that they might ask some Favour of him. Upon this Encouragement they desir'd, that the Excise on Provisions might be taken off; which was granted; besides which, his Majesty, before his Departure, caus'd the Debts of insolvent Debtors to be discharge'd, and their Persons to be set at Liberty.

The Earl of *Albemarle* having paid his Duty to the King, and obtain'd the Favour he ask'd of his Majesty, that he would please to take his House at *Yarmouth* in his

Way

Way to Holland, his Lordship went back to prepare all Things for his Majesty's Reception. On the 30th of *August*, the Earl of *Clarendon* set out from *Hanover*, and on the 5th of *September*, N. S. arriv'd at the *Hague*; as did the next Day Brigadier *Bretz*; the 8th the Earl of *Dorset*, and the 10th and 11th the Baron *de Kilmansieck*, Master of the Horse, the Baron *Bernsdorf*, first Minister of State, the Baron *de Goritz*, President of the Finances, and Minister of State, and Monsieur *Robethon*, Privy Counsellor to the King, in order to wait for his Majesty's Arrival.

The King having committed the Government of his Dominions in *Germany* to a Council, at the Head of whom he plac'd his Brother, Prince *Ernest*; his Majesty's next Care was to consider what Part of his Family he should carry with him into *Great Britain*, and what he should leave behind him: Upon mature Deliberation, his Majesty resolv'd, that the Prince Electoral and Royal should go first along with him; that the Princess, his Consort, should follow a few Weeks after, with the two eldest Princesses her Daughters; and that the young Prince *Frederick-George* should remain at *Hanover*, with his youngest Sister: In the last Place, his Majesty nam'd those that should accompany him and the Prince Royal into *England*, which he confin'd to a very small Number; for besides the four Gentlemen above-mention'd, who went before the King, to the *Hague*, the other Persons of Note that were to cross the *Sea* with his Majesty, were only the following, Count *Blaten*, Great Chamberlain; the Baron *de Rhede*, first Chamberlain; Mr. *Bernsdorf*, and the Marquis *de la Boë*, Chamberlains to the King; Baron *Schutz*, and his two Brothers, one Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the King, the other to the Prince; Monsieur *Reiche*, Privy Counsellor and Secretary to his Majesty; the Baron *de Hattorf*, Counsellor of War; Monsieur *Schrader*, Secretary of Embassy; Monsieur *Hammerstein*, Gentleman of the King's Bedchamber; Monsieur *Kempe*, Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the Prince; two Physicians, Dr. *Steigerthal*, and Dr. *Chappuis*; two Surgeons, and to *Valer-de-Chambre*, who were Turks.

All Things being thus settled, on the last Day of *August*, in the Morning, the King set out from *Herenhausen*, without Ceremony, his Majesty refusing to receive Complements from any Person; but the Prince did not follow till an Hour after. That Day his Majesty and the Prince Royal went through *Hattenburg* and *Leese* to *Doeppen*, where

where they lay that Night ; and proceeded the next Morning through *Bobme* and *Osnaburg* to *Oppenburg*. On the 2d of September, they went through *Rheeme* and *Bethsheim* to *Twickel*, a Seat belonging to the Count de *Westerter d' Opdam*, who entertained and lodg'd his Majesty and the Prince Royal that Night ; as did, the next, the Earl of *Albemarle*, at his Seat at *Voorsch*, after his Majesty and Royal Highness had travell'd through *Markel*, *Larense*, and *Capelle*. On the 4th of September, the Deputies of the States General, receiv'd and complemented his Majesty on their Frontier, and the same Day, the King went through *Zutphen*, *Applebeon*, *Voorhuyzen*, and *Amersfort* to *Utrecht*. Here his Majesty and the Prince Royal were complemented by the Deputies of the States of that Province ; after which, they went into a Yatcht of the States, and the same Night reach'd *Woerden*, where they were receiv'd by the Earl of *Albemarle*, and the other Deputies of the States of the Province of *Holland*, under six Salvoes of nine Pieces of Cannon, answering the Number of Years of his Majesty. The Earl of *Strafford* and the Earl of *Berkeley* likewise attended the King at *Woerden*, and had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand, while he was yet in the Yatcht ; after which, they went back to the *Hague*. On the 5th, in the Morning, the King, in the Extr of *Albemarle's* Coach, follow'd by six others, and attended by a Detachment of Horse Guards, proceeded to *Leyden*, where the same Number of Guns were discharg'd as at *Woerden* ; and about Five in the Afternoon, his Majesty arriv'd at the *Hague*, amidst the Acclamations of a vast Number of People. The States had sent Orders to all their Towns through which the King was to pass, for the Burghers to appear in Arms, and line the Streets, as was done when the present Emperor went through *Holland* as King of *Spain* : But his *Britannick* Majesty declin'd that Ceremony ; desiring to pass through the Country as much *Incognito* as was possible. The King supp'd that Night in private, but the next Day, and most of the Time he was in *Holland*, he eat in publick, and admitted the Earls of *Strafford*, *Dorset*, *Berkeley*, and *Albemarle*, several of the States Deputies, and other Persons of Distinction, to his Table. On the 5th of September, about Noon, the following Deputies of the States General, viz. The Baron de *Lintelo* on the Part of *Gelderland* ; Monsieur *Fagel* and Pensionary *Heinsius* on the Part of *Holland* ; the Sieurs *Veliers* on the Part of *Zealand* ; *Schonauwen* on the Part of *Utrecht* ; *Berum* on the Part of *Friueland* ; *Marie* on the Part of *Overijssel* ;

Overijssel; and *Goecking* on the Part of *Groningen*; with the Sieur *Egeland*, *Graffier* of the States, went to the Old Court, and had an Audience of the King, whom they complemented on his Accession to the British Throne, and his happy Arrival at the *Hague*. They had afterwards Audience of the Prince, and then return'd to the Assembly of the States to make their Report; after which, most of them came back to Court, and had the Honour to dine with his Majesty.

The same Morning, all the British Nobility and Gentry either residing at the *Hague*, or who on this Occasion, had repair'd thither from *England*, and other Parts, as also the British Officers of the Green Cloth, had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand, being presented by the Earls of *Strafford*, *Dorset*, and *Berkeley*; and among the rest, Sir *James Abercrombie*, Commandant of *Dunkirk*, and Brigadier *Preston*, Governor of *Newport*, took that Opportunity to wait on the King. In the Afternoon, his Majesty, accompany'd by the Prince, took several Turns in his Coach round the *Voorhout*, (a Place at the *Hague* like our Ring in *Hyde-Park*) where he was follow'd by a numerous Train of Coaches, and a great Concource of People. Some of the foreign Ministers had that Day private Audiences of the King, to complement him, on the Part of their Masters, on his happy Accession to the British Throne, and his safe Arrival at the *Hague*. The Marques *de Chateauneuf*, Ambassador of *France*, had his Audience on the 7th of *September* in the Morning for the same Purpose; and 'twas given out, that that Minister having, among other civil Expressions told the King, 'That there were yet a few Difficulties to be remov'd, to put the finishing Hand to the Treaties yet depending, but that his Majesty should be the Arbitr of the Peace,' His Majesty answer'd, *That he would be the Guarantee of it*. On the 12th of *September*, the Duke *d'Osuna* and the Marques *de Monteleone*, Plenipotentiaries of *Spain*, came to the *Hague* from *Utrecht*, to wait upon the King, and the next Day they had also a private Audience of his Majesty; as had, the Day before, the Count *de Tarouca*, and Don *Lewis d'Achuna*, Plenipotentiaries of *Portugal*. On the 11th of *September*, the Earl of *Strafford* receiv'd some Instructions from the King, upon which he held frequent Conferences with the Ambassadors of *France*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*. The King having resolv'd to embark for *England* with the first fair Wind, his Majesty's Baggage was by this Time sent to the Yatchs, which, on the

the 14th of September, fell down the *Maes* from Rotterdam to the *Briel*.

The States General were not wanting to improve this Opportunity to concert several important Affairs with the King: For which Purpose, the Great Pensionary *Heinsius* had frequent private Conferences with his Majesty, whose Accession to the British Throne quicken'd the slow Paces of the Courts of *Versailles* and *Madrid*, in relation to the Treaties yet depending. To this Purpose we may take Notice, that the very Day the King arriv'd at the *Hague*, Monsieur *de Chateauneuf* receiv'd Advice, by a Courier of the Cabinet, that the Treaty of Peace between the Empire and *France* had been sign'd the 7th at *Baden*; and that the King of *Spain* had ratify'd the Treaties of Peace and Commerce between him and the States General, without any Manner of Restriction or Reservation; which was confirm'd by an Express sent to the *Spanish* Plenipotentiaries.

We now return to *Great Britain*, where, on the 15th of September, the Lords Justices in Council sign'd the following Proclamation, ordering the Payment of One Hundred Thousand Pounds to any Person who shall seize and secure the Pretender, in Case he shall land, or attempt to land in any of his Majesty's Dominions.

The Cantuar. Harcourt C. W. Ebor. Shrewsbury, Buckingham P. Dartmouth C. P. S. Somerset, Bolton, Devonshire, Argyle, Monrose, Roxburgh, Kent, Pembroke, Carlisle, Anglesey, Nottingham, Abingdon, Scarborough, Orford, Townsford, Halifax, Cowper, T. Parker.

Whereas in and by an Act of Parliament made in the last Session of Parliament, entitled, *An Act for the better Support of his Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of Great Britain*, reciting, That her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, of blessed Memory, being fully convinc'd of the imminent Dangers which threaten'd her Kingdoms, and the Protestant Succession in the House of *Hanover*, as well as from a just Resentment of the Indignities offer'd to her said Majesty by the Pretender's remaining in *Lorraine*, in defiance of her repeated Instances for his removal, and of the treasonable Practices committed by enlisting her said late Majesty's Subjects in the Service of the Pretender, was pleas'd to issue her Royal Proclamation, thereby promising a Reward of Five

Thousand Pounds to such Person who should apprehend the Pretender; and that the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, did, by their humble Address, assure her said late Majesty, that they would assist her, by granting out of the first Aids to be given by Parliament, the Sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds, as a farther Encouragement and Reward for apprehending the Pretender, whenever he should land, or attempt to land in any of her said late Majesty's Dominions: To the End that the Encouragement and Reward for a Service so important might be render'd sure and effectual, it is ena~~cted~~, That the Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain, or Commissioners of the Treasury for the Time being, should, and are thereby authoriz'd and requir'd, out of any Millions granted, or to be granted by Parliament for the Use of the Publick, forthwith to issue and pay the Sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds, to any Person or Persons who shall seize and secure the Person of the Pretender, whenever he should land, or attempt to land in any of his Majesty's Dominions: We therefore, to the Intent that all his Majesty's Subjects may have Notice of the Encouragement given, as aforesaid, have thought fit, by the Advice of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, in his Majesty's Name, to issue this Proclamation, and do hereby, in his Majesty's Name, command and require all his Majesty's Officers, Civil and Military, and all other his Majesty's loving Subjects, to use their utmost Endeavours to seize and secure the said Pretender, whenever he shall land, or attempt to land in Great Britain or Ireland, or any other his Majesty's Dominions, in order to his being brought to Justice for High Treason, (whereof he stands attainted by Act of Parliament) and to give Notice thereof immediately, when he shall be so seiz'd and secur'd, to one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State. And we do hereby farther, in his Majesty's Name, order, That the Reward of One Hundred Thousand Pounds, directed by the said Act of Parliament to be paid, as aforesaid, be punctually paid to the Person or Persons who shall so seize and secure the said Pretender: And his Majesty's High Treasurer, or Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury for the Time being, is, and are hereby requir'd to make Payment thereof accordingly. And if any of the Persons who have adhered to or assisted, or who shall adhere to or assist the said Pretender, shall seize and secure him, as aforesaid, he or they who shall so seize and

and secure him, shall have his Majesty's gracious general Pardon, and shall also receive the said Reward, to be paid in Manner aforesaid.

Given at the Courte at St. James's the Fifteenth Day of September, 1714, in the first Year of his Majesty's Reign.

On the 17th of September, in Pursuance of his Majesty's Pleasure, signify'd by their Excellencies the Lords Justices, the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Townshend was, in Council, sworn one his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and took his Place at the Board accordingly. At the same Time it was declar'd, that General Cadogan will be appointed his Majesty's Plenipotentiary at the Congress of Antwerp, to regulate the Barrier of the Scars General, and his Envoy Extraordinary in the Nether Lands.

Meanwhile the King and Prince Royal having taken their Leave of the States Deputies, who waited on them to the Sea-Side, embark'd at Oranje-Polder on the 15th of September, about One a-Clock in the Afternoon, his Majesty on Board the *Peregrine*, and his Royal Highness on Board the *William and Mary* Yatchts; which having shoa after join'd the Squadron of British and Dutch Men of War that waited for them, under the Command of the Earl of Berkley, they all sail'd for England with a fair Wind. The next Day, about Nine in the Evening, they arriv'd safe at the *Hop* near *Gravesend*, where the Admiral thought fit to drop Anchor. There being a thick Fog the 17th in the Morning, the Yatchts did not go up the River till the Afternoon. Towards Noon the Yatchts weigh'd Anchor, and sail'd up the River; and some Miles on this Side *Gravesend*, the King and Prince Royal went into a Barge, and being favour'd by the Tide, arriv'd at *Greenwich* a little after Six a-Clock in the Evening. The Duke of *Norumberland*, Captain of the Life-Guard, then in waiting, and the Lord Chancellor, at the Head of the Lords of the Regency, receiv'd his Majesty at his landing, and complemented him on his safe Arrival. But 'tis not our Design to amuse our Readers with Ceremonies and Things of Course, but shall confine our Account to Transactions of greater Moment; but must not in this Place forget, that before the King left his Ship, he appointed the Earls of *Dorset* and *Berkley* to be Gentlemen of his Bedchamber, and conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood on *William Sanderson*, Esq; Captain of the *Peregrine* Yatcht;

Yacht; and the next Morning, the Lord *Townshend* acquainted the Duke of *Ormond*, in the King's Name, ' That his Majesty had no longer Occasion for his Service in the Quality of Captain-General, but that his Majesty would be glad to see him at Court.

The same Day the King declar'd his Intention of making his publick Entry the Day following, of which Notice was given by the Earl *Marshall* in the following Order.

WHereas the Solemnity of the King's Royal Entry from Greenwich, thro' the City of London, to his Royal Palace of St. James's, is appointed to be on Monday the 20th of this Instant Sept. this is therefore to give Notice to all the Nobility, and others, who are to attend the King in their Coaches, that they repair to Greenwich Park, so as to be there by Ten of the Clock that Morning as farthest, where their Coaches will be put in Order by the Officers of Arms appointed for that Purpose.

And that the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs of London, with such as have serv'd or fin'd for Aldermen or Sheriffs of the said City; the City Officers, and the Detachment of the Artillery Company; as also the Knight Marshal's Men, the King's Kettle-Drums and Trumpets, the King's, Heralds, and Serjeant at Arms, the Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, and the Officers and Yeomen of his Majesty's Guard, &c. do meet in Southwark about Twelve of the Clock, and extend themselves in the Order they are to march from the Foot of London-Bridge to St. Margaret's Hill, and there wait his Majesty's Arrival; and so soon as Notice is given that the Coaches are coming into King-Street, they are all to be marshall'd in their due Order by the Officers of Arms.

And for the better Reception of his Majesty in his Royal Passage, the Officers of the several Parishes between Greenwich and London are hereby requir'd to take Care, that the Highways be well mended and repair'd: And that the Justices of the Peace of *Surrey*, the Lord Mayor of London, and the Head Bailiff of *Westminster*, do cause the Streets to be well cleans'd from Soil, Filth, and Ditt, from Kent-Street End, to his Majesty's Royal Palace of St. James's: And that no Cars nor Drays be suffer'd to go in the Streets and Road which the King passes through between Greenwich and St. James's, on the Day of his Majesty's Entry; also, that no Hackney Coaches be suffer'd to go in the said Road or Streets after Twelve of the Clock.

Clock the same Day; and that no Coach, Carr, or Carriages whatever, be suffer'd on that Day to stand in the said Road or Streets, until the Royal Proceſſion is pass'd by.

SUFFOLK, M.

September 19.

Accordingly on the 20th of September, the King and Prince Royal, made their Entry with great pomp and Magnificence. The Coaches of the Nobility, and others, either not coming soon enough, or the Officers of Arms being puzzled how to rank them in their due Order, it was Twelve a-Clock before his Majesty, accompany'd by his Royal Highness the Prince, and the Duke of Northumberland, Captain of the Life-Guards in waiting, set out from Greenwich, his Majesty's Coach being preceded by above Two Hundred of those of the Nobility and Gentry all with six Horses, the Juniors being order'd to march first. When the King arriv'd at St. Margaret's Hill in Southwark, he was met by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, and Officers of the City of London, in whose Name Sir Peter King, Recorder, made the following congratulatory Speech to his Majesty :

May it please your Majesty,

YOUR Majesty is now entering into the Liberties of the City of London.

The Citizens have, with impatience, waited for your Royal Presence amongst them, to secure those invaluable Blessings which they promise themselves from a Prince of the most illustrious Merit.

Enliv'd by the distant Influence of your Majesty's Government, they have earnestly desir'd its nearer Approaches.

The long expected Day is now come, a Day of universal Joy, to see your Majesty's solemn Entrance with his Royal Highness the Prince into the Capital of your Kingdoms.

The Citizens of London never met any of your Predecessors Kings, or Queens of this Realm, with more Duty and Loyalty than they meet your Majesty; nor with a greater Desire to testify their Joy in the most becoming and affectionate Manner.

History hath preserv'd the memory of several triumphant and joyful Entries.

But

But the Illustrations and Triumphs of those Entries, even in the most joyful, are not to be mention'd with the Extractions and Enjoyments of this.

There was not the like Reason and Occasion for them. We now behold a Prince fam'd for his Justice, Clemency, and Wisdom, come to take Possession of his Kingdoms; we see our Religion sever'd, our Laws and Liberties preserv'd, our publick Credit admir'd, our worthiest Wishes exceed'd, the Protestant Succession, concerning which we had many anxious and fatigous Theologies, taking Effect in a quiet and peaceable Possession, and a Prospect of a lasting and comit'd Settlement under your Majesty, and your Royal Succession after you.

We have nothing now to do, but, sincerely enjoying our own, to beseech Almighty God to bless your Majesty with a long, happy, and glorious Reign, and to do every Thing in our respective Stations, which may contribute to make your Majesty's Government safe, prosperous, and easy.

The Lord Mayor of London having receiv'd the City Sword from the King, his Majesty proceeded to St. James's in the following Manner: A Detachment of Horse-Grenadiers to clear the Way; a Detachment of the Artillery Company in Buff Coats, &c. the two Marshals on Horseback, with their Men on Foot, to make Way; two of the City Trumpets on Horseback; the Sheriff's Officers on Foot, with Javelins in their Hands; two City Trumpets on Horseback; the Lord Mayor's Officers in black Gowns on Foot, two and two; two more of the City Trumpets on Horseback; the City Banner, borne by the Water-Bailiff on Horseback, with a Servant on Foot in a colour'd Livery; then the City Officers on Horseback, in their proper Gowns, each attended by a Servant on Foot in colour'd Liveries; the four Aldermen, two and two; the Solicitor, and the Remembrancer; the two Secondaries; the Controller; the four Common Pleaders; the two Judges; the Town-Clerk; the Common-Serjeant, and the Chamberlain; two more of the City Trumpets on Horseback; the King's Banner, borne by the Common-Horn on Horseback, with a Servant on Foot in a colour'd Livery; The Common-Cryer in his Gown, and the City-Sword-Bearer in his black Dauphine Gown; and Gold Chain, both on Horseback, each having a Servant on Foot in colour'd Liveries; then those who have fin'd for Sheriffs or Aldermen, or serv'd the Office of Sheriff or Aldermen, in Scar-

let

let Gowns on Horseback, according to their Seniorities; two and two; the Juniors first, each attended by two Servants on Foot in colour'd Liveries; the two Sheriffs in Scarlet Gowns on Horseback, with their Gold Chains, and their white Seaves in their Hands, each attended by two Servants on Foot, in colour'd Liveries; the Aldermen below the Chair on Horseback, in Scarlet Gowns, two and two, each attended by his Headle, and two Servants on Foot in colour'd Liveries; then the Aldermen above the Chair in Scarlet Gowns, on Horseback, wearing their Gold Chains, attended by their Beadles, and two Servants each in colour'd Liveries: Then the Coaches of the Nobility, Great Officers, &c. to the Number of above 200, with six Horses each; the Knight Marshal's Men on Horseback; two and two; the Knight Marshal on Horseback; the King's Kettle-Drums; the Drum-Major; the King's Trumpets, two and two; the Serjeant-Trumpet with his Mace; Pursuivants of Arms uncover'd, two and two; Heralds of Arms; King's of Arms; Serjeants at Arms with their Maces, bare-headed; the Recorder in a Scarlet Gown on Horseback, uncover'd; the Lord Mayor of London in his Crimson Velvet Gown, on Horseback, wearing his rich Collar and Jewel, uncover'd, bearing the City-Sword by his Majesty's Permission, with only four Servants on Foot, bare-headed, in colour'd Liveries; Garter King of Arms, or his Deputy, on the Right Hand, uncover'd; Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, on his Left Hand, uncover'd; the King and Prince in a Coach; the Yeomen of the Guard; the King's Footmen; Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard; Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard; Equerry; the King's Footmen in waiting; Yeomen of the Guard; his Majesty's Horse-Guards clo'd the Proceeding. Thus the King pass'd from St. Margaret's Hill to his Royal Palace at St. James's, where his Majesty arriv'd between Seven and Eight of the Clock in the Evening; The Trained Bands of Southwark, by Order of the Lord Lieutenant of Surrey, lin'd the Way, from Kent-street End to the Foot of London-Bridge; three Regiments of the City Trained Bands made a Guard from the Bridge to Stocks-Market; the several Companies of London, with their Ensigns, lin'd the Streets on both Sides from Stocks-Market to St. Paul's Church-yard, at the East-End whereof the Children of Christ's Hospital stood, and one of the King's Boys made a Speech to his Majesty; and the other three Regiments of the City Trained Bands guarded the Way from St. Paul's Church-yard to Temple-Bar; from Temple-

Temple-Bar, the Steward, High-Bailiff, and Burgesses of Westminster, in their Gowns, attended by all the Constables and Beadles, with their respective Staves; and the High-Bailiffs Officers, with their Ensigns of Office, lin'd the Way; and next to them, the Militia of Westminster made a Guard, leaving a Space between them and his Majesty's Foot-Guards (who lin'd the Way from St. James's into the Strand) for the Artillery Company of London to draw up in, who proceeded so far with the Consent of the Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex, and there made a Stand. The great Guns at the Tower were fir'd when his Majesty took Coach, as also when he pass'd over London-Bridge; at his Majesty's Arrival at his Palace, the Cannon in the Park were three Times discharg'd; and the Evening concluded with Bonfires, Illuminations, and all other Marks of Joy.

On the 23d of September the Council met, at which were present the Lord Chancellor, the Dukes of *Somerset, Northumberland, Bolton, Devonshire, Marlborough, Monmouth, Roxburgh, and Kent*; the Marquesses of *Lindsey, Dorchester, and Annandale*; the Earls of *Derby, Pembroke, Suffolk, Northampton, Manchester, Stamford, Sunderland, Clarendon, Anglesey, Carlisle, Radnor, Rochester, Abergavenny, Orford, Wharton, Cholmondeley, Mar, Loudon, Fiddichay, Orkney, May, Oxford, Portmore, and Overy*; the Lord Viscount *Townshend*; the Bishop of *London*; the Lords *Paget, Berkeley, Gifford, Sommers, Guernsey, Mansel, Trevor, Lansdowne, Bingley, and Coningsby*; Mr. Secretary *Bromley*; Mr. *Boyle*; Mr. Vice-Chamberlain *Coke*; Mr. Chancellor of the *Exchequer*; the Lord Chief Justice *Parker*; Sir *John Holland*; Sir *Richard Onslow*; Mr. *Smith*; Mr. *Vernon*; Mr. *Erls*; and Mr. *Hill*. His Majesty at his first coming this Day into the Council, was pleas'd to declare, that understanding that the Law requires he should, at his Accession to the Throne, take and subscribe the Oath relating to the Security of the Church of *Scotland*, he was now ready to do it this first Opportunity; which his Majesty was graciously pleas'd to do, according to the Forms used by the Law of *Scotland*, and subscrib'd two Instruments thereof, in the Presence of the Lords of the Council, who witness'd the same: And his Majesty was pleas'd to order, that one of the said Instruments be transmitted to the Court of Session, to be recorded in the Books of *Sessions*; and afterwards to be forthwith lodg'd in the Publick Register of *Scotland*; and that the other of them remain among

among the Records of the Council, and be enter'd into the Council Book.

After this, his Majesty was pleas'd to make the following Declaration, *viz.*

Having, in my Answers to the Addresses of both Houses of Parliament, fully express'd my Resolution to defend the Religious and Civil Rights of all my Subjects, there remains very little for me to say upon this Occasion.

Yet being willing to omit no Opportunity of giving all possible Assurances to a People, who have already serv'd so well of me, I take this Occasion also to express to you, my firm Purpose to do all that is in my Power, for the supporting and maintaining the Churches of *England* and *Scotland*, as they are severally by Law establish'd; which, I am of Opinion, may be effectually done, without the least impairing the Toleration allow'd by Law to Protestant Dissenters, so agreeable to Christian Charity, and so necessary to the Trade and Riches of this Kingdom.

The good Effects of making Property secure, are nowhere so clearly seen, and to so great a Degree, as in this happy Kingdom; and I assure you, that there is not any among you, shall more earnestly endeavour the Preservation of it than myself.

Whereupon the Lords of the Council made it their humble Request to his Majesty, that this his Majesty's most gracious Declaration to their Lordships, might be made Publick: Which his Majesty was pleas'd to order accordingly.

On the 29th of September, the King, in Council, was pleas'd to declare his Royal Pleasure to dissolve the Privy Council, and to direct, that the Lords and others hereafter nam'd should be of the Privy Council; and attend his Majesty at St. James's on the 1st of October, at Eleven in the Morning, in order to be sworn of his Majesty most honourable Privy Council; *viz.*

His Royal Highness George Prince of Wales.

Thomas Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

William Lord Cowper, Lord Chancellor of Great Britain.

William Lord Archbishop of York.

Charles

Charles Duke of Shrewsbury, Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain, and Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household.

Daniel Earl of Nostingham, Lord President of the Privy Council.

Thomas Earl of Wharton, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.

William Duke of Dorsetshire, Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household.

Charles Duke of Somerset.

Charles Duke of Bolton.

John Duke of Marlborough, Captain-General of his Majesty's Forces.

John Duke of Argyll.

James Duke of Monmouth, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

John Duke of Roxburgh.

Henry Duke of Kent.

Robert Marquess of Lindsey, Lord Great Chamberlain.

Thomas Earl of Pembroke.

Henry Earl of Suffolk, Deputy Earl-Marshal of England.

Charles Earl of Sunderland, Lord Lieutenant of England.

Arthur Earl of Anglesey.

Charles Earl of Carlisle.

Montague Earl of Abingdon.

Richard Earl of Scarborough.

Edward Earl of Orford.

Charles Viscount Townshend, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

John Lord Bishop of London.

John Lord Somers.

Charles Lord Halifax.

Thomas Cooke, Vice-Chamberlain to his Majesty.

James Stanhope, Esq; one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Sir Thomas Parker, Kt. Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's-Bench.

Thomas Erle, Esq; Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance.

Robert Walpole, Esq; Paymaster-General of his Majesty's Forces.

The same Day (Sept. 29.) it was declar'd, That his Majesty had been pleas'd, by Letters Patents under the Great Seal of Great Britain, to create his Royal Highness George

Augustus

Augustus (Prince of Great Britain, Electoral Prince of Brunswick-Lüneburg, Duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, Duke and Marquess of Cambridge, Earl of Milford-Haven and of Carrick, Viscount North-Albion, Baron of Temebury and of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles, and Steward of Scotland, and Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter) Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester. The Preamble to the said Letters Patents is as follows :

QUAM Miseris nostris sit, Regnis, quorum Dei Gratia
super ad nos Ius & Imperium pervenire, non solum te-
præsens considero, sed etiam in posterum prospicere; nihil prius
magis in animo fuis, quam ut Georgium Augustum, Filium
nostrum unicum, Populis nostris, quibus regendis aliquando
destinatur, gratum reddamus & acceptissimum; ipsum proinde
Titulus Primogenito Magni Britanniae Regis propriis
angeri volumus; quo magis erga Heredem nostrum dilectissi-
mum Patris Benignitas, & ergo Subditos fidolissimos Principis
eluceat Cura. Nobis interim & Britannis nostris de illo
gratulamur, quem ob egregiam in nos Pietatem semper charum-
habimus, & qui, ob res Oudenardi Brilio præclarè gestas, illis
dudum inponit. Quod supereft, ut Virtutibus & Majoribus
derivatis in Dissimilarescat, Honoresque à nobis acceptos per-
petuam mereri, Deum Optimum Maximum precamur. Sciat
igitur, &c.

Which in English runs thus :

IT being incumbent on us, not only to procure the pre-
sent Good of the Kingdom, to the Government
whereof it has pleas'd God to call us, but also to provide
for their future Security; our first and principal Care was,
to recommend, as much as possible, our only Son George
Augustus to the Affection of our People, whom he is one
Day to govern: Our Will is therefore, that he be honour'd
with the Titles peculiar to the eldest Son of the King of
Great Britain, to evince both our paternal Affection to our
most dear Son, and the Care we take of our most faith-
ful Subjects. Hereupon we congratulate with our Britains,
on Account of a Prince, whose eminent filial Piety has
always endear'd him to us, and who has not long ago made
himself known to them, by his gallant Actions in the
Battle of Oudenarde. We beseech Almighty God, that
the Virtues he derives from his Ancestors, may daily shine
out in him with additional Splendor; and that he may

go on to merit the Honours which we have conferr'd on him. Be it known therefore, &c.

On the 1st of October, the King present in Council, the following Order was made :

WHereas by an Order in Council of the first of August last, several Alterations were directed to be made in the Prayers for the Royal Family, it is this Day order'd by his Majesty in Council, That instead of His Royal Highness the Prince, in the Prayers and Suffrages for the Royal Family, there be inserted His Royal Highness GEORGE Prince of Wales; and that his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury do cause the necessary Directions to be given accordingly.

JOHN POVEY.

Directions sent by the Archbishop of Canterbury, October 1, 1714.

IN the Order for Morning Prayer, in the Prayer for the Royal Family, instead of His Royal Highness the Prince, read, His Royal Highness GEORGE Prince of Wales.

In the Order for Evening Prayer for the Royal Family, instead of His Royal Highness the Prince, read His Royal Highness GEORGE Prince of Wales.

In the Litany, instead of Preserve His Royal Highness the Prince, and all the Royal Family, read, Preserve His Royal Highness GEORGE Prince of Wales, and all the Royal Family.

Oct. 4. The King in Council sign'd the following Proclamation, declaring his Majesty's Pleasure touching his Royal Coronation, and the Solemnity thereof, viz.

GEORGE R.

WHereas we have resolv'd, by the Favour and Blessing of Almighty God, to celebrate the Solemnity of our Royal Coronation upon Wednesday the Twentieth Day of this Instant October, at our Palace at Westminster; and forasmuch as by ancient Customs and Usages, as also in Regard of divers Tenures of sundry Manors, Lands, and other Hereditaments, many of our loving Subjects do claim, and are Bound to do and perform divers several Services on the said Day, and at the Time of the Coronation,

tion, as in Times precedent their Ancestors, and those whom they claim, have done and perform'd at the Coronations of our famous Progenitors and Predecessors: We therefore, out of our princely Care for the Preservation of the lawful Rights and Inheritances of our loving Subjects, whom it may concern, have thought fit to give Notice of, and publish our Resolutions therein, and do hereby give Notice of, and publish the same accordingly: And we do hereby farther signify, that by our Commission under our Great Seal of Great Britain, we have appointed and authoriz'd the most Reverend Father in Christ, our right trusty and right entirely beloved Counsellor, *Thomas Archbishop of Canterbury*, Primate of all *England*, and *Metropolitan*; our right trusty and well-beloved Counsellor, *William Lord Cowper*, our Chancellor of *Great Britain*; the most Reverend Father in Christ, our right trusty and right entirely beloved Counsellor, *William Archbishop of York*, Primate of *England*, and *Metropolitan*; our right trusty and right entirely beloved Cousin and Counsellor, *Charles Duke of Shrewsbury*, our High Treasurer of *Great Britain*, and Chamberlain of our Household; our right trusty and right well-beloved Cousins and Counsellors, *Daniel Earl of Nottingham*, President of our Council, *Thomas Earl of Wharton*, Keeper of our Privy Seal; our right trusty and right entirely beloved Cousins and Counsellors, *William Duke of Devonshire*, Steward of our Household; *Charles Duke of Somerset*, Master of our Horse; *Charles Duke of Bolton*; *John Duke of Marlborough*, Captain-General of our Forces; *John Duke of Argyle*; *James Duke of Monrose*, one of our Principal Secretaries of State; *John Duke of Roxburgh*; *Henry Duke of Kent*; our right trusty and entirely beloved Cousin and Counsellor, *Robert Marquis of Lindsey*, Great Chamberlain of *England*; our right trusty and well-beloved Cousins and Counsellors, *Thomas Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery*; *Henry Earl of Suffolk and Bindon*, Deputy to *Thomas Duke of Norfolk*, Earl-Marshal of *England*; *Charles Earl of Sunderland*, Lord Lieutenant of our Kingdom of *Ireland*; *Arthur Earl of Anglesey*; *Charles Earl of Carlisle*; *Montague Earl of Abingdon*; *Richard Earl of Scarborough*; *Edward Earl of Orford*; our right trusty and well-beloved Cousin and Counsellor, *Charles Viscount Townshend*, one of our Principal Secretaries of State; the Right Reverend Father in God, our right trusty and well-beloved Counsellor, *John Lord Bishop of London*; our right trusty and well-beloved Counsellors,

John

John Lord Somers; Charles Lord Halifax; Thomas Coke, Esq; Vice-Chamberlain of our Household; James Stanhope, Esq; one of our Principal Secretaries of State; Sir Thomas Parker, Kt. Lord Chief Justice of our Court of King's Bench; Thomas Erle, Esq; Lieutenant General of our Ordnance; and Robert Walpole, Esq; Paymaster-General of our Forces, or any five or more of them, to receive, hear, and determine the Petitions and Claims which shall be to them exhibited by any of our loving Subjects in this Behalf; and we shall appoint our said Commissioners for that Purpose to sit in the Painted Chamber of our Palace at Westminster, upon Wednesday the 6th Day of this Instant October, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon of the same Day, and from Time to Time to adjourn, as to them shall seem meet, for the Execution of our said Commission; which we do thus publish, to the Intent that all such Persons, whom it may any Ways concern, may know when and where to give their Attendance, for the exhibiting of their Petitions and Claims concerning the Services before-mention'd, to be done and perform'd unto us at our said Coronation. And we do hereby signify unto all and every our Subjects, whom it may concern, that our Will and Pleasure is, and we do hereby strictly charge all Persons, of what Rank or Quality soever they be, who either upon our Letters to them directed, or by Reason of their Offices, or Tenures, or otherwise, are to do any Service at the said Day or Time of our Coronation, that they do duly give their Attendance accordingly, in all Respects furnish'd and appointed as to so great a Solemnity appertaineth, and answerable to the Dignities and Places which every one of them respectively holdeth and enjoyeth; and of this they, or any of them, are not to fail, as they will answer the contrary at their Perils, unless upon special Reasons by our self, under our Hand to be allow'd, we shall dispense with any of their Services or Attendances.

Given at our Court at St. James's the 4th Day of October, 1714, in the First Year of our Reign.

The same Day the King order'd another Proclamation to be publish'd, requiring all Ships and Vessels trading from the Plantations in the Way of the Algerines, to furnish themselves with Passes.

The 20th of October being appointed for the Solemnity of the Coronation, the same was perform'd at Westminster in the following Manner :

His Majesty being come to Westminster about nine of the Clock in the Morning, and having retir'd into the Court of Wards, the Nobility, and those who form'd the first Part of the Proceeding, being put in Order by the Heralds, came down in solemn Procession into Westminster-Hall, where His Majesty being seated under his Canopy of State, the Swords and Spurs were presented to him, and laid upon the Table at the upper End of the Hall.

Then the Dean and Prebendaries of Westminster having brought the Crown and other Regalia, with the Bible, Chalice, and Patten, they were presented severally to His Majesty, and shortly after were, together with the Swords and Spurs, delivered to the Lords appointed to carry them.

Whereupon the Procession began in this Manner : The Dean's Beadle of Westminster ; the High Constable of Westminster, with his Staff ; Drums and Trumpets ; Six Clerks in Chancery, two a-breast, (as all the former Part of the Proceeding went) Chaplains having Dignities ; Aldermen of London ; Masters in Chancery ; the King's younger Servants ; the Solicitor and Attorney General ; the King's ancient Servants ; Gentlemen of the Privy Bedchamber ; Judges ; Children of Westminster, and of the King's Chapel ; Choir of Westminster, and Gentlemen of the Chapel, Prebendaries of Westminster ; Master of the Jewel-house ; and Privy-Councillors not Peers, all in their proper Habits, as usual at Coronations.

Then two Pursuivants of Arms ; Barons in their Crimson Velvet Robes, with their Coronets in their Hands, (two a-breast, as all the Peers went) Bishops ; a Herald of Arms ; Viscounts ; two Heralds of Arms ; Earls ; two Heralds of Arms ; Marquesses ; Two Heralds of Arms ; Dukes ; two Kings of Arms, with their Coronets ; the Lord Privy-Seal ; Lord President of the Council ; Lord Archbishop of York ; Lord Chancellor ; two Persons representing the Dukes of Aquitain and Normandy.

Next the Lords who bore the Regalia, viz. The Earl of Salisbury, St. Edward's Staff ; the Lord Viscount Longueville, the Spurs ; the Earl of Dorset and Middlesex, the Scepter with the Cross ; the Earls of Sutherland, Pembroke, and Lincoln, the three Swords ; then Garter's Deputy, with his Coronet, between the Usher of the Black Rod and the Lord Mayor of London ; then the Lord Great Chamberlain of England single ; then his Royal Highness the Prince of

Wales, in his Robes of Estate, of Crimson Velvet, furr'd with Ermine, his Coronet set with precious Stones, and Cap borne by the Earl of *Hertford*, on a Crimson Velvet Cushion, and wearing a like Cap of Crimson Velvet turn'd up with Ermine by his Majesty's Royal Permission, his Train supported by *Augustus Scawz*, and *Adolphus Oughton*, Esqrs. the two eldest Grooms of His Royal Highness's Bed-chamber, assisted by *Henry Killegrew*, Esq; Gentleman of His Royal Highness's Robes. The Earl of *Derby* with the Sword of State, between the Duke of *Montague*, Lord High Constable for that Day, and the Earl of *Suffolk* and *Bindon*, as Earl Marshal of *England*; the Duke of *Grafton*, Lord High Steward on that Occasion, with the Crown, between the Duke of *Argyle*, bearing the Scepter with the Dove, and the Duke of *Somerset* with the Orb; the Bishop of *Salisbury* with the Bible, between the Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry* with the Patten, and the Bishop of *Bangor* with the Chalice.

Then the King in his Royal Robes of Crimson Velvet, furr'd with Ermine, and border'd with a rich broad Gold Lace, wearing the Collar of the Order of St. George, (as did all the Knights of the said Order) and the Knights of the Order of St. *Andrew* wore likewise the Collar of that Order, and on his Head a Cap of State of Crimson Velvet, turn'd up with Ermine, adorn'd with a Circle of Gold enrich'd with Diamonds, supported by the Bishops of *Durham*, and *Bath* and *Wells*, under a Canopy borne by the Barons of the *Cinque Ports*; his Train borne by four Noblemen's eldest Sons, viz. The Lord *Walden*, the Lord *Mandevile*, the Lord *Risiton*, the Lord *Desford*, assisted by the King's Vice-Chamberlain, in the Absence of the Master of the Robes; the Sergeants at Arms and Gentlemen-Pensioners going on each Side.

The Regalia and Canopy.

Next follow'd the Captain of his Majesty's Horse Guard, between the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, and the Captain of the Band of Gentlemen-Pensioners, with the Lieutenant and Standard-Bearer of the Gentlemen-Pensioners on either Hand of them; and the Officers and Yeomen of the Guard clos'd the Procession.

Thus the whole Proceeding march'd on Foot upon Blue Cloth to *Westminster-Abbey*, and being enter'd into the Church, and all duly seated and placed, the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who perform'd this great Solemnity, began with the Recognition. Then His Majesty made his first Oblation, and the Lords who bore the *Regalia*, presented

sented them at the Altar: The Litany was sung on the East Side of the Theatre, by the Bishops of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, and *Norwich*; and after the Epistle, Gospel, and *Nicene Creed*, the Lord Bishop of *Oxford* preach'd on this Text, *Psal. cxviii. v. 24. This is the Day which the Lord hath made, we will rejoice and be glad in it.*

After the Sermon, his Majesty repeated and sign'd the Declaration or Test, establish'd by Act of Parliament, and took the Coronation Oath, which he likewise subscrib'd; and in King *Edward's* Chair, placed in the Middle of the Area before the Altar, was anointed, and presented with the Spurs, and girt with the Sword, and vested with his Purple Robes; and having receiv'd the Ring, the Orb, and Scepters, was solemnly crown'd about two of the Clock, the Drums beating, Trumpets sounding, and the great Guns being discharged; whereupon His Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, and the Peers, put on their Coronets, and the Bishops their Caps, the Dukes of *Aquitain* and *Normandy* their Hats, and the Kings of Arms their Coronets.

Then the Holy Bible was presented to his Majesty by the Archbishop; and his Majesty having receiv'd the Benediction, sat down in his Chair, and then vouchsafed to kiss the Archbishops and Bishops; and being enthron'd, His Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal did their Homages, and seemingly kiss'd his Majesty's left Cheek, and afterwards touched the Crown, while the Treasurer of the Household threw about the Coronation Medals.

Then his Majesty made his second Oblation, and received the Holy Communion, and after the final Prayers, retir'd into King *Edward's* Chapel, and being vested in his Robes of Purple Velvet, and the whole Proceeding being again put in Order, his Majesty return'd to *Westminster-Hall*, wearing his Crown of State, and the Peers and Kings of Arms their Coronets.

The King din'd at a Table at the Upper End of the Hall, with his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales* on his left Hand; and the Nobility and other Persons of Quality were seated at their respective Tables, which were all ready furnish'd before their coming in; the hot Meat or first Course for his Majesty's Table, for which Space was left, was served up with the proper Ceremony, being preceded by the Officers, &c. of the Board of Green-cloth, and by the Lord High Steward, between the Lord High-Constable, and the Lord Marshal, on Horseback.

And just before the second Course, *Lewis Dymoke, Esq;* Champion of *England*, in compleat Armour, rode into the Hall, between the Lord High Constable and Lord Marshal before-mention'd, and performed the Challenge: After which, *Garter's Deputy*, attended by the other Officers of Arms, proclaim'd his Majesty's Style in *Latin, French, and English.*

Dinner being ended, and all Things perform'd with great Splendor and Magnificence, about Seven o'Clock his Majesty returned to *St. James's*; and the Day concluded with Bonfires, Illuminations, Ringing of Bells, and other Demonstrations of a general Joy and Satisfaction.

As soon as the King had settled the most important of his Domestick Affairs, his Majesty notify'd his Accession to the Throne to several Princes and States; and in particular, to the States-General of the United Provinces, to whom he wrote the following Letter:

High and Mighty Lords, our good Friends, Allies, and Confederates:

THE Succession to the Crowns of *Great Britain, France, and Ireland*, being devolv'd on us, by the Decease of the late Queen *Anne*, our most dear Sister and Cousin, we took Care to satisfy the ardent Desires of our faithful Subjects, by repairing as soon as possible to our Kingdoms. We happily arriv'd on the 19th Instant, and do take the first Occasion to communicate the same to you. We are fully perswaded you will be highly satisfy'd to be appris'd of the universal Joy, and unexpressible Acclamations, with which we were receiv'd by our People: And as you have at all Times given us Proofs of your sincere Amity; and we having, in our Passage through your Country, observ'd your Inclinations to make, with all possible Firmness, a Bond of perfect Alliance between the two Nations; we once more renew to you our Assurances of the Desire we have to demonstrate to you by all imaginable Ways, how sensible we are of your Friendship; and our Resolution, ever to cultivate and confirm more and more, an Alliance, which is so necessary and advantageous for the reciprocal Good of our Dominions, and for the Benefit of all *Europe*. We pray God he may have you, *High and Mighty Lords, our good Friends, Allies, and Confederates*, in his holy and worthy Keeping.

Written at our Court at St. James's the 27th of Sept.
O. S. Anno 1714, and the First of our Reign,

Your very good Friend, G E O R G E R.

Next to this Formality, his Majesty's first Care was to look to the Interest of his Dominions abroad: Upon which, pursuant to his Majesty's Orders, Mr. Prior, Plenipotentiary of Great Britain in France, presented the following Memorial to that Court, on the 23d of October, N.S.

THE underwritten Plenipotentiary, Minister of the King of Great Britain, has Orders from the King his Master, to represent to your Majesty, that having heard the Report of the Commissioners and Engineers sent to view the State of the Fortifications and Port of Dunkirk, his Majesty is very much surpriz'd to hear, that notwithstanding the Instances and Representations made on the Part of Great Britain to press the Execution of the 9th Article of the Treaty of Peace concluded at Utrecht, the said Port is so little fill'd up, that there can still, to this Day, as great Ships as formerly, pass by the old Canal, up to the Hornwork of the Town. So long as that Canal remains, it cannot be deny'd that there is still at Dunkirk a Port of 1000 Rods long, and consequently able to receive many Hundred Ships. The Words of the Treaty are, *Portus compleatur*, (that the Haven shall be fill'd up) *Aggeres aut Moles diruantur*, (that the Dykes which form the Canal and the Moles be destroy'd.) We appeal even to your Majesty's own Engineers, if the Haven be fill'd up, and if the Dykes be destroy'd? The King my Master is very much perswaded, that your Majesty being fully inform'd of this Fact, will give your strict Orders, that at last that shall be accomplish'd, which, according to the Words of the Treaty, ought to have been done above a Year ago. The same Minister has Order to represent to your Majesty, that the Surprise of the King his Master has been still greater, when he was told, that notwithstanding the said 9th Article, which says expressly, *ne dicta Munimenta, Portus, Moles, aut Aggeres demio unquam reficiantur*, (that the said Fortifications, the Port, or the Dikes of Dunkirk shall never be rebuilt) that they are actually at Work in making a new Port much larger than the old Canal, which, as well as the old Haven, goes up to the Town of Dunkirk; and that the Foundation of a Sluice much greater than the former, which serv'd to clean the old Haven, is laid.

It cannot be imagin'd that your Majesty will make Use of the Word *dicta*, which is in that Article, to maintain, that since the same Canal is not restor'd, the same Materials are not made Use of, and the same Bastions and Curtains are not rebuilt, that your Majesty is at Liberty

to raise new Works, and make a new Port, better than the former. The *Bona Fide* which ought to reign in all Treaties, and which will be religiously observ'd by the King my Master, will not admit of such a Supposition.

When Ships can go into *Dunkirk* by the old Canal which is on the North, or by the New, which is on the West, *Dunkirk* will in the same Manner be a Port, and be equally incommodious and dangerous to the Commerce of *Great Britain*.

In either of these two Cases, the Treaty will be equally violated. The King of *Great Britain* is resolv'd, on his Side religiously to observe the Treaty of *Utrecht*, and to maintain with your Majesty an Amity so sincere, that he desires above all Things to prevent all Incidents that may disturb that good Intelligence. And as the Hopes of seeing the entire Execution of that 9th Article, has been to *Great Britain* the principal Motive for accepting the Peace of *Utrecht*, he has order'd the underwritten Minister to make the most pressing Instances with your Majesty, that you will please to give Order for filling up the said Canals, &c.

To this Memorial the Court of France return'd the following Answer:

¶ Ursuant to the 9th Article of the Treaty of Peace concluded at *Utrecht*, the Harbour of *Dunkirk*, between the Town and the Citadel, is entirely fill'd up. Nevertheless, Men are still at work, carrying into it the Earth that is produced by the demolishing of the Cavaliers of the Citadel.

The Words *Portus compleatur*, can never be apply'd to the Old Canal, which is very different from the Harbour; neither, to be sure, would the King ever have engag'd entirely to destroy a Canal of 1000 *Toises* in Length.

That would have been a Work immoderately great; for the only Time Men could have been employ'd therein, would have been at low Water.

On the other Hand, it would have been altogether needless; for the Sea will soon carry away what remains of the Dykes that were made.

Those Dykes and Jettés sink daily, and are wash'd away by the Sea: But it having been lately demanded on the Part of the King of *Great Britain*, that to the End they might be carry'd off the sooner, the King would cause four Coupures, or Outlets, to be made therein, his Majesty gave Orders accordingly; and by Means of this new

new Work, the old Canal will be so choak'd up in a few Days, that it will be level with the Strand, and no Shipping will be able to enter it.

Nay, they will not be able to go up thither, even at High Water, but as they do at all other Places along the Coast, quite from *Newport* to *Calais*.

The King has several Times complain'd of Dilatoriness on the Part of *England*, in Point of executing the 9th Article of the Peace of *Utrecht*. It ought not therefore to be charged upon his Majesty. This is notorious,

It is well known too, that the Fortifications of *Dunkirk* are demolish'd; and that the Harbour is so fill'd up, that it would be impossible for the King to make it good again, did not his Majesty design (as he fully does) punctually to perform the Treaty.

He has already several Times answer'd the Complaints which for some Time past he has receiv'd, about the Work he was forced to make, to hinder a great Tract of Land from being laid under Water, which the ruining of the Sluices of *Dunkirk* would have effected. However, he is willing to repeat once more the Reasons he has given for that Proceeding.

The Waters of the Canals of *Furnes*, *La Moere*, *Wynsberg*, and *Bourbourg*, were discharg'd by the Sluices of *Dunkirk*. This Outlet was necessary to keep the Castellanes of *Bourbourg*, *Wynsberg*, and even some Part of that of *Furnes*, from being overflow'd, which without it they must infallibly have been: But the King having promis'd utterly to destroy the Sluices of *Dunkirk*, gave his Orderts for executing the Treaty, and in the mean while caus'd a Representation to be made to the Queen of *Great Britain*, of the Inconveniences that would ensue upon this rigorous Performance; desiring at the same Time, that she would suffer one of the three Sluices which were to be destroy'd, to stand as it did.

This was deny'd by that Princess; so it became necessary to find out some other Method for discharging the Water of those four Canals.

The *English* Commisaries and Engineers were Witnesses of the several Projects that were form'd for that Purpose. They were full well acquainted with the Design of the Canal of *Mardike*; and were of the Opinion, it was impossible to be executed. It is true, it was a very expensive one; and the King would gladly have sav'd that Money, had it pleas'd the Queen of *Great Britain* to leave one of

the Sluices of Dunkirk standing, only to discharge the Waters from the Country.

But upon her Refusal, it was absolutely necessary to open this Canal, to receive the Waters of the four other Canals.

These four old Canals are navigable, and are together 48 Toises broad; and consequently, the new Canal must needs have a sufficient Breadth to receive all those Waters, and discharge 'em into the Sea.

The Sluice also must necessarily be proportionable to the Breadth of the Canal, and to the Quantity of Waters it retains; for the Point is, to hinder the Tides getting into the Country, and to keep in the Waters of the four old Canals at high Tides.

The Season press'd the finishing of that Work; and if the same had not been carry'd on with great Diligence, what would not Men have apprehended from the Disorder which the Autumn Rains might occasion.

These are the Motives which oblig'd the King to cause the new Canal of *Mardyke* to be open'd, and to hasten the Accomplishment of that Work: His Majesty has no Design, no Intention to make a new Harbour at *Mardyke*, to build a Place there: He has already declar'd, and once more repeats it, that he is only willing to save a Country, which would be laid under Water, if this was not dischar'd into the Sea.

For the rest, the King has given good Proofs of his *Bona Fide* in the Execution of the Treaties: His Majesty has given particular Marks thereof to the King of *Great Britain*. He sees with Pleasure the Assurances which that Prince renew'd to him, that he will religiously observe the Treaty of *Utrecht*, and maintain a sincere Friendship with him.

In Case of those happy Dispositions, all Incidents capable of disturbing that good Understanding, may be easily avoided.

The King does not doubt but it will be perfect, when all Suspicions on both Sides shall be sincerely clear'd up, and all Suppositions banish'd. 'Tis for this End, that his Majesty is pleas'd to repeat the Reasons contain'd in this Memorial, and that he again orders the Sieur *d' Iberville*, his Envoy Extraordinary, to give an Account thereof to the King of *Great Britain*. The ad of November, 1714.

Meanwhile, in order to put a Stop to the riotous Assemblies of the discontented Party, who had already begun to throw off the Mask, the King thought fit to sign the following Proclamation for the suppressing of Riots.

GEORGE R.

Whereas of late Years several Riots, Tumults, and unlawful Assemblies, have been in many Parts of this Realm, to the Disturbance of the publick Peace, and to the endangering of all Order and Government; and there is great Reason to apprehend, that the same were promoted and encourag'd by those, whose Duty it was to have prevented and suppress'd the same; and the like Disorders are yet continu'd, and several of our loving Subjects, who have endeavour'd to suppress the same, have been barbarously murder'd, and others grievously wounded: And whereas by an Act of Parliament made in the thirteenth Year of the Reign of King Henry the Fourth, it is ordain'd and establish'd, That if any Riot, Assembly, or Rout of People, against the Law, be made in any Parts of the Realm, that the Justices of the Peace, three, or two of them at the least, and the Sheriff or Under-Sheriff of the County, where such Riot, Assembly, or Rout shall be made, shall come with the Power of the County, if Need be, to arrest them, and shall arrest them; and the same Justices, Sheriff, or Under-Sheriff, shall have Power to record that which shall be found so done in their Presence against the Laws; and that by the Record of the said Justices, Sheriff, or Under-Sheriff, such Trespassers and Offenders shall be convicted. Now to the End that the Offenders aforesaid may be brought to Justice, and for preventing the like traitorous and riotous Assemblies for the future, we have thought fit, by the Advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, hereby strictly commanding and requiring all our Justices of the Peace, and all other our Civil Officers, that they use their utmost Endeavours for discovering and apprehending the said Offenders, that they may be brought to Justice; and that the said Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, and Under-Sheriffs, do use the most effectual Means for suppressing all Riots and Tumults, and to that End do put the said Statute, and all other Statutes made in England against Riots, Routs, and unlawful Assemblies, in Execution; and that the said Justices, and all other our Civil Officers, to whom it doth appertain, do give the necessary Directions, that sufficient Watch and Ward be duly kept,

at such Times as they shall judge necessary, for the preventing and suppressing the like Disorders. And we do hereby farther strictly charge and command all our Officers, Civil and Military, and all other our loving Subjects, that they be aiding and assisting in the Execution of our Commands herein, and in the apprehending and taking all such Persons, who have, or shall hereafter offend in Manner aforesaid. And we do hereby charge and command, that the said Offenders be prosecuted with the utmost Severity and Rigour of the Law, we being resolv'd to suppress such Riots and Tumults, by a most strict and exemplary Punishment of all such Offenders as have been already, or shall be discovered. And we do hereby command the respective Justices of the Peace, and other Magistrates aforesaid, that they do, from Time to Time, transmit an exact Account of what they shall do, pursuant to this our Proclamation, to one of our Principal Secretaries of State.

Given at our Court at St. James's the 2d Day of November, 1714, in the First Year of our Reign.

On the 16th of November, the King present in Council, the following Order was made :

WHEREAS in the Act of Uniformity, which establishes the Liturgy of the Church of England, Provision is made for such Alterations in the Prayers for the Royal Family, as from Time to Time shall become necessary, and be directed by lawful Authority ; it is this Day order'd by his Majesty in Council, that in the several Prayers and Suffrages for the Royal Family, the Words, *The Princesses and their Issue*, be inserted after the Words, *His Royal Highness GEORGE Prince of Wales*, and before the Words, *and all the Royal Family* ; and that his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury do accordingly cause the necessary Directions to be given thereon.

Edward Southwell.

On the 18th the Archbishop of Canterbury sent his Directions to Mr. John Basket, the King's Printer, pursuant to the foregoing Order.

On the 27th of November, five of the Conspirators against the Life of the late King William, who had been committed to Newgate for High Treason in the Year 1696, and since continu'd in Prison by two Acts of Parliament, mov'd

mov'd by their Council, at the Court of King's-Bench, that they might be releas'd from their Confinement, upon Bail; by Virtue of the *Habeas Corpus* Act. This being a Cause of great Nicety and Importance, the Court thought fit to put off the Determination of it to the last Day of the Term, when the Prisoners being brought to Court, their Council renew'd the former Motion in their Behalf, alledging withall, that the Act, by Virtue of which they were continu'd under Confinement during the late Queen's Pleasure, was expir'd at her Majesty's Death. After a full Hearing, the Lord Chief Justice *Parker* made a Speech that lasted above Half an Hour; the main Substance of which amounted to this: After having laid open the enormity of the Crime with which the Prisoners stood charg'd, and for which they were committed, together with the Reasons that had prevented their being brought to their Trials, his Lordship said, ' That the Legislature had thought fit to interpose in this important Affair, and in a special Manner to shew a tender Concern for the sacred Lives of Kings: That the two particular Acts of Parliament for continuing the Prisoners under Confinement during the late King *William's*, and the late Queen's Pleasure, had not only suspended, but, in a Manner, extinguish'd the *Habeas Corpus* Act with respect to the Prisoners, so that they could not expect any Benefit from it: That as to what had been alledg'd in their Favour, that the last Act of Parliament for their being kept in Prison, was determin'd by the Death of the late Queen, it was to be observ'd, that tho' the inferior Courts have a discretionary Power to admit Persons in Custody to Bail, yet that Power is restrain'd by the very Act of *Habeas-Corpus*, which excepts the Cases of Felony and High Treason: That therefore that Court could not determine, whether or no the Act for continuing the Prisoners in Custody was expir'd by the late Queen's sudden Death: That this nice Question was only to be determin'd by the same Power that made that Act; and that the last Session of Parliament having been so short, that the Legislature could not take that Matter into Consideration, they must wait till the next Session: That, in the mean Time, there was a good Reason for keeping the Prisoners under Restraint, drawn from the Conduct of the late Queen towards them: That that wise Princess had, some Years ago, consented to the Enlargement of a fifth Conspirator, (one *Cawse*) but had not thought fit to extend the same

same Favour to the five Prisoners: That this Example ought, on this Occasion, to be a Rule for the Court of King's-Bench, whose Duty it is, in a particular Manner, to shew their tender Concern for the Safety of the Royal Person of the Sovereign; and consider, that since the Prisoners could have form'd the black Design of embruising their Parricide Hands in the Blood of the late King *William*, it was to be fear'd, that if they were enlarg'd, they might also conspire against the sacred and precious Life of his present Majesty." Upon the whole Matter, the Court order'd the Prisoners, to be remanded to the Prison of *Newgate*.

On the 15th of November, the Dukes of *Mariborrough*, *Shrewsbury*, and *Argyle*, the Earls of *Nottingham* and *Sunderland*, the Lord Viscount *Townshend*; the Marquess *de Montesone*, Ambassador of *Spain*; Count *de Nostriz*, the Polish Envoy, and several other Persons of Distinction, receiv'd by the Mail from *France*, Copies of a Paper print-ed in three several other Languages, viz *English*, *French*, and *Latin*, sign'd at the Top *James R.* and dated at *Plombieres* the 29th Day of *August*, 1714; which being a Kind of Manifesto, or Declaration of the Pretender, as-serting his Right to the Crown of *Great Britain*, most of the Persons who receiv'd the said Paper, thought it their Duty to deliver it into the Hands either of his Ma-jesty, or of the Secretaries of State. Many of the *Jacobites* were at first of Opinion, that this Piece w^s spuri-ous, and a Contrivance of the well affected to the present Settlement, in order to asperse the late Ministry, and In-fluence the future Elections for Parliament-Men; but it was soon generally acknowledg'd, that the said Declaration was genuine, and design'd by the Pretender's Friends to buoy up his sinking Party in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*; for which Reason, the Government thought fit to suppress the same. Moreover, it being reasonably presum'd, that the said Declaration was print-ed at *Plombieres*, under the Countenance, if not with the Approbation of the Duke of *Lorrain*, the King gave Orders to the Lord *Townshend*, Secretary of State, to write to the Marquess *de Lamberti*, that Prince's Minister, to forbid him the Court. The Lord *Townshend*'s Letter contain'd in Substance, "That it was inconsistent with his Majesty's Honour and Dignity, as well as Interest, to admit to Audience the Minister of a Prince, who, at that very Juncture, gave Shelter and Protection to a Pretender, and an open Enemy to his

his Majesty's Dominions.³³ The Marquis de Lambert³⁴ transmitted this Letter to the Duke of Lorrain, left London towards the End of November, and took a Journey to Oxford, expecting his Master's Answer, which having receiv'd about the Beginning of December, he communicated the same to the Lord Viscount Townshend. The said Answer was as follows:

The Duke of Lorrain's Letter to his Minister Monsieur Lambert, dated at Nancy the 6th of December, 1714.
N. S.

I Believe, Sir, you no Ways doubt of my being extremely surpriz'd to hear by the Courier which came from you, that when you apply'd to my Lord Townshend to obtain an Audience, that Minister made Answer, that since the Chevalier de St. George remain'd still in my Dominions, the King thought fit to forbid you the Court. In Case his Majesty should continue in this disagreeable Resolution with Respect to me, I must submit to his Pleasure, and you have nothing else to do but to return hither as soon as you are able: However, you are first to apply to the Duke of Marlborough, and to the King's Ministers, desiring them to lay before his Majesty the unfortunate Situation I am in, if after having been so ready to let the King know the Part I take in his Accession to the Crown of England, and after having been one of the first to make my Complements, and shew my Zeal on this Occasion, all Europe should be acquainted that his Majesty has some Reason to be dissatisfy'd with me: That I cannot conceive whence this should proceed, since as to the Chevalier de St. George, the World knows by what Means he came into this Country: That every one is inform'd of the Situation of my Territories, which are surrounded and cut through on all Sides by France: That 'tis known how I had no Share in his coming into my Country; that I neither invited him to come thither, nor could I force him to go away: That lately upon the Death of Queen Anne, I knew nothing of his leaving Bar till twelve Hours after he was gone from thence; and that I knew nothing of his Return to Bar till after he was come back, as a Traveller that goes backwards and forwards in an open Country, and intermixt with other Territories, as mine is: That as to the Manifesto or Declaration dated at Plombieres, which the Chevalier de St. George had got printed, I knew nothing more of it, than that he gave

me

me one, after it had been publish'd : But that really I am much concern'd to hear from you, that it has been reported, that the same Manifestoes have been spread abroad by you, or by those of your Retinue. I own to you that I am extremely concern'd at this ; and that in some Sort it seems to be a Design to make me uneasy, to give out, that either I or my Servants meddled in such an Affair.

These are the Reasons which I have to offer, and which I would have you desire those Gentlemen to lay before the King ; in Hopes they will convince his Majesty of my most respectful Adherence to him, and that his Majesty will be pleas'd to admit you to an Audience.

But if, contrary to my Expectation, the King will not grant you an Audience, you are to come away, having desir'd the Ministers to let the King know the Concern I am under, and that I hope his Majesty will please to accept of my good Intentions, and the early Care I took to shew him the inviolable Zeal I have for him.

This is all you will have from me. I am, &c.

When the Marquis *de Lambert* communicated this Letter to the King's Ministers, he, at the same Time, express'd his Master's deep Concern at this unlucky Affair, which obstructed the Friendship and good Understanding he had so early sought with his Britannick Majesty, for whom he ever entertain'd the highest Esteem and Veneration. And he likewise express'd his own particular Concern ; and the great Mortification it was to him, not to be admitted to a Court, he had so great a Desire to be made known to. He was answer'd, ' That it was not out of any Prejudice to his Person, nor even to the Person of his Master, for whom the King had a great Esteem ; but that as Affairs stood at present, tho' his Excuses were in some Measure allowable, yet his Majesty was the best Judge of what was consistent with his own Honour and Dignity ; and as his Majesty was likewise sensible of the Duke's Readiness to seek and cultivate a Friendship with his Majesty, so the King wish'd, that the Causes which obstructed the same, at present, might be speedily remov'd.' The Marquis *de Lambert* finding by this Answer, that his Majesty insisted on the Removal of the Pretender from the Dominions of *Lorrain*, before he would admit him to Audience, took his Leave of the Lord *Townsend*, and soon after set out from *London* on his Return-Home.

About

About the Beginning of *December*, the King sign'd three Proclamations: One for putting the Laws in Execution against Papists and Nonjurers, which was as follows:

G E O R G E R.

WHereas of late several Riots, Tumults, and unlawful Assemblies, have been in many Parts of this Realm, to the Disturbance of the publick Peace, and to the endangering of all Order and Government; and there is great Reason to apprehend, that the same are very much promoted and encourag'd by Papists, Nonjurers, and other Persons disaffected to our Government, Favourers of the Pretender: And whereas the said Pretender has publish'd a traiterous Paper, under the Title of his Declaration, of the Date of the Nine and Twentieth Day of *August* last, N. S. which hath been dispers'd in many Parts of our Dominions, and in several Parts of *Europe*, in manifest Violation of our lawful and rightful Title to the Crown of these Realms: And whereas by an *Act* of Parliament made in the first Year of the Reign of the late King *William* and Queen *Mary*, entitled, *An Act for the better securing the Government, by disarming Papists and repudging Papists*, it was enacted, That it should and might be lawful for any two, or more Justices of the Peace, who should know, or suspect any Person so to be a Papist, or should be inform'd that any Person was, or was suspected to be a Papist, to tender, and they were thereby authoriz'd and requir'd forthwith to tender to such Person, so known or suspected to be a Papist, the Declaration set down and express'd in an *Act* of Parliament made in the Thirtieth Year of the Reign of the late King *Charles the Second*, entitled, *An Act for the more effectual preserving the King's Person and Government, by disabling Papists from sitting in either House of Parliament*, to be by him made, repeated, and subscrib'd; and if such Person so requir'd, should refuse to make, repeat, and subscribe the said Declaration, or refuse, or forbear to appear before the said Justices, for the making, repeating, and subscribing thereof, on Notice to him given, or left at his usual Place of Abode by any Person authoriz'd in that Behalf, by *Warrant* under the Hands and Seals of the said two Justices, he was in and by that *Act* prohibited to have or keep in his House, or elsewhere, or in the Possession of any other Person, to his Use, or at his Disposition, any Arms, Weapons, Gunpowder, or Ammunition, other than such

such necessary Weapons, as should be allow'd to him by Order of the Justices of the Peace at their General Quarter Sessions, for the Defence of his House or Person; and that any two or more Justices of the Peace, by Warrant under their Hands and Seals, by Virtue of that Act, might authorize and impower any Person or Persons, in the Day-time, with the Assistance of the Constable, or his Deputy, or the Tythingman, or Headborough, where the Search should be, to search for all Arms, Weapons, Gunpowder, or Ammunition, which should be in the House, Custody, or Possession of any such Papist, or reputed Papist, and seize the same for our Use: And farther, That no Papist, or reputed Papist, so refusing, or making Default, should or might have, or keep in his own Possession, or in the Possession of any other Person to his Use, or at his Disposition, any Horse, or Horses, which should be above the Value of five Pounds, to be sold; and that any two, or more Justices of the Peace, by Warrant under their Hands and Seals, might, and should authorize any Person or Persons, with such Assistance as aforesaid, where the Search should be, to search for, and seize for our Use, all such Horse and Horses, which should be above the Value of five Pounds, to be sold: And whereas by another Act made in the said first Year of the Reign of their said late Majesties King William and Queen Mary, entitled, *An Act for the Abrogating of the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, and appointing other Oaths*, all Persons who should refuse to take the Oaths therein directed to be taken, after the Tenders thereby directed to be made, and should refuse to make and subscribe the said Declaration, in the said Act of the Thirtieth Year of the said late King Charles the Second, should suffer all Pains, Penalties, Forfeitures, and Disabilities, as a Popish Recusant Convict, and be taken and deem'd Popish Recusants Convict to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever: And whereas in and by one other Act made in the Parliament of Great Britain, in the sixth Year of the Reign of the late Queen Anne, our dear Sister, entitled, *An Act for the better Security of her Majesty's Person and Government*, it was enacted, That it should and might be lawful for any two Justices of the Peace, whereof one of them to be of the Quorum, within any of the Counties, Ridings, Divisions, Stewarties, Cities, or Boroughs, within our Kingdom of Great Britain, or any other Person or Persons, who shall be by us, for that Purpose, specially appointed by Order in our Privy Council, or by Commission under our Great Seal,

at any Time or Times, to summon and convene before them all such Persons within the Limits of their respective Jurisdictions, Powers and Authorities, as they should or might suspect to be dangerous, or disaffected to us, or our Government, and should and might tender to every such Person and Persons, the Oath in that Act mention'd, commonly call'd, *The Abjuration Oath*, and should at the next Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to be held for the County or Place in which the said Oath should be tender'd, certify the Christian Name and Surnames, and Places of Abode, of all Persons refusing to take the said Oath, to be there recorded, and shall be from thence certify'd by the Clerk of the Peace of such County, Riding, Liberty, Borough, Town Corporate, or Place within *England*, into the Court of Chancery, or King's Bench at *Westminster*, and by the Clerk of the Peace of every Shire, Stewarty, Borongh, or Place, in *Scotland*, into the Court of Session there, to be recorded in the Register, or Rolls of the said respective Courts; and if the Person so refusing and certify'd, shall not within the next Term, or Session, after such Refusal, appear in the Court of Chancery, King's Bench, or Session, where such Certificate shall be return'd, and in open Court audibly and solemnly take and subscribe the Oath aforesaid, and endorse, or enter, his so doing upon the Certificate so return'd, shall be from the Time of such his Neglect or Refusal, taken, esteem'd, and adjudg'd a Popish Recusant Convict, and as such, shall forfeit and undergo such Penalties as a Popish Recusant Convict ought to do, by the Laws then in Force within *England*: And by an Act made in the Five and Thirtieth Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, every Popish Recusant Convict is to repair to the Place of his usual Dwelling, or Abode, and not at any Time to remove above five Miles from thence, unless thereunto licens'd according to the Direction of that Act, or of a subsequent Act, made in the third Year of the Reign of the late King *James the First*: Now for the Preservation of the publick Peace, and for preventing the like traiterous Practices for the future, we have thought fit, by and with the Advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, hereby commanding and requiring all our Justices of the Peace, and all others whom it may concern, that they do, with the utmost Diligence and Application, put the said Laws strictly in Execution against Papists and Nonjurors, and that they tender to them the said Oaths and Declaration; and take

from the Refusers thereof their Horses and Arms, and use their Endeavours to confine them to their usual Habitacions, in such Manner as by the said Laws is directed; and that they do also put strictly in Execution all other Laws made against Papists, reputed Papists, and Nonjurors. And we do further strictly charge and command all Popish Recusants, Natives, and Denizens, who shall be above the Age of sixteen Years, that they do, according to the Statute in that Behalf made, repair to their respective Places of Abode, and do not thence remove, or pass above the Distance of five Miles, unless thereunto licens'd according to Law; and the respective Justices of the Peace, and others concern'd to execute our Commands herein, are hereby requir'd to certify an Account of what they shall do, pursuant to the same, to us in our Privy Council.

Given at our Court at St. James's the 6th Day of December, 1714, in the First Year of our Reign.

The other two Proclamations were for a publick Thanksgiving, to be observ'd in *England* and *Scotland*; the first of which was as follows:

G E O R G E R.

WHereas we have receiv'd an humble Application from the Archbishops and Bishops of *England*, that a Day may be appointed for a publick Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for his great Goodnes in bringing us to a peaceable and quiet Possession of the Throne of *Great Britain*, and thereby disappointing the Designs of the Pretender, and the wicked Contrivances of his Adherents, to defeat us of our undoubted Right to the Imperial Crown of this Realm, and to subvert the establish'd Constitution in Church and State: We being well pleas'd with this Instance of the good Affections of our People, and deeply sensible of this signal Providence of God, which calls for the most thankful and solemn Acknowledgments both from us and our Subjects, have thought fit, by the Advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, hereby appointing and commanding, that a General Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for these his Mercies, be observ'd throughout *England*, *Wales*, and the Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*, on Thursday the Twentieth Day of *January* next. And for the better and more orderly solemnizing the same, we have given Directions to the Most Reverend the Archbishops, and Right

Right Reverend the Bishops of *England*, to compose a Form of Prayer suitable to this Occasion, to be used in all Churches and Chapels, and other Places of publick Worship, and to take Care for the timely dispersing of the same throughout their respective Dioceses. And we do strictly charge and command, that the said Publick Day of Thanksgiving be religiously observ'd by all our loving Subjects, as they tender the Favour of Almighty God, and upon Pain of suffering such Punishment, as we can justly inflict upon all such who shall contemn or neglect the same.

Given at our Court at St. James's the 6th Day of December, 1714, in the First Year of our Reign.

The Proclamation for a Thanksgiving in *Scotland* was to the same Effect, *Mutatis Mutandis*, particularly the mentioning the Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of *Scotland*, instead of the Archbishops and Bishops of *England*, &c.

On the 11th of December the King sign'd the following Directions to the Clergy, for the Unity of the Church, and the Peace and Quiet of the State.

Directions to our Archbishops and Bishops, for the preserving of Unity in the Church, and the Purity of the Christian Faith, concerning the Holy Trinity; and also for preserving the Peace and Quiet of the State.

GEORGE R.

MOSt Reverend and Right Reverend Fathers in God, we greet you well: Whereas we are given to understand, that there have of late been great Differences among some of the Clergy of this our Realm, about their Ways of expressing themselves in their Sermons and Writings, concerning the Doctrine of the Blessed Trinity: And whereas also unusual Liberties have been taken by several of the said Clergy, in intermeddling with the Affairs of State and Government, and the Constitution of the Realm, both which may be of very dangerous Consequence, if not timely prevented; we therefore, out of our princely Care and Zeal for the Preservation of the Peace and Unity of the Church, together with the Purity of the Christian Faith, and also for preserving the Peace and Quiet of the State, have thought fit to send you these following Directions, which we

G 2 straitly

straitly charge and command you to publish, and to see that they be observ'd within your several Dioceses.

I. That no Preacher whatsoever, in his Sermon, or Lecture, do presume to deliver any other Doctrine concerning the Blessed Trinity, than what is contain'd in the Holy Scriptures, and is agreeable to the Three Creeds, and the Thirty Nine Articles of Religion.

II. That in the Explication of this Doctrine they carefully avoid all new Terms, and confine themselves to such Ways of Expression as have been commonly used in the Church.

III. That Care be taken in this Matter, especially to observe the Fifty Third Canon of this Church, which forbids publick Opposition between Preachers; because (as that Canon expresses it) there groweth thereby much Offence and Disquietness unto the People: And that above all Things, they abstain from bitter Invectives, and scurrilous Language against all Persons whatsoever.

IV. That none of the Clergy, in their Sermons or Lectures, presume to intermeddle in any Affairs of State or Government, or the Constitution of the Realm, save only on such special Feasts and Fasts as are or shall be appointed by publick Authority; and then no farther than the Occasion of such Days shall strictly require; provided always, that nothing in this Direction shall be understood to discharge any Person from preaching in Defence of our Regal Supremacy establish'd by Law, as often, and in such Manner, as the First Canon of this Church doth require.

V. That the foregoing Directions be also observ'd by those who write any Thing concerning the said Subjects.

VI. Whereas also we are credibly inform'd, that it is the Manner of some in every Diocese, before their Sermon, either to use a collect and the Lord's Prayer, or the Lord's Prayer only, (which the Fifty Fifth Canon prescribes as the Conclusion of the Prayer, and not the whole Prayer) or at least to leave out our Titles, by the said Canon requir'd to be declar'd and recogniz'd; we do farther direct, that you require your Clergy, in their Prayer before Sermon, that they do keep strictly to the Form in the said Canon contain'd, or to the full Effect thereof.

VII. And

VII. And whereas we also understand, that divers Persons, who are not of the Clergy, have of late presumed, not only to talk, and to dispute against the Christian Faith, concerning the Doctrine of the Blessed Trinity, but also to write and publish Books and Pamphlets against the same, and industriously spread them thro' the Kingdom, contrary to the known Laws in that Behalf made and enacted; and particularly to one Act of Parliament made in the ninth Year of King *William the Third*, entitled, *An Act for the more effectual Supressing of Blasphemy and Prophaneness*: We taking all the Matters above-mention'd into our Royal and Serious Consideration, and being desirous to do what in us lies, to put a Stop to these Disorders, do strictly charge and command you, together with all other Means suitable to your holy Profession, to make Use of your Authority according to Law, for the repressing and restraining of all such exorbitant Practices. And for your Assistance, we will give Charge to our Judges, and all other our Civil Officers, to do their Duty herein, in executing the said Act, and all other Laws, against all such Persons as shall by these Means give Occasion of Scandal, Discord, and Disturbance, in our Church and Kingdom.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the 11th Day of December, 1714, in the First Year of our Reign.
By His Majesty's Command, Townshend.

Mean while the Earl of *Strafford*, his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary with the States-General, having received his Letters of Revocation, and notify'd the same to their High Mightinesses, the last Day of December, N. S. - (the 20th O. S.) was appointed for his Excellency's publick Audience of Leave. Accordingly, on that Day, Mess. *Renswoude* and *du Tour*, their High-Mightinesses Deputies, went to his Excellency's House, and from thence conducted him, with a prodigious Train of Coaches, with 8, 6, 4, or 2 Horses each, thro' the *Houtstraet*, *Voorhout*, *Vyverberge*, the Square, *Hoogstraet*, *Venestraet*, *Spuistraet*, *Hoffstraet*, and so to the Court where their High-Mightinesses were assembled; and being seated in an Elbow-Chair, opposite to the President *Velters*, his Excellency first deliver'd the King his Master's Letter, which was immediately read; and them he took his Leave of them, by the following Speech, which he made in *French*, viz.

High and Mighty Lords,

Besides, what you have just heard, in the King my Master's Letter, I have Orders from his Majesty, now that I am taking my Leave of your High-Mightinesses, to repeat the Assurances of his firm and inviolable Friendship for this Republick, which he gave you himself as he pass'd thro' this Country, and which I have had an Opportunity of repeating to you more than once, since the Death of that most excellent, most pious, and most glorious Princess, the late Queen.

The King my Master is so sensible of the Proofs your High-Mightinesses have given him of your Affection and Attachment to his Interest, that his Majesty will never be wanting in Point of a just Acknowledgment.

His Majesty's illustrious and shining Qualities joined to his Power, will serve you as a Security, that having once that Prince's Good Will and Royal Word, your Republick may rely upon it, as upon the most solid Support.

It is not of this Day, but from the very first of my Embassy to your High-Mightinesses, that I have endeavour'd to confirm you in the Opinion, that a strict Union with the Crown of Great Britain, could not but be very advantageous, and even necessary to you. Your Republick has too often reap'd the good Effects thereof, to leave any Room to doubt of this Truth.

Your High-Mightinesses will easily perceive, that after about thirteen Years employ'd in Embassies, which I began in the Reign of the late King *William* of glorious Memory, it must be a great Pleasure to me (having always met with the entire Approbation of my Sovereigns) that I can now return home, and enjoy the present Happiness of my Country. But I return with so much the more Satisfaction, because I have that of seeing the successful Issue of my Negotiations. It is true, there yet remains the Signing of the Peace between Spain and Portugal, to make the Peace altogether compleat; which obliges me to inform your High Mightinesses, that it is brought so near, that in a Conference lately held at my House, between the Plenipotentiaries of both those Crowns, there was no other Difference than of about 1300000 Crowns, without which that Treaty had been then sign'd; which it certainly will be, upon the Return of the Expresses, which those Ministers then thought themselves oblig'd to send about it to their respective Courts; for the Sum is too inconsiderable to give any considerable Delay to an Affair of so much

much Importance; the rather, because the most Christian King is pleas'd to interpose.

It was my Duty also, as you very well know, pursuant to my Instructions from the late Queen, (in order to render this Peace lasting) to reconcile the Differences between the Emperor and this Republick, touching the Barrier; and likewise to renew our Treaties of Alliance, and to settle mutual Guarantees between the Powers interested in the Balance and Tranquillity of *Europe*; with which it has since pleas'd the King my Master, principally to entrust one of his Secretaries of State, who, among other Advantages, enjoying that of a personal Acquaintance with the Emperor, will not fail, I hope, of settling them, very speedily, to the Satisfaction of all Parties.

Mean while, I see with Pleasure, that your State begins already to feel the good Effects of the Peace: And that it is entirely safe, and free from the Apprehensions wherein I found it, upon my Arrival here, of the Events of a long, a bloody, and a burthensome War.

As I have always very sincerely wish'd the Prosperity and Safety of this Republick, I cannot silently pass over the Satisfaction I resp, from the many Opportunities I have had, during the Course of my Negotiations, of giving very essential Proofs thereof, and of having done this Republick very considerable Services; which is more particularly known to some worthy Members of this State, who have honour'd me with their Friendship, and will not be backward in doing me Justice upon that Score.

I have nothing more to do, only to thank your High-Mightinesses for the Favour you have shewn me, during my Stay here; and to assure you, that I shall always retain a very grateful Remembrance of it; and never fail, when I am in my own Country, as I have ever done elsewhere, to do all that lies in my Power to cherish the good Harmony and Union between our two Nations, which I look upon as the best and firmest Support of the Balance and Liberty of *Europe*, as well as of the Protestant Religion.

To this Speech the President return'd a very civil Answer; after which the Earl was conducted back to his own Palace with the same Ceremonies; and some Days afterwards, having receiv'd the usual Present of a Gold Chain and Medal, valu'd at 6000 Gilders, and his Secretary another worth 600, his Lordship embark'd at Rotterdam, and arriv'd in *England* on the last Day of the Year. Soon

after his Arrival, the King thought fit to have his Papers relating to his publick Negotiations laid before the Council, and therefore sent the Lord Viscount *Townshend* with a Message to his Lordship's House to demand the same. The Earl having made some Difficulty to comply with that Demand, unless he had an express Order from the Council in Writing, his Lordship was summon'd before the Council, and after he had been examin'd, his Majesty was pleased to make the following Order :

At the Court of St. James's, the 11th Day of January, 1714.
P R E S E N T

The King's most excellent Majesty in Council.

IT was this Day thought fit, and accordingly ordered by his Majesty in Council, that the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, and *James Stanhope*, Esq; Principal Secretaries of State, do forthwith repair to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Strafford*, and receive from his Lordship the Original Instructions and Orders, and all Letters which he has receiv'd from any Minister of the late Queen, or any foreign Prince, or Minister, and Copies of all Instructions of which he has not the Originals, and also of all Letters writ by him to any Person whatsoever, relating to his Negotiations, from the Time of his first being at the *Hague*, seal'd up with his Lordship's Seal, and to transmit them the Council Office, to be there safely kept, and seal'd up by the Lord President's Seal. In Case the said Papers should be too numerous to be now brought away, then they are to be seal'd up by the said Secretaries of State in a proper Box, till they can be conveniently deliver'd to the said Secretaries in Manner aforesaid.

Christopher Musgrave.

And accordingly, the two Secretaries abovemention'd went immediately to the Earl of *Strafford's* House, and received from him two Trunks, said by him to contain what was requir'd. ~ At the same Time, Orders were sent for sealing up his Lordship's Papers that were yet on Ship-board, or at the Custom-house, coming from *Holland*; which being somewhat unusual, occasion'd much Talk, and various Reflections.

On the 5th of January, the King in Council, a Proclamation for dissolving the present Parliament, and declaring the speedy calling another, was sign'd, as follows :

GEORGE

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS we have thought fit by and with the Advice of our Privy-Council, to dissolve this present Parliament which now stands prorogu'd to *Thursday* the 13th Day of this Instant *January*; we do for that End publish this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the said Parliament accordingly: And the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and Commissioners for Shires and Burgs, of the House of Commons, are discharg'd from their Meeting on *Thursday* the said 13th Day of this Instant *January*. And we being resolved to meet our People, and have their Advice in Parliament, do hereby make known to all our loving Subjects, that we will speedily call a new Parliament.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the Fifth Day of January, 1714. In the First Year of our Reign.

At the same Time, the King order'd a Proclamation to be publish'd, for the Encouragement of Piety and Virtue, and for the preventing and punishing of Vice, Prophaneness, and immorality, as follows:

GEORGE R.

WE most seriously and religiously considering, that it is an indispensible Duty on us, to be careful, above all other Things to preserve and advance the Honour and Service of Almighty God, and to discourage and suppress all Vice, Prophaneness, Debauchery, and Immorality, which are so highly displeasing to God, so great a Reproach to our Religion and Government, and (by Means of the frequent ill Examples of the Practices thereof) have so fatal a Tendency to the Corruption of many of our loving Subjects, otherwise religiously and virtuously dispos'd, and which (if not timely remedy'd) may justly draw down the Divine Vengeance on us and our Kingdoms: We also humbly acknowledging, that we cannot expect the Blessing and Goodness of Almighty God (by whom Kings reign, and on which we entirely rely) to make our Reign happy and prosperous to our self and our People, without a religious Observance of God's holy Laws: To the Intent therefore, that Religion, Piety, and Good Manners may (according to our most hearty Desire) flourish and increase under our Administration and Government, we have thought fit, by the Advice of our Pri-

vy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby declare our Royal Purpose and Resolution, to dis- countenance and punish all Manner of Vice, Prophaneness, and Immorality, in all Persons, of whatsoever Degree or Quality, within this our Realm, and particularly in such as are employ'd near our Royal Person; and that, for the greater Encouragement of Religion and Morality, we will upon all Occasions, distinguish Persons of Piety and Virtue by Marks of our Royal Favour. And we do expect and require, that all Persons of Honour, or in Place of Authority, will give good Example by their own Virtue and Piety, and to their utmost contribute to the discour- tancing Persons of dissolute and debauch'd Lives; that they being by that Means reduced to Shame and Contempt, for their loose and evil Actions and Behaviour, may be thereby also enforced the sooner to reform their ill Habits and Practices, and that the visible Displeasure of good Men towards them, may (as far as is possible) supply what the Laws (probably) cannot altogether prevent: And we do hereby strictly enjoin and prohibit all our lo- ving Subjects, of what Degree or Quality soever, from playing on the Lord's Day, at Dice, Cards, or any other Game whatsoever, either in publick or private Houses, or other Place or Places whatsoever; and do hereby require and command them and every of them, decently and reverently to attend the Worship of God on every Lord's Day, on Pain of our highest Displeasure, and of being proceeded against with the utmost Rigour that may be by Law. And for the more effectual reforming of all such Persons, who by reason of their dissolute Lives and Con- versations, are a Scandal to our Kingdom, our further Pleasure is, and we do hereby strictly charge and com- mand all our Judges, Mayors, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, and all other our Officers and Ministers, both Eccle- siastical and Civil, and all other our Subjects, whom it may concern, to be very vigilant and strict in the Discov- ery and the effectual Prosecution and Punishment of all Persons who shall be guilty of excessive Drinking, Blas- phemy, profane Sweasing and Cursing, Lewdness, Pro- phanation of the Lord's Day, or other dissolute, immoral, or disorderly Practices; and that they take Care also ef- fectually to suppress all publick Gaming-Houses and Places, and other lewd and disorderly Houses, and to put in Execution the Statute made in the nine and twentieth Year of the Reign of the late King Charles the Second, en- titled,

tituled, *An Act for the better Observation of the Lord's Day, commonly call'd Sunday*; and also an Act of Parliament made in the ninth Year of the Reign of the late King *Williams the Third*, entituled, *An Act for the more effectual suppressing of Blasphemy and Prophaneness*, and all other Laws now in Force for the punishing and suppressing any of the Vices aforesaid; and also to suppress and prevent all Gaming whatsoever, in publick or private Houses on the Lord's Day, and likewise that they take effectual Care to prevent all Persons keeping Taverns, Chocolate-Houses, Coffee-Houses, or other publick Houses whatsoever, from selling Wine, Chocolate, Coffee, Ale, Beer, or other Liquors, or receiving or permitting Guests to be and remain in such their Houses in the Time of Divine Service on the Lord's Day, as they will answer it to Almighty God, and upon Pain of our highest Displeasure. And for the more effectual proceeding herein, we do hereby direct and command all our Judges of Assize, and Justices of the Peace, to give strict Charges at their respective Assizes and Sessions, for the due Prosecution and Punishment of all Persons that shall presume to offend in any the Kinds aforesaid, and also of all Persons that contrary to their Duty, shall be remiss or negligent in putting the said Laws in Execution, and that they do, at their respective Assizes, and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, cause this our Proclamation, to be read in open Court, immediately before the Charge is given. And we do hereby further charge and command every Minister in his respective Parish Church, or Chappel, to read or cause to be read this our Proclamation, at least four Times in every Year, immediately after Divine Service, and to incite and stir up their respective Auditories to the Practice of Piety and Virtue, and the avoiding of all Immorality and Prophaneness. And to the End that all Vice and Debauchery may be prevented, and Religion and Virtue practised by all Officers, private Soldiers, Mariners, and others, who are employ'd in our Service by Sea or Land, we do hereby strictly charge and command all our Commanders and Officers whatsoever, that they do take Care to avoid all Prophaneness, Debauchery, and other Immoralities; and that by their own good and virtuous Lives and Conversations, they do set good Examples to all such as are under their Care and Authority; and likewise take Care of and inspect the Behavior of all such as are under them, and punish all those who shall be guilty of any the Offences aforesaid,

aforesaid, as they will be answerable for the ill Consequences of their Neglect herein.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the 5th Day of January, 1714, and in the First Year of our Reign.

Soon after this, another Proclamation was publish'd, *For discovering the Author, Printer, and Publishers, of a malicious and traiterous Libel, entitled, English Advice to the Freeholders of England: And for preventing Riots and Troubles at the ensuing Elections of Members to serve in Parliament.*

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS we have receiv'd Information, that a most malicious and traiterous Libel, entitled, *English Advice to the Freeholders of England* has lately been printed, and dispers'd throughout our Kingdoms with the utmost Industry; nevertheless, by the Care and Vigilance of our Magistrates, great Numbers thereof are intercepted in our City of Exon, some being directed to Sir John Corston, Sir Nicholas Morice, Jonathan Elford, Esq; Philip Raby, Esq; Francis Scobell, Esq; John Williams, Esq; Mr. Granville Piper, Mr. Welsbman, Mr. William Cary, Mr. Prouse, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Tonkin, Mr. Cunnock Kendall, respectively, in our County of Cornwall, others thereof to the Reverend Mr. Shute, the Reverend Mr. Hughes, the Reverend Mr. Collyer, and the Reverend Mr. Bedford, respectively, in our said County, and others thereof to the Mayor of our Borough of Wefloe in the said County, whereby, as well as from the Contents of the said Libel, we are convinc'd that the same is a wicked Contrivance, meant not only to spread Sedition, and to inflame the Minds of our loving Subjects, but also by alienating their Affections from us and our Government, to promote the Interest of the Pretender, and in order thereto, to raise Disturbances in the approaching Elections of Members to serve in Parliament: We being resolv'd, as far as in us lies, to bring the Authors, and Contrivers of such traiterous Designs to condign Punishment, and to deter all others from the like Attempts for the future, have thought fit, by the Advice of our Privy-Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, hereby promising a Reward of One Thousand Pounds to any Person or Persons, who shall discover the Author or Authors of the said traiterous Libel to any one of our Principal Secretaries of State, and the Sum of Five Hundred

dred Pounds to any Person or Persons, who shall discover the Printer or Printers thereof, as aforesaid, to the End that such Author or Printer may be prosecuted according to Law; which respective Rewards our Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of the *Exchequer*, are hereby directed to pay accordingly. And we do hereby strictly charge and command all our Magistrates in and throughout our Kingdom of *Great Britain*, that they do make diligent Search and Enquiry after the said Author, Printer, or Publishers; and that they do apprehend and seize the said Persons, and all others whom they shall find dispersing the said Libel, and give proper Information thereof so as the said Offenders may be dealt with, as the utmost Rigour of Justice requires.

And whereas there is nothing which we so earnestly desire, as to secure the Peace and Prosperity of our Kingdoms, and to preserve to all our loving Subjects the full Enjoyment of their Rights and Liberties, as well religious as civil, and in a most particular Manner the Freedom of Elections of Members to serve in Parliament, and being satisfy'd that the same hath been of late Years greatly invaded by the Encouragements which have been given to Tumults, Riots, and other indirect Practices in the Elections of Members to serve in Parliament; and it being most apparent, that such evil-minded Persons are now fomenting and carrying on the same dangerous Practices, we do hereby declare our highest Resentment and Displeasure against all such illegal Proceedings, strictly prohibiting the same, as being most injurious to our Government, and to the fundamental Rights of our People. And we do farther charge and Command all our Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, chief Magistrates in our Cities, Boroughs, and Corporations, and all other our Officers and Magistrates throughout our Kingdom of *Great Britain*, that they do, in their several and respective Stations, take the most effectual Care to suppress and prevent all Riots, Tumults, and other Disorders, which shall be raised or made by any Person or Persons whatsoever, at or in the approaching Elections of Members to serve in Parliament, and that they do put the Laws in Execution against all Offenders in that Behalf. And we do further require and command all and every our Magistrates aforesaid, that they do from Time to Time transmit to one of our Principal Secretaries of State due and full Informations of all such Persons who shall be found offending, as aforesaid, or in any Degree aiding or abetting

abetting therein; it being our Royal Resolution to punish the same according to the utmost Severity of Law,

Given at our Court at St. James's the Eleventh Day of January, 1714, in the first Year of our Reign.

On the 17th of January, the King in Council sign'd the following Proclamation for calling a new Parliament.

GEORGE R.

IT having pleas'd Almighty God, by most remarkable Steps of his Providence, to bring us in Safety to the Crown of this Kingdom, notwithstanding the Designs of evil Men, who shew'd themselves disaffected to our Succession, and who have since, with the utmost Degree of Malice, misrepresented our firm Resolution, and uniform Endeavours, to preserve and defend our most excellent Constitution both in Church and State, and attempted by many false Suggestions to render us suspected to our People; we cannot omit, on this Occasion of first summoning our Parliament of Great Britain (in Justice to ourselves, and that the Miscarriages of others may not be imputed to us, at a Time when false Impressions may do the greatest and irrecoverable Hurt before they can be clear'd up) to signify to our whole Kingdom, that we were very much concern'd, on our Accession to the Crown, to find the publick Affairs of our Kingdoms under the greatest Difficulties, as well in respect of our Trade, and the Interruption of our Navigation, as of the great Debts of the Nation, which we were surpriz'd to observe, had been very much increas'd since the Conclusion of the last War: We do not therefore doubt, that if the ensuing Elections shall be made by our loving Subjects with that Safety and Freedom which by Law they are entitled to, and we are firmly resolv'd to maintain to them, they will send up to Parliament the fittest Persons to redress the present Disorders, and to provide for the Peace and Happiness of our Kingdoms, and the Ease of our People for the future, and therein will have a particular Regard to such as shew'd a Firmness to the Protestant Succession, when it was most in Danger: We have therefore found it necessary, as well for the Causes aforesaid, as for other weighty Considerations concerning us and our Kingdoms, to call a new Parliament, and we do accordingly declare, that with the Advice of our Privy Council, we have this Day given Order to our Chancellor of Great Britain, to

issue out Writs in due Form for the calling a new Parliament, which Writs are to bear Teste on Monday the Seventeenth Day of this Instant January, and to be returnable on Thursday the Seventeenth Day of March next following.

Given at the Court at St. James's the Fifteenth Day of January, 1714, in the first Year of our Reign.

The same Day the King sign'd the following Proclamation, declaring his Majesty's Pleasure for continuing Officers in Great Britain and Ireland.

GEORG E R.

W^Hereas by an Act of Parliament made in the Sixth Year of the late Queen Anne, our most dear Sister, entitled, *An Act for the Security of her Majesty's Person and Government, and of the Succession to the Crown of Great Britain in the Protestant Line*, it was enacted, amongst other Things, that no Office, Place, or Employment, Civil or Military, within the Kingdoms of Great Britain or Ireland, Dominion of Wales, Town of Berwick upon Tweed, Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, should become void by Reason of the Demise of her said late Majesty, her Heirs, or Successors, Kings or Queens of this Realm, but that every Person and Persons, in any of the Offices, Places, and Employments aforesaid, should continue in their respective Offices, Places, and Employments for the Space of six Months next after such Death or Demise, unless sooner remov'd and discharg'd by the next Successor, to whom the Imperial Crown of this Realm was limited and appointed to go, remain, and descend: And in Regard that that Time hath been found not to be sufficient for resettling all the said Offices, we, for the preventing the Inconveniences that may happen by the same becoming void, in our princely Wisdom and Care of the State, (reserving to our Judgment hereafter the Reformation and Redress of any Abuses in Misgovernment, upon due Knowledge and Examination thereof) are pleas'd, and do hereby order, signify, grant, and declare, that all Persons that, at the Time of the Decease of her said late Majesty were duly and lawfully posses'd of, or invested in any Office, Place, or Employment, Civil or Military, within the Kingdoms of Great Britain or Ireland, Dominion of Wales, Town of Berwick upon Tweed, Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, and which have

have not since been remov'd from such the Offices, Places, or Employments, shall be, and shall hold themselves continu'd in, and shall hold and execute the said Offices, Places, or Employments, as formerly they held, enjoy'd, and executed the same, for the Space of three Months from the Date hereof, unless sooner remov'd and discharg'd by us: And in the mean Time, for the Preservation of the Peace, and necessary Proceedings to Matters by Justice, and for the Safety and Service of the State, we do hereby strictly command all the said Persons, of whatsoever Degree or Condition, that they do not fail every one severally, according to his Place, Office, or Charge, to proceed in the Performance and Execution of all Duties thereunto belonging, as formerly appertain'd unto them, and every of them, while the said late Queen was living: And further, we do hereby will and command all and singular our loving Subjects, of what Estate or Degree they or any of them be, to be aiding, helping, and assisting, at the Commandment of the said Officers in the Performance and Execution of the said Offices and Places, as they tender our Displeasure, and will answer the contrary at their utmost Perils.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the Fifteenth Day of January, 1714, in the first Year of our Reign.

At the same Time also his Majesty was pleas'd to sign another Proclamation, for the discovering and apprehending of the Persons who barbarously wounded and maimed *John Mac-Allen*, an Officer of Excise in *Scotland*, for refusing to drink some *Jacobite* or *Tory* Healths; which was as follows:

G E O R G E R.

WHeras we have receiv'd Information, that upon the 30th Day of November last, between the Hours of 12 and 1 in the Morning, at *Crief* in *Perthshire*, in that Part of our Kingdom of Great Britain, call'd *Scotland*, several Persons in Highland Habits, with their Faces discolour'd, and arm'd with *Sword*, *Durk*, and *Pistol*, broke into the Lodgings of *John Mac-Allen*, one of our Officers of *Excise*, and barbarously and inhumanly beat, bruise'd, and wounded the said *John Mac-Allen* in several Parts of his Body, and cut off great Part of his Right Ear, we, out of our Royal Inclination to Justice, and to the Intent that such Offences may be discover'd and punish'd, whereby all others may be deter'd from committing the

like Crimes, have thought fit, by the Advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation; and we are hereby graciously pleas'd to promise, that if any Person shall discover any other Person or Persons concern'd in the said barbarous Fact, so as he or they may be apprehended and brought to Justice, such Discoverer shall have and receive as a Reward for such Discovery, the Sum of Two Hundred Pounds, whereof our Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of our Exchequer are hereby requir'd to make Payment accordingly: And if any Person concern'd therein, shall discover any one or more of his Accomplices, so as he or they may be apprehended and brought to Justice, such Discoverer shall have and receive the said Reward of Two Hundred Pounds, and also our gracious Pardon for his said Offence. And we do hereby strictly charge and command all our Justices of the Peace, and all other our Officers, and all other our loving Subjects, that they do use their utmost Diligence in their several Places and Capacities, to find out, discover, and apprehend the said Offenders, in order to their being brought to Justice: And we do hereby command, that this our Proclamation be publish'd in the usual Form, that none may pretend Ignorance; and we ordain these Presents to be printed, and our Solicitors to dispatch Copies in the usual Manner.

Given at our Court at St. James's the 15th Day of January, 1714, in the first Year of our Reign.

Two Days after, his Majesty sign'd the following Proclamation, in order to electing and summoning the Sixteen Peers of Scotland.

G E O R G E R.

WHereas we have in Council thought fit to declare our Pleasure, for summoning and holding a Parliament of Great Britain, on Thursday the Seventeenth Day of March next ensuing the Date hereof. In order therefore to the electing and summoning the sixteen Peers of Scotland, who are to sit in the House of Peers in the said Parliament, we do, by Advice of our Privy Council, issue forth this our Royal Proclamation, strictly charging and commanding all the Peers of Scotland to assemble and meet at our Royal Palace of Holy-Rood-House in Edinburgh, on Thursday the Third Day of March next ensuing, between the Hours of Twelve and Two in the Afternoon, to nominate and chuse the Sixteen Peers to sit and vote in

the House of Peers in the said ensuing Parliament, by open Election and Plurality of Voices of the Peers that shall be then present, and of the Proxies for such as shall be absent, such Proxies being Peers, and producing a Mandate in Writing, duly sign'd before Witnesses, and both the Constituent and Proxy being qualify'd according to Law. And the Lord Clerk Register, or such two of the principal Clerks of the Session, as shall be appointed by him to officiate in his Name, are hereby respectively requir'd to attend such Meeting, and to administer the Oaths requir'd by Law to be taken there by the said Peers, and to take their Votes; and immediately after such Election made, and duly examin'd, to certify the Names of the Sixteen Peers so elected, and sign and attest the same in the Presence of the said Peers the Electors, and return such Certificate into our High Court of Chancery of *Great Britain*: And we strictly charge and command, that this our Royal Proclamation be duly publish'd at the Market Cross at *Edinburgh*, and in all the County Towns of *Scotland*, twenty five Days at least before the Time hereby appointed for the Meeting of the said Peers to proceed to such Election.

*Witness our self at Westminster the 17th Day of January,
1714, in the first Year of our Reign.*

We have already inserted above, Page 63, Mr. Prior's Memorial to the *French Court* relating to *Mardyke*, with that Court's Answer thereto, which not proving satisfactory, the Earl of *Stair*, whom his Majesty had sent into *France*, being about this Time arriv'd at *Paris*, presented the following Memorial to his Most Christian Majesty about the Canal and intended Port at *Mardyke*; but at the same Time intimated to the *French Ministry*, that he had Orders not to take any Character, till he had receiv'd a clear and positive Answer to the said Memorial, which is as follows:

THE underwritten Earl of *Stairs*, Gentleman of the Chamber, Privy Counsellor, and Counsellor of State to the King of *Great Britain*, has Orders to represent to your Majesty, that the King his Master having caus'd the last Answer that was given in your Name to Mr. *Prior*, to be examin'd, and having heard the Report of the experienc'd Persons of whom he makes use at present, concerning the Execution of the 9th Article of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, he believes himself to have Reason to doubt, whether

whether your Majesty has been inform'd to the Bottom of the true State of that Dispute.

The King my Master having extremely at his Heart the seeing that Article accomplish'd, which is of so great Consequence, as well for the Security as for the Commerce of *Great Britain*, and ardently wishing to establish a firm Friendship and good Correspondence between the two Nations; which, however, cannot take Root and flourish, while there remain Apprehensions and Jealousies upon Points so delicate, as are the Destruction of the old Port of *Dunkirk*, and the Building a new one; has order'd me to deduce at length to your Majesty the true State of that Affair, and to put the Facts, which seem to have been hid from your Majesty into a clear Light.

With respect to what is reported in the said Answer, concerning the filling up of the old Port and Haven of *Dunkirk*, I have orders to represent to your Majesty, that without taking Notice, that 22 Months are past since the Treaty of Peace was concluded, and that the said Port was to have been fill'd up in five Months after it was sign'd; it is certain, that it is so little fill'd up at this Time, that there enter and go out daily a great Number of Ships, and divers of those Ships are actually of 7 or 800 Tons Burthen.

The Dykes that serv'd for Foundation of the Juttees, which form'd the Canal or Port of *Dunkirk*, are still six or seven Foot high above the Strand of the Sea-Coast, and are so well bound together by an infinite Number of great Piles and Fascinages, that it is most probable the Sea only, without the Assistance of Workmen, will not ruin them in a long Time, nay, it may be, not in many Years; besides a Number of large Piles, upon which were plac'd the Chests of the Juttees, which will serve still for the same Use.

The Basin and Haven still subsist, and are in a Condition to receive as large Ships as formerly, by only removing the Batterdeau or Dam in the Canal of *Bergues*, to let it enter into the Town by the new Canal, which may be done in less than twice 24 Hours.

The Flood-Gates of the Sluice of *Bergues*, is not a quarter destroy'd, and those of *Gurndall*, upon the Canal of *Furnes*, have not been touch'd yet: There remains besides that, many Pieces of the Fortifications, as the old Ramparts along the Haven, the Gates of the Town and the Citadel, the Gates by which we enter the Ca-

mals of Moers and Furnes, with all the Redoubts at Ma-
chicallis, &c.

It does not at all appear, that the End of the Treaty was to leave the filling up the Haven of Dunkirk to Time and the Sea. All the Works which have been made by Art to maintain and preserve the Port, ought to have been destroy'd by the Work of Hands. The King therefore persuades himself that your Majesty, in order to execute the Treaty *Bona Fide* and with Exactness, will not delay to give most exact Orders for razing the Diques and the Juttees to the level of the Strand; for entirely filling up the Basin and the Haven; and, in fine, for finishing the Destruction of all that remains of the Sluices and other Works which serv'd to maintain the old Port.

With Regard to the new Port which is carrying on by the new Canal as far as the Town of Dunkirk, the King my Master cannot but look upon it as an Undertaking contrary to the Treaty of Utrecht.

The Treaty says expressly, that the Port ought to be fill'd up, and the Dikes and Sluices which serv'd to fill it with Water, destroy'd, without entering in any Manner into the Consequences which may result from it; and if with the greatest Rigour the Country had been overflow'd by the total Destruction of the Sluices of Dunkirk, Great Britain was not at all concern'd in that; your Majesty had stipulated it, and for many Reasons we ought to insist upon it.

But there is no Reason to be in fear for the Country, it will run no Risque of suffering; and the Port of Dunkirk may be shut up, without leaving any of it open for the Passage of the Waters of the Country; for they may be let run out to the Sea at a very little Expence by the Sluices of the River *Aa* at Gravelin, or without any Charge by the Sluices upon the River of *Yperle* near Newport, as the British Ingineers have demonstrably prov'd some Months ago.

It is to be noted, that there is not so great a Quantity of Water to be fear'd in that Extent of Country as has been insinuated; and that there is no River of running Water between the River *Aa* and the River *Yperle*.

An evident Proof whereof is, that the said Extent of Country furnishes not enough Water to render any of the Canals navigable, without the Succour of the Sea Water, or of the River *Aa*, which they throw in from Time to Time, by the Sluices made expressly for

for that Purpose. For the Canals of *Furnes*, of the *Moere*, *Bergues*, and *Bourbourg*, &c. contain only standing Waters.

And to prove more evidently what we have now said, it is already seven Months since the Sluices of *Dunkirk* have been shut up, and that not a drop of Water has run thro' them from the Country; and yet the Country hath suffer'd no Manner of Damage by it: For tho' the said Sluices have been shut, the Water has not risen an Inch in Height in any one Place.

From what is mention'd in the said Memorial concerning the four old navigable Canals of *Dunkirk*, and their Breadth of 48 Fathom; a Person who is unacquainted with the true Situation of the Country, would believe that they were so many Rivers of running Waters which furnish'd a great deal of Water, and, by Consequence, that it was necessary to make a new Canal and a new Sluice, which should bear some Proportion with the said four Canals; but by the Explanations that have been already made, it will clearly appear to your Majesty, that (the Country not furnishing Water) that Way of reasoning is destroy'd; and the rather, because it is certain the said Canals have been made of the Breadth and Depth they are, much more for the Sake of receiving that Quantity of Water from the Sea, for supplying with Water and making deep the Port, than for any other End or Purpose.

From all this it is very evident, that so vast a Work as the new Canal had never been made, and so great a Cost expended, only for letting a little Water run out, which could have been carry'd off as well by *Gravelin* for almost nothing, or by *Newport* without any Charge at all, if they had not had in View, at the same Time, the making of this new Port, by the Means whereof, all the Defects of the old one of *Dunkirk* would be corrected.

All which appears at first View, when we enter into the Detail of this new Port.

The new Canal, from that of *Bergues*, where it enters into the Town of *Dunkirk* to the new Sluice, is 20 Foot deep, and 170 Foot broad; and from the new Sluice to the Sea, it is 25 Foot deep, and enlarges itself to the Breadth of 300 Foot, which is larger than the old Canal.

This Canal is so large and so deep, that it can receive most commodiously 400 great Ships, without reckoning the Canal of *Bergues*, or the Town of *Dunkirk*, with which it has Communication.

This Canal is so broad and so deep, that a Third Rate Man of War of 80 Guns can pass in and out, with all its Rigging, Cannon, Ammunition, Provision, &c.

And to prove that the principal Design in making this Canal has been to receive such Ships, rather than to make a Passage for the Water, we need but consider the Grandeur of the new Sluice, and compare it with those of *Dunkirk*, by which will be seen, how much greater, and more considerable it is, than all those of that Place join'd together, whether for watering the Port, receiving Ships, or for drowning the Country, in Case of Need.

This new Canal having near upon a League in Length below the Sluice, and of that Depth and Breadth as it is, for receiving a most prodigious Quantity of Sea Water, join'd to the Water it receives from the other Canals, which serv'd formerly for watering the old Port of *Dunkirk*, furnishes at least twice as much Water to supply the new Port, as they had formerly for cleaning and watering the old Port of that Place.

The new Sluice has two Flood-Gates, one of 44 (two Foot broader than that of the Basin of *Dunkirk*) and the other of 26 Foot Breadth, and 21 Foot Depth.

The old Sluices of *Dunkirk* were; the Sluice of *Bergues*, which was 28 Foot broad, and 18 Foot deep; the Sluice of *Moere*, which was 14 Foot broad, and 16 Foot deep; and the Sluice of *Furnes*, which was 11 Foot broad, and 19 Foot deep: The Breadth of all these Sluices join'd together makes but 53 Foot, which is 17 Foot less than the said new Sluice; that of *Bergues* is not so deep by 3 Foot, that of *Moere* by 5 Foot, and that of *Furnes* by 7 Foot, as the new Sluice is.

All which clearly shews, that the Cavity of this new Sluice is expressly made larger than all the three Sluices that fed *Dunkirk*, in order to fill the new Port with Water, and render it capable of receiving great Ships, much rather than for the Purpose of carrying off the Waters from the Country.

With Regard to the Declaration, That your Majesty has no Intention to fortify this new Canal; that contributes very little to calm the Disquiets of *Great Britain* upon this Subject.

Subject. For it is well enough known, that it cannot be approach'd but by the Downs between *Furnes* and *Dunkirk*; and that the Extent of that Aperture is so small, that it may easily be fortify'd in less than a Week's Time, by Works almost impregnable; and for the rest of the Country along the Canal, it can be laid under Water, by letting in the Sea-Water upon it.

As this new Canal is larger and deeper than the old Port of *Dunkirk*, and that it is capable of containing a much greater Number of Ships than the other Canal could hold, and that it goes up to the Town of *Dunkirk*; the King my Master cannot be satisfy'd with this Execution of the Treaty of *Utrecht*. He should have lik'd as well, if they had only changed the Name of *Dunkirk*, as to see another Port, larger and more commodious, open itself a League only more westward, behind the same Banks of Sand which formed the Road, and cover'd the old Port of *Dunkirk*.

The true Sense and Meaning of the Treaty, and the View which *Great Britain* had, was to have never any more the Port of *Dunkirk* its Neighbour: But this here is as much the Port of *Dunkirk* as the other, and at least as dangerous to the Commerce of the Subjects of the King my Master.

This is what the Earl of *Stair* has express Order to represent to your Majesty. He is persuaded that your Majesty having given Attention to what is here said, will give your Orders for the entire Demolition of what still remains of the Port, the Juttees, and the Fortifications of *Dunkirk*; and particularly, will give Order to fill up the Basin and the Haven, according to the express Terms of the Treaty, which says, *Portus compleatur*.

And seeing your Majesty has declared, that your Intentions in making the new Canal was only to have a Passage for the Waters, to hinder their overflowing of a great Extent of Country, and that you had no manner of Intention to make a Port there; and seeing that those who had the Charge of making that Passage for the Land-Floods, have, in the Execution of it, gone beyond the Intentions of your Majesty, in such a Manner as to have actually made a Port capable of receiving a very great Fleet of Men of War; he is so perswaded of the Justice and Equity of your Majesty, that he cannot doubt that your Majesty will give such Orders, as may cure the Apprehensions which the Subjects of the King my Master have, that they are disappointed by this new Canal, of all the Benefit of

the Demolition of *Dunkirk*; and may be freed from the Apprehension, that in this new Port a Scourge is preparing, more terrible to the Commerce and Safety of the Nation, than that which they thought themselves deliver'd from by the Treaty.

And as it appears by repeated Declarations of your Majesty, that those Apprehensions are extreamly different from the true Designs of your Majesty, which are to live in Peace with your Neighbours, and in good Understanding with the King my Master, and to unite your Cares with those of the King of *Great Britain*, for the mutual Good of the Subjects of both Nations, and for the Tranquillity of all *Europe*; the said Earl of *Stairs* hopes, that the Answer which your Majesty shall make to this Memorial, will give entire Satisfaction to the King his Master, and serve to pacify the Minds of both Nations, which have been fower'd and irritated by such long and bloody Wars; in Place whereof, the King his Master earnestly desires to see succeed, Unity, Harmony, good Understanding, and Repose, with Happiness and Wealth to both Nations.

At Versailles,
Feb. 5, 1715.

Sign'd,
The Earl of Stairs.

His Most Christian Majesty's Answer to my Lord Stairs's Memorial.

THE bare Inspection of the present State of *Dunkirk*, would afford incontestable Proofs of the King's Exactness in the Execution of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, if any one could really doubt of his Majesty's earnest Desire to be as good as his Word. He has therefore ground to believe, since he has seen the Complaints contain'd in the Memorial which the Earl of *Stairs* has presented to him, that the King of *Great Britain* is not exactly inform'd of the Truth; and so will repeat once more the Explanations he has already given, in Answer to the same Complaints; desiring no less than that Prince, to contribute with all his Might, to the strengthening of the Friendship and good Correspondence, which he has a sincere Inclination to maintain with him, and to keep up between *France* and *Great Britain*.

It is with Reason, that the Earl of *Stairs* lightly skips over the Delay used in the Demolition of *Dunkirk*; for he knows that it is to be attributed to *Great Britain* only, and that there had not been a Moment's Time lost, either

in

in demolishing the Fortifications, or in ruining the Harbour of that Town, if the English Officers and Commissioners had not themselves hinder'd the Work.

It would be a difficult Task to prove, that since it is finisht, the going in and out of the Harbour of *Dunkirk* is as easy and common as the Earl of *Stairs* advances in his Memorial: And if he would inform himself, by means of some *Englishmen*, who, in all Likelihood, were deceived as to the present Condition of the Canal, they could assure him, that their Ships were cast away upon the Banks of Sand which have been gather'd there since the Moles of Timber were open'd.

If the Evidence of *Frenchmen* avails any thing, they will make it appear, that they are obliged to put into *Ostend*, because the Harbour of *Dunkirk* is now of no Use.

So that those Remains of Works, much higher than the Strand, those Moles so well compacted together, that Heap of Stakes, Stones, Faisoines, and Piles, the Enumeration whereof serves to adorn a Memorial, do not in Effect hinder the Sea, as it flows twice a Day, over those Works which are cut through in several Places, from lowering them more or less every Day, and filling such Parts of the Canal with Sand, as are not already fill'd.

In the Condition it is, all Communication with the Basin and Harbour would be useless, tho' it should yet be maintain'd; but it is broke off by a Dam of 210 Toises in Length; so that the Waters retain'd in the old Harbour without running off, may, by their Exhalations, occasion Distempers in the Town of *Dunkirk*; but it is impossible that they should be of the least Use.

It is just the same, in Respect to the Communication which the Earl of *Stairs* seems to apprehend between the Canal of *Bergues*, and the Harbour of *Dunkirk*. The Quantity of Water being multiply'd, would increase the Evil; and as it would have no Outlet, it would drown the Town; but this useless and dangerous Communication is not so easy neither, as the Memorial represents it; for it would not suffice to break thro' one Dam only, there being three, one after another, made on Purpose to cut off that Communication entirely.

There is Room to believe, therefore, that the King of Great Britain is as much at Ease in regard to that Article of the Memorial, as his Commissioners seemed to be above that of the Sluices; notwithstanding it makes a Part of the Complaints which the Earl of *Stairs* is commanded to

prefer to the King. Probably they will not talk a different Language in *England*, from what they did after having view'd both the Sluice of the Basin, and those of the Canals of *Bergues*, *La Moere*, *Furnes*, and their Timber-Work. They own'd that neither Labour nor Expence had been spared, absolutely to destroy them.

As to the pretended Works of Fortification, mention'd in the Memorial to be yet subsisting, no body will call by that Name the Remains of an old Wall, against which several Houses of the Town are built; and was so far from being look'd upon as a Fortification, that the King left it standing when he built the Citadel, from which this Wall was but 50 Toises distant.

Neither were the Gates of a Town or Citadel, ever compriz'd under the Name of a Fortification: Nor the Vaults which gave Passage to the Canals, and whose only Use for the future will be, to serve as Bridges of Communication between one Part of the Town and another.

If a few Redoubts at *Machiconis* do yet remain within the Extent of the Fortifications of *Dunkirk*; the King of *Great Britain* may assure himself, they shall be immediately razed.

He is not exactly inform'd of the true State of the new Canal, if he thinks it has a Communication with the Town of *Dunkirk*. The Waters of the three Canals of *Bergues*, *Furnes*, and *La Moere*, which formerly used to discharge themselves by the Way of *Dunkirk*, do now fall into the Canal of *Bourbourg*, which is without that Town, and from thence they are carry'd into the new Canal, to run into the Sea.

This Work, which is one of the principal Subjects of Complaint contain'd in the Earl of *Stairs* Memorial, was not altogether voluntary on the King's Part; the Charge thereof is exceeding great, and his Majesty would not have been at it, had it been possible for him to obtain of the late Queen of *Great Britain*, the leaving one of the old Sluices, formerly made at the Expence of the Country, only to hinder its being overflow'd, before *Dunkirk* belonged to the King, and consequently before his Majesty set Men at Work upon the Harbour there.

That Princeſt was inflexible, and only propos'd, as the Earl of *Stairs* repeats it in his Memorial, the turning off of the Waters of the Country, either thro' *Graveling*, or thro' *Newport*.

Now, the Timber-Work of the Sluices at *Graveling* is 10' Foot higher than that of the Sluices at *Dunkirk*. To propose

Propose such an Expedient therefore, was to propose a Thing impossible.

The Expedient of letting out the Waters thro' *Newport*, submitted the Safety of the Country to the Good Will of a Foreign Prince then at War with the King; and tho' it may be hop'd, that the Union and Intelligence which are happily restored between his Majesty and the Emperor, will always subsist; he yet thought it prudent at that Time, not to make the Governors of that Place Masters of his Subjects Destiny.

The States-General of the United Provinces were of the same Sentiments; for they refus'd the Queen of *Great Britain* to be Guarantees of the Liberty which the Governors of *Newport* should give, for drawing off the Waters; being persuaded that it did not suit with the Wisdom of the Republick, to be answerable for the Conduct of the Officers of a Powerful Prince, independent of *Holland*.

Never did Sovereign engage, by a Treaty of Peace, to leave his Country exposed to a certain Submersion; neither was such a Condition ever demanded.

The King, as Father of his People, was obliged therefore to provide for their Security; and if, in Spight of the Peace, it were possible for *Great Britain* to contemplate their Ruin with Indifference, such Sentiments, which will never be look'd upon as those of a friendly Nation, would not excuse his Majesty's employing all possible Methods to prevent the Desolation, which the Waters (without an Outlet) would infallibly have caus'd, in the lowest Part of the Country, which is crossed by three running Streams, viz. the *Aa*, the *Colome*, and the *Lyser*, and by a great many navigable Canals. The Example of the Country drown'd by *La Moere*, proves that the Danger is not imaginary; and that it would favour too strongly of Imprudence, to judge and determine by a Year of Drowth, that Men need never fear Inundations.

Wherefore, the Knowledge of the Country, and the Queen of *Great Britain*'s Refusal, obliged the King to open this Canal, the Undertaking of which, appeared to the English Commissaries as a Subject of Derision, rather than a Ground of just Complaint: For they saw the Necessity of drawing off the Waters from the Country, but could not think the Work would succeed.

Had it been his Majesty's Intention to repair the Loss of the Harbour of *Dunkirk*, by opening the new Canal, he might have spared so many Instances made in vain, for the Preservation of one of the old Sluices; for, by literally

literally performing the Articles of the Peace of *Utrecht*, he promoted the Execution of the secret Design which is now laid to his Charge: But far from forming any such, he saw, with deep Regret, the Necessity of an Expence which was absolutely indispensable for the Preservation of the Country. He was obliged therefore to undergo it, and to allow the new Works all the Dimensions necessary to make them useful and substantial,

The Earl of *Stairs* is not exactly inform'd of those ~~me~~ations in his Memorial; but without entering into the Detail, it is owned, that the new Sluice is deeper than that at *Bergues*, because it is in a lower Ground, and nearer to the Sea than the Sluices that are ruin'd: Also, that it is bigger, because it is proportionable to the new Canal, made on Purpose to receive, and carry into the Sea, the Waters of four navigable Canals.

There is Room to hope, that the Peace between the King and the King of *Great Britain* will be so substantially confirm'd, that there will be no Occasion to pursue the Advice the Earl of *Stairs* gives, for fortifying e'er it be long, the new Canal. Mean while his Majesty declares, that he will not make any Work of Fortification there; and that, for the Publick Tranquillity Sake, he imposes upon himself a Law, which no Man can find in the Articles of the Treaty of *Utrecht*.

They do not prescribe to the King the Necessity of suffering the Submersion of his Country. They do not deprive his Majesty of the natural Right which all Sovereigns have, of making what Works they think proper for the Preservation of their Subjects.

The King engages to cause the Fortifications of *Dunkirk* to be demolish'd, to fill up the Harbour of that Town, and to ruin its Sluices, with the express Condition never to make it good. If these Conditions are perform'd, will any one presume to say, his Majesty has not satisfy'd his Engagements? A Treaty, whose Terms are clear, and Sense evident, needs no Interpretation. In vain does one of the Parties declare, that he is not satisfy'd with the Execution: He has no Reason to complain, when that Execution is perfect; for his Judgment is not to decide the Signification of Terms not equivocal, but alike understood by all that read them.

It is in Terms thus clear, that the King is pleased to repeat once more the Declaration his Majesty has already voluntarily, and for the Good of the Peace, made, that he will raise no Work or Fortification for the Security of the

the Canal which he has been obliged to open, for hindering the Submersion of a considerable Extent of Country, for preventing the Ruin of his Subjects who inhabit it, and by no Means for keeping Fleets there, to terrify his Neighbours. He desires nothing more than to maintain with them the Peace that has been happily re-establish'd ; to contribute, according to his Desire, towards the flourishing of their Commerce ; to unite *France* and *Great Britain* by the Bands of Correspondence, and the strictest Friendship ; lastly, to dissipate the Umbrage capable of disturbing this perfect Intelligence, he persuades himself, that the King of *Great Britain*, shewing the same Sentiments to him, will employ all his Power and Authority to preserve an Union so necessary to the general Tranquility of Europe.

On the 9th of *March*, M. *Van Duivenvoorde* and M. *Van Dorsselen*, Embassadors extraordinary from their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces, made their Publick Entry. They were receiv'd at *Greenwich* by the Earl of *Tankerville*, and Sir *Clement Cottrell*, Master of the Ceremonies, accompany'd by six Gentl-men of his Majesty's Privy Chamber : From thence they were brought by Water, together with all their Train, in his Majesty's Barges to the Tower. At their Landing they were receiv'd by *Robert D'Oyley*, Esq; Deputy to the Lieutenant of the Tower, in the Absence of the Earl of *Northampton*, Constable of the said Tower ; and the Guard being drawn out upon the Wharf, saluted their Excellencies as they pass'd by. The Royal Standard was display'd upon this Occasion ; but their Excellencies dispens'd with the Firing of the Guns, lest much Mischief might have ensu'd to the Custom-House, and many other Houses near adjoining, extremely shatter'd by the late dreadful Fire. From thence they proceeded to *Somerset-House* in the following Manner : The Earl of *Tankerville's* Coach, thirty two of the Embassador's Footmen, walking two and two ; eight Pages, and the Gentleman of the Horse mounted on Horse-back ; then came the King's Coach of State, in which were the Embassadors, the Earl of *Tankerville*, and the Master of the Ceremonies ; this was follow'd by another of the King's Coaches, as was that by one of his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, in these came the six Gentlemen of the Privy-chamber ; afterwards came five of their Excellencies Coaches drawn by eight Horses each, which were follow'd by a numerous Train of Coaches of

the Nobility and Gentry, of six Horses each. When they arriv'd at *Somerset-House*, the Place appointed by his Majesty for their Entertainment, the Earl of *Tankerville* put them into Possession of the House, and took his Leave. Soon after came the Lord *Harborough*, with his Majesty's; Complement of welcome to the Embassadors; as did the Lord *Finch*, Gentleman of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness in waiting, and Mr. *Pulteney*, Vice-Chamberlain to her Royal Highness; both sent by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Wales* upon the same Occasion.

Their Excellencies were, according to Custom, nobly entertain'd at his Majesty's Cost; and, on the 12th, were conducted to their publick Audience. The Earl of *Graztham* and Sir *Clement Cottrell*, Master of the Ceremonies, with six Gentlemen of his Majesty's Privy Chamber, brought them from *Somerset-House* to St. James's in his Majesty's Coach, follow'd by the Embassadors Coaches in the same Order as was observ'd at their Entry. Their Excellencies were receiv'd at the Palace Gate by Sir *Philip Meadows*, Knight-Marshall; his Majesty's Foot-Guards were drawn up in the Court, and the Officers saluted their Excellencies with Pike and Colours, and afterwards with their Hats as they pass'd by, the Drums beating a. March. They were receiv'd at the Door of the Guard Chamber by the Earl of *Uxbridge*, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, and conducted by him to the End of his Command. They were receiv'd at the Door of the Room of Audience by the Duke of *St. Albans*, Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, who were rang'd on each Side of the Room; and conducted by the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household. And being come near the King, the Heer *Van Duvenvoerde* made the following Speech to his Majesty:

SIR,

THE Joy we feel, in beholding your Majesty seated on this August Throne, does so entirely possess our Minds, that we despair of being able, with suitable Dignity, to discharge the Commands our Lords and Masters, the States Général, have laid upon us.

Never was Joy more just or better grounded, than at a Time when the Protestant Religion was threaten'd with total Ruin; when these Kingdoms were in Danger of being invaded; and our Republick had Reason to fear the greatest Calamities: At a Time when arbitrary Power and Póerty expected to bring all Europe under their Yoke;

when Superstition and Persecution, their inseparable Companions, arm'd with Fire and Sword, seem'd ready to destroy all.

In this Time of Fear and Distress, Heaven, by the wonderful Interposition of its Omnipotence, plac'd the Scepter in the Hands of your Majesty, to calm their Apprehensions, to protect his Church, to preserve Nations, and to assert their Liberties and Laws.

May everlasting Praises be return'd to the Almighty for it.

SIR,

Their High Mightinesses had the Honour of personally expressing to your Majesty, how deeply sensible they are of this happy Event.

They have desir'd your Majesty's Friendship and Affection, as the firmest Support of their State.

They have assur'd you, that they will do their utmost to preserve this precious Friendship, and that they have nothing more at Heart, than to live in perfect Harmony with your Majesty; and, on all Occasions, to demonstrate an inviolable Attachment to your Majesty's Interests.

They have testify'd their Desire to renew the most strict Alliances, and to contribute, as far as in them lies, to improve that hearty Union so necessary to the two Nations; being founded on Principles of Religion and Liberty.

They offer'd up in the Presence of your Majesty, and still continue their Prayers to the Almighty, that the sacred Ties of this Union, form'd Time out of Mind, and knit more close during the Reigns of glorious Queen *Elizabeth*, and King *William*, whose Memory will be ever blessed by all good Men, may become indissoluble during your Majesty's Reign.

These, Sir, are the sincere and respectful Sentiments which their High Mightinesses repeat this Day by our Mouths.

Happy are the Ministers, who, like us, have Commands from their Masters so agreeable to their own Inclinations: Freed from the Trouble of labouring for obscure and equivocal Expressions, they only speak the Dictates of their Hearts.

More happy still in being able to declare those Commands to a King valiant, prudent, wise, just, equitable, gracious, and merciful, who places his Grandeur in the Exercise of those Royal and Christian Virtues!

May

May Heaven stretch beyond the common Limits, a Life adorn'd with such admirable Qualities!

May Heaven pour down upon your Majesty's Reign the choicest of his Blessings, and perpetuate the same in your Royal Family, till Time shall be no more.

Permit us, great Sir, to beseech your Majesty, graciously to accept our Endeavours, to attain the End propos'd by our Sovereigns, to render ourselves worthy of your Majesty's Protection; and to persuade your Majesty of our most humble Respects and profound Veneration.

The Audience being over, their Excellencies were conducted in the same Manner to their own House by the Earl of Granham, the Master of the Ceremonies, and the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.

On Monday the 14th of March, their Excellencies were conducted by the Master of the Ceremonies, to an Audience of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. They were receiv'd at the Door of his Guard Chamber by the Earl of Hertford, Gentleman of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness in waiting, at the Door of the Room of Audience, his Royal Highness's Presence Chamber, they were met and conducted by the Duke of Argyle, Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness, to whom they address'd themselves in the following Speech.

SIR,

THE ardent Zeal for the Defence of the Protestant Church, and of the Liberties of Europe, which shines so bright in your Royal Highness upon all Occasions; that Zeal which has made you so often expose your precious Life, and raises you so high above other Princes, gains you so great a Veneration amongst all those who love their Religion and their Country, that we think it needless to mention the other extraordinary Endowments which your Royal Highness is possest'd of in so eminent a Degree.

Our Lords and Masters the States General of the United Provinces, have order'd us to testify to your Royal Highness, the high Esteem they have of a Zeal so necessary.

From hence they have conceiv'd the strongest Hopes, that your Royal Highness will not refuse to support them in their Endeavours, to compleat the Security of Religion and

and Liberty, by the strictest Alliance, and by confirming the Union between these Kingdoms and their Dominions.

S I R,

Their High Mightinesses remember with Pleasure, the Assurances of Friendship which you were pleas'd to give them, when they had the Satisfaction to express to you in Person the Respect and Esteem which they have for your Royal Highness.

They earnestly press for the Continuance of that Friendship, and assure your Royal Highness, that nothing shall be wanting on their Part to manifest the Sincerity of their Intentions, and their inviolable Attachment to your Interests.

By the happy Advancement of his Majesty to the Crown, the black and terrible Clouds which hung over these Kingdoms, over our Republick, and over the whole Body of Protestants, are entirely dispers'd; and the Designs of your Enemies, the Favourers of Popery and arbitrary Power, quite overturn'd.

What a Source of Fears and Terrors must it have been for those who love Virtue, had the Duration of this Happiness depended upon one Life only, and did we not see in your Royal Highness a worthy Successor, able to carry on the glorious Work begun by your August Father.

But that which crowns our Joy, and confirms us in the Possession of so unexpected a Felicity, is the happy Offspring with which Heaven has been pleas'd to bless you; 'tis the Crown firmly establish'd in your Royal Family, from which, if our Prayers may be heard, it shall never depart while the World endures.

Heaven grant, Sir, that you may be always the Object of its Blessings, and of the Peoples Love; that admiring your Royal Highness's consummate Valour, most happy Genius, great Wisdom, and exact Justice, they may every Day be more and more devoted to you.

May Heaven grant you a more long, and a more happy Life than any Prince has hitherto enjoy'd.

That a Life so precious, so useful, and so necessary for the publick Welfare, may be crown'd with Prosperity, Satisfaction and Glory.

This, Sir, is what we wish from the Bottom of our Hearts: Happy if persuad'd of our Esteem and Veneration, your Royal Highness vouchsafe to grant us an

Interest in your Protection, and in the Honour of your Favour.

The next Day, their Excellencies had an Audience of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, to whom they made the following Speech :

MADAM,

WE have the Honour to approach your Royal Highness with all the Respect due to your Rank ; and at the same Time, with an entire Confidence, that you will be pleas'd to grant what we desire in the Name of our Lords and Masters the States General of the United Provinces.

Their High Mightinesses intreat your Royal Highness to believe, that they have a high Esteem and perfect Veneration for your illustrious Person and shining Virtues.

They pray that your Royal Highness would please to support, with your powerful Influence, the Interest of their Republick ; and to continue those Marks of Favour, of which they have already had such convincing Proofs, as they shall ever keep in Remembrance.

MADAM,

Our Confidence is founded upon that pious Zeal which has shone so bright in your Royal Highness for the Good of the Protestant Religion, and upon that earnest Desire which you have testify'd to see the Union confirm'd betwixt these happy Kingdoms and our Republick. An Union ! which we dare venture to say, is the firmest Support of the Church, and of the Happiness of both Nations.

'Tis with Orders, to set about a Work so necessary, to renew Alliances, and make the Ties of them indissoluble, that their High Mightinesses have sent us to this Court ; and 'tis for the Accomplishment of this great Design, that we implore the Protection of your Royal Highness.

In your most tender Years, your Royal Highness gave such illustrious Proofs of an Heart entirely devoted to God ; you despis'd, with so much Courage and Firmness, those dazzling Grandeur's which combated the Duties you ow'd to Conscience, that there's nothing too great for the Protestant Religion to expect from so noble a Soul !

Besides, your Royal Highness has given such Proofs of a generous Friendship to our Republick, that we flatter ourselves

ourselves, you will not deny our Masters the Favour which they expect from you.

We shall take the Liberty, Madam, to have Recourse to your Friendship, and, at the same Time, farther to admire those wonderful Qualities, which, though your Birth and Rank be high, do still raise you higher!

That Stability of Mind, that Prudence, that Spirit of Discretion, that Charity, that Sweetness, that Affability, and that unwearied Diligence you make Use of in the Education of your Royal Offspring, with such a happy Success, as already makes all who see them, admire them, and gives us a joyful Prospect, that one Day they will possess the Virtues of their illustrious Ancestors!

May your Royal Highness be an Eye-witness of it.

May so accomplish'd a Princess be long the Darling of Mankind!

And as God, who gave your Royal Highness Strength to refuse the Temptations of the World, seems to have destin'd you to be the Protress of the Protestant Church; may he enable you to support it, both by your Royal Influence, and by your Example.

May your Royal Highness be so happy as to fall upon Methods for a perfect Union betwixt all its Members, and by the Execution of that Design which hitherto has been too hard for the greatest Genius, draw down upon you more and more the Blessings of Heaven.

Accept, Madam, with that Grace and Goodness which are so natural to you, our ardent and sincere Vows, and vouchsafe to grant us the Liberty to assure your Royal Highness, that we are entirely at your Devotion,

The same Day, their Excellencies had an Audience of the two young Princesses, Daughters to the Prince, and Princess of Wales.

We are led now, in Point of Time, to relate the Proceedings of the first Parliament of King George, from the Day of their Meeting on March 17, 1714, to January 9, 1715, where our *Historical Register*, N^o 11, Page 139, begins that Account.

Proceedings of the Parliament of Great Britain.

On the 17th of March, the Parliament of Great Britain met at Westminster according to the Writs of Summons.

His Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, in his Robes, was introduc'd into the House of Peers by the Right Honourable the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Steward, and the Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, all in their Robes; being preceded by Sir *William Olden*, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, *Clarenceux*, King at Arms, (in the Absence of *Garter* King at Arms) the Lord Great Chamberlain, and the Duke of *Argyle*, carrying on a Cushion his Royal Highness's Crown. His Royal Highness's Patent being presented to the Lord Chancellor, was read, as was also his Writ of Summons, and then his Royal Highness was plac'd in the Chair on the Right Hand of the Chair of State on the Throne: Her Royal Highness the Princess of *Wales*, having the two young Princesses her Daughters with her, was plac'd on the Right Hand of the Prince, in a Seat rais'd on Steps equal with the Throne. His Majesty entering in his Royal Robes, and being seated on the Throne with the usual Solemnity, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent with a Message to the House of Commons, commanding their Attendance in the House of Peers: The Commons being come thither, his Majesty's Pleasure was signify'd to them by the Lord Chancellor, that they should return to their House and chuse their Speaker, and present him to his Majesty on the 21st. After his Majesty had retir'd out of the House of Peers, his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales* took the Oath of Allegiance and Supremacy, and made and subscrib'd the Declaration, and also took and subscrib'd the Oath of Abjuration.

As soon as the Commons were return'd to their House, the Earl of *Hereford*, Son and Heir apparent to his Grace the Duke of *Somerset*, stood up, and said, ' That according to his Majesty's Pleasure, they were immediately to proceed to the Choice of a Speaker; that, in order thereto, they ought, in the first Place, to consider, that scarce any Parliament ever met in a more critical Juncture than this, when Matters of the highest Importance were like to be laid before the House: That therefore they ought to fix their Choice upon a Person of known Parts and Abilities; and that, in his Opinion, none was every Way better qualify'd for so great an Office, than Mr. *Spencer Compton*.' His Lordship was seconded by the Lord *Finch*, eldest Son to the Earl of *Nottingham*, who enlarg'd upon Mr. *Compton's* Abilities: Upon which Mr. *Compton* stood up, and modestly excus'd himself, saying, ' That the very Arguments urg'd by the

• noble Member who did him the Honour to mention him first, ~~was~~. The Criticalness of the present Juncture, and the important Matters that were like to be laid before the House, were strong Reasons for him to decline a Trust, to which he was so unequal ; adding, there were now in the House several Members, who had already discharg'd it with general Satisfaction." But these Excuses were not admitted ; and upon a general Cry for the Chair, Mr. Compton was carry'd to it by the two Lords before-mention'd, and chosen Speaker, *Nemine Contradicente.*

On the 21st of March, the King came to the House of Peers with the usual State and Solemnity ; and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, presented the Honourable Spencer Compton, Esq; for their Speaker ; whom his Majesty approv'd : After this, his Majesty was graciously pleas'd to declare from the Throne, ' That he had order'd the Lord Chancellor to declare the Causes of calling this Parliament, in his Majesty's Name and Words : ' And accordingly the Lord Chancellor read to both Houses the following Speech, deliver'd into his Hands by his Majesty :

My Lords and Gentlemen,
THIS being the first Opportunity that I have had of meeting my People in Parliament, since it pleas'd Almighty God, of his good Providence, to call me to the Throne of my Ancestors, I most gladly make use of it to thank my faithful and loving Subjects, for that Zeal and Firmness that hath been shewn in Defence of the Protestant Succession, against all the open and secret Practices that have been used to defeat it : And I shall never forget the Obligations I have to those who have distinguish'd themselves upon this Occasion.

It were to be wish'd, that the unparalleled Successes of a War, which was so wisely and cheerfully supported by this Nation, in order to procure a good Peace, had been attended with a suitable Conclusion : But it is with Concern I must tell you, that some Conditions even of this Peace, essential to the Security and Trade of Great Britain, are not yet duly executed ; and the Performance of the whole may be look'd upon as precarious, until we shall have form'd defensive Alliances to guaranty the present Treaties.

The Pretender, who still resides in *Lorrain*, threatens to disturb us, and boasts of the Assistance which he still expects here to repair his former Disappointment.

A great Part of our Trade is render'd impracticable ; this, if not retriev'd, must destroy our Manufactures, and ruin our Navigation.

The publick Debts are very great, and surprizingly increas'd; even since the fatal Cessation of Arms. My first Care was to prevent a farther Increase of these Debts, by paying off forthwith a great Number of Ships which had been kept in Pay, when there was no Occasion for continuing such an Expence.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I rely upon you for such Supplies as the present Circumstances of our Affairs require for this Year's Service, and for the Support of the publick Faith. The Estimates shall be laid before you, that you may consider of them ; and what you shall judge necessary for your Safety, I shall think sufficient for mine.

I doubt not but you will concur with me in Opinion, that nothing can contribute more to the Support of the Credit of the Nation, than a strict Observance of all Parliamentary Engagements.

The Branches of the Revenue, formerly granted for the Support of the Civil Government, are so far incumber'd and alienated, that the Produce of the Funds which remain, and have been granted to me, will fall much short of what was at first design'd, for maintaining the Honour and Dignity of the Crown : And since it is my Happiness (as I am confident you think it yours) to see a Prince of *Wales*, who may, in due Time, succeed me on the Throne, and to see him blessed with many Children, the best and most valuable Pledges of our Care and Concern for your Prosperity ; this may occasion an Expence to which the Nation has not of many Years been accustomed ; but such as surely no Man will grudge ; and therefore I do not doubt but you will think of it with that Affection which I have Reason to hope from you.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Eyes of all Europe are upon you, waiting the Issue of this first Session. Let no unhappy Divisions of Parties here at Home, divert you from pursuing the common Interest of your Country : Let no wicked Insinuations disquiet the Minds of my Subjects. The establish'd Constitution in *Chireh* and *State* shall be the Rule of my Government ;

vernment; the Happiness, Ease, and Prosperity of my People, shall be the chief Care of my Life. Those who assist me in carrying on these Measures, I shall always esteem my best Friends; and I doubt not but that I shall be able, with your Assistance, to disappoint the Designs of those who would deprive me of that Blessing, which I most value, the Affection of my People.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of *Wales*, the two young Princesses, and a great many Ladies, were admitted into the House of Peers on this solemn Occasion; and as soon as the King was retir'd, several Peers newly created, or advanc'd to higher Titles, were introduc'd into the House of Lords: After which, that House resolv'd to present an Address of Thanks to his Majesty. The next Day the Committee appointed to draw it up, reported the same to the House as follows:

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to present to your Majesty our most humble and hearty Thanks for your Majesty's most gracious Speech to your Houses of Parliament, and to assure your Majesty, that altho' we met together with Hearts deeply sensible of the Goodness of divine Providence to us, in bringing your Majesty with Safety, and at so critical a Juncture, to the Throne of your Ancestors; yet we could not but become still more affected with that inestimable Blessing, when we heard so very affectionate Expressions from your Majesty towards your People; & clear and full Assurances from a Prince of such known Honour and Justice, that the establish'd Constitution in Church and State shall be the Rule of your Government; and so just and tender a Concern for our not having obtain'd those Advantages by the Peace, which would have been but a suitable Conclusion to so glorious and successful a War; nor as yet a due Execution of some Conditions even of that Peace, essential to the Security and Trade of this Kingdom.

We are affected with Wonder, as well as with a just Resentment, that a Pretender to your Majesty's Crown should yet be permitted to reside so near your Dominions, especially after his publick boasting of an Assistance he expects here, and his avowing a Design to invade this your Majesty's Kingdom.

We are but too sensible, that our Trade is render'd impracticable in the most valuable Branches of it, and of the ill Effects that must have upon our Manufactures and Navigation; but your Majesty may be assur'd, nothing shall be wanting on our Part, that may any Way conduce to the retrieving it.

These, and other Difficulties, your Majesty hath met with on your Accession to the Crown, (and which we must observe, in Justice to your Wisdom and Foresight, would have been prevented, had your Opinion been follow'd) we must confess are very great, and discouraging; however, we do not doubt, but that your Majesty, assisted by this Parliament, zealous for your Government, and the Safety and Honour of their Country, may be able to take such farther Measures, as will secure what is due to us by Treaties, ease our Debts, preserve the publick Credit, restore our Trade, extinguish the very Hopes of the Pretender, and recover the Reputation of this Kingdom in Foreign Parts; the Loss of which, we hope to convince the World by our Actions, is by no Means to be imputed to the Nation in general.

And these good Ends cannot fail of being obtain'd, by your Majesty's pursuing with Steadiness, as you have begun, the true Interest of this your obedient and affectionate People: And your Majesty may, by God's Blessing, depend, that in Conjunction with so loyal a Parliament, you will be able to lay Foundations that can never be mov'd, not only of the Security and Glory, but even of the Ease and Tranquillity of your Government, and that of your Majesty's Posterity; for which we offer up our most ardent Prayers, that it may for ever continue to reign after your Majesty on the Throne of these Kingdoms, and in the Hearts of a People truly happy, and fully sensible of their being so.

After the Reading of this Address, there arose a great Debate in the House, chiefly about these Expressions; *And recover the Reputation of this Kingdom in Foreign Parts; the Loss of which, we hope to convince the World by our Actions, is by no Means to be imputed to the Nation in general.* The Lord Trevor, the Lord Viscount Bolingbroke, the Earl of Strafford, the Dukes of Buckingham and Shrewsbury, the Earl of Anglesey, the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of London and Bristol, and some other Peers, excepted against that Clause, alledging, among other Things, ' That it was injurious to the late Queen's Memory, and even clashing

clashing with that Part of his Majesty's Speech, which recommended to both Houses the avoiding the unhappy Divisions of Parties." The Lord Bolingbroke in particular made a long Speech, wherein he express'd the heartiest and deepest Concern for the Memory of the late Queen his most excellent Mistress, " Which, he said, he would do all in his Power to vindicate : That he had the Honour to be one of her Servants, and if he had done any Thing amiss, he would be contented to be punish'd for it ; but that he thought it very hard to be censur'd and condemn'd without being heard. His Lordship took this Occasion to say a great deal in Praise of the King : " That his Majesty had several Times express'd a great Respect and Tenderness for the late Queen's Memory ; and was a Prince of so great Wisdom, Equity, and Justice, that he was sure his Majesty would not condemn any Man, without hearing what he had to say for himself ; that so August an Assembly ought to imitate so great a Pattern." And upon these, and other Reasons, his Lordship mov'd, that the Words recover, &c. might be soften'd into those of maintain the Reputation of this Kingdom ; and that the rest of the Paragraph might be left out. The Earl of Strafford also excepted against that Clause, amongst other Arguments, " Because it would expose the Honour of the Nation abroad, which, he was sure, had suffer'd no Diminution during his Negotiations." The Duke of Shrewsbury said, in particular, " That the House of Peers ought, on all Occasions, to be most tender of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, from which they derive their own Honour and Lustre : That therefore, when the like Clause was inserted in an Address of the House of Commons to the late Queen, upon the Death of King William, he had express'd to several Members of that House his Dislike of it, because it reflected on the Memory of that Prince ; and, for the said Reason, he was against the said Clause." These, and other Arguments urg'd on that Side, were answer'd by the Marques of Wharton, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Nottingham, and the Earl of Ailesford, the Duke of Devonshire, and some other Peers, who express'd all the Respect and Reverence for the late Queen's Memory, rightly distinguish'd between her and her Ministry ; and maintain'd the Clause in Question, by Arguments drawn from the Mismanagements of the latter, hinted at in his Majesty's Speech. The Lord Chancellor, in particular, taking Notice of the Objections rais'd by the Lord Bolingbroke ; among other Things,

Things, said, ' They did not condemn any particular Person, but only the Peace in general, because they felt the ill Consequences of it: That they who advis'd and made such a Peace, deserv'd indeed to be censur'd; but that the Words in the Address being general, no private Person was affected by them; and that the Alteration of the Word *recover* into that of *maintain*, would signify no more towards the *Justification* of the *Guilty*, than the Word *recover* towards the *Condemnation* of the *Innocent*.' Upon the whole Matter, the Question being put, whether the Address should be recommitted or no, the Negative carry'd it by a Majority of 66 Voices against 33. The next Day the House of Lords in a Body presented their Address to the King, who return'd the following most gracious Answer:

My Lords,
I thank you heartily for this Address: Your Duty and Loyalty to me can never be better express'd, than by shewing a just Concern for the Reputation and Interest of the Nation, since I have no other Thought or View, but to promote the Prosperity and Happiness of my People.

Before the Lords waited on the King with their Address, they adjourn'd themselves to the Monday following; then again to Wednesday the 30th of March; and then again to the 1st of April.

Let's now attend the Proceedings of the Commons.

On the 21st of March, Mr. Speaker alone, and then the other Members, took the Oaths, and made and subscrib'd the Declaration, and took and subscrib'd the Oath of Adjuration, according to the Laws made for those Purposes; as did other Members the 22d, 23d, and following Days. On the 23d, a Bill for the more effectual preventing and punishing the stealing and unlawful killing of Cattle, was read the first Time, and order'd a second Reading: After which, Mr. Speaker having reported to the House his Majesty's Speech, *Robert Walpole*, Esq; made a Speech, in which he set forth the great Happiness of these Nations by his Majesty's seasonable Accession to the Crown; ran through the Mismanagements of the four last preceding Years; and concluded with a Motion for an Address of Thanks to the King, conformable to the several Heads of his Majesty's Speech. He was seconded by the Lord *Hinchinbroke*; and none but Sir *William Whitlocke* having rais'd

this'd any Objection against Mr. Walpole's Motion, it was resolv'd,

That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to express our just Sense of the Divine Providence, in placing his Majesty on the Throne of his Ancestors: To return his Majesty the Thanks of this House for his most gracious Speech from the Throne; for his Assurances that the establish'd Constitution in Church and State shall be the Rule of his Government; and for his Goodness express'd to those who distinguish'd themselves by their Zeal and Firmness for the Protestant Succession: To express our Concern, that any Conditions of the late Peace essential to the Security and Trade of Great Britain, are not yet duly executed: That such Alliances have not been form'd as are necessary to render the Peace durable: That our Manufactures and Navigation are in such Hazard, by the Difficulties brought upon our Commerce: And that the publick Debts are greatly increas'd even since the Ceasation of Arms: To declare our highest Resentment against the presumptuous Declaration of the Pretender, and the Encouragement he boasts to have receiv'd from hence; and to assure his Majesty, that we will demonstrate our just Sense of the great Blessings derived to these Nations in the Person of the Prince of Wales, and his Issue, by enabling his Majesty to support the Dignity of the Crown, and to make an honourable Provision for the Royal Family: And that we will likewise grant such Supplies as shall be necessary for the Service of the Year, and for maintaining Parliamentary Credit; and will support his Majesty in such Alliances as he shall judge necessary to make for preserving the Peace of Europe.

This Vote being pass'd, a Committee was appointed to draw up the said Address, of which Mr. Walpole was chosen Chairman: And then, according to Custom, the House appointed the Two Grand Committees, for Religion, Grievances, Courts of Justice, Trade, Privileges and Elections; pass'd several Resolutions about Elections; and made the usual Regulations relating to the sitting of the House.

March 24, Some Commissioners of the Customs attended, and presented to the House, according to former standing Orders, a Report of the Commissioners of the Customs, with several Accounts of prohibited East-India Goods. Then the House taking Notice, by the Book of Returns, that the Sheriff of the County of Leicestershire had not return'd any Knights of the Shire to serve in this Parliament for the said County, and that he had made a special Return

why

why he had not return'd such Knights ; the said special Return was read, by which he certify'd, *That he was assaulted in the Execution of the Writ, and that the Election was prevented by Riots.* And the House being inform'd, that there had been two Petitions left with the Clerk of the House, (pursuant to a standing Order of the House) relating to the Proceedings in the Execution of the Writ directed for the Election of Knights of the Shire for the said County, viz. *A Petition of George Afiby, Esq; and Thomas Byrd, Esq; and also a Petition of Sir George Beaumont, Bart. James Winstanley, William Inge, and Samuel Bracebridge, Esq's. on Behalf of themselves, and several other Freeholders of the County of Leicester.* These Petitions being read, it was order'd, that Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a new Writ, for the electing Knights of the Shire for the said County of Leicester : 2. That the Matter of the said Special Return be taken into consideration upon Monday Fortnight ; and 3dly, that Mr. William Barresby, Under-Sheriff of the County of Leicester, do attend this House upon that Day. After this, the House taking also Notice by the Book of Returns, that there was no Return made for the County of Cumberland, order'd, that the Sheriff of that County do forthwith attend this House, to give an Account why there was no Return of Members for the said County. Then Mr. Walpole reported from the Committee beforemention'd, the Address of Thanks to be presented to his Majesty, as follows :

Most Gracious Sovereign,

Y OUR Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, return your Majesty their unsign'd Thanks for your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

'Tis with inexpressible Joy that we approach your Majesty, peaceably seated upon the Throne of your Royal Ancestors ; and being throughly sensible of the many open and secret Practices that have of late Years been used to defeat the Protestant Succession, we cannot sufficiently adore the Divine Providence, that so seasonably interposed, and saved this Nation by your Majesty's happy Accession to the Crown.

Your faithful Commons receive with the highest Gratitude, your most gracious Assurances, that the established Constitution in Church and State, shall be the Rule of your Government ; and the Safety, Ease, and Prosperity

of

of your People, the chief Care of your Life. We are sensible of your Goodness expressed to those who have distinguish'd themselves by their Zeal and Firmness for the Protestant Succession: And as we doubt not, but the Wisdom and Steadiness of your Government will unite the Hearts of all your faithful Subjects in Duty and Affection to your Sacred Person, so we most humbly beg Leave to assure your Majesty, that we not only highly resent the wicked Insinuations used to disquiet the Minds of your Subjects, but are resolved, to the utmost of our Power, to suppress and extinguish that evil Disposition that is still at work to deprive your Majesty of the Affections of your People.

We are sensibly touch'd, not only with the Disappointment, but with the Reproach brought upon the Nation by the unsuitable Conclusion of a War, which was carry'd on at so vast an Expence, and was attended with such unparalleled Successes: But as that Dishonour cannot in Justice be imputed to the whole Nation, so we firmly hope and believe, that thro' your Majesty's great Wisdom, and the faithful Endeavours of your Commons, the Reputation of these your Kingdoms will in due Time be vindicated and restor'd.

We are under Astonishment to find, that any Conditions of the late Peace, essential to the Security and Trade of Great Britain, should not be duly executed; and that Care was not taken to form such Alliances, as might have render'd that Peace not precarious. And as no Care shall be wanting in your loyal Commons to enquire into these fatal Miscarriages, so we entirely rely on your Majesty's Wisdom, to enter into such Alliances as you shall judge necessary to preserve the Peace of Europe; and we faithfully promise to enable your Majesty to make good all such Engagements.

It is with just Resentment we observe, that the Pretender still resides in *Lorraine*, and that he has the Presumption, by Declarations from thence, to stir up your Majesty's Subjects to Rebellion: But that which raises the utmost Indignation of your Commons is, that it appears therein, that his Hopes were built upon the Measures that had been taken for some Time past in Great Britain. It shall be our Business to trace out those Measures whereon he placed his Hopes, and to bring the Authors of them to condign Punishment.

Your Commons are under the deepest Concern, that a great Part of our Trade is render'd impracticable, which, if not retriev'd, must destroy our Manufactures, and ruin

our Navigation : But tho' we are too sensible of those fatal Consequences, we are not yet without Hopes, that your Majesty's great Wisdom, by the Assistance of your Commons, may find Means to extricate your People from their present Difficulties.

The Blessings derived to these Nations from your Majesty's auspicious Reign, are not confined to the present Times; we have a Prospect of future and lasting Happiness entail'd upon your People by a long Succession of your Royal Progeny. And as this is a Blessing which these Kingdoms have a long Time wanted, so they could never hope to have seen it so well supply'd, as in the Person of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and his issue. Your faithful Commons shall therefore think it their Duty to enable your Majesty to support the Dignity of the Crown, and to make an honourable Provision for the Royal Family.

The surprising Increase of the publick Debts, even since all Thoughts of carrying on the War were laid aside, shall not discourage us from granting such Supplies as shall be necessary for the Service of this Year, and the Support of Publick Faith : And we do entirely concur with your Majesty in Opinion that nothing can contribute more towards preserving the Credit of the Nation, than a strict Observance of all Parliamentary Engagements, which we are firmly resolv'd upon all Occasions inviolably to maintain.

Upon the Reading of this Address, there arose a warm Debate in the House : Mr. Shippens, Mr. Bromley, Sir William Wyndham, General Ross, Mr. Gascoigne, Mr. Ward, Sir Robert Raymond, Sir William Whistlocke, Mr. Hungerford, and some others, raised several Objections against divers Expressions in the Address; but were answer'd by Mr. Robert Walpole, General Stanhope, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, and Mr. Bultney. General Ross, among the rest, insisted much, "That the condemning the Peace, and censuring the late Ministry, was a Reflection on the late Queen, whose Act and Deed the Peace was; and that he was sure the reflecting on the late Queen, could not be agreeable to his present Majesty." He was answer'd by Mr. Walpole, and Mr. Stanhope, "That nothing was farther from their Intentions, than to asperse the late Queen; that they rather designed to vindicate her Memory, by exposing and punishing those evil Counsellors, who deluded her into pernicious Measures; whereas, the opposite Party endeavoured

endeavoured to screen and justify those Counsellors, by throwing on that good, pious, and well-meaning Princes, all the Blame and Odium of their evil Counsels." As to what was alledg'd, that the censuring the late Ministers, without hearing them, and condemning the Peace, without examining into Particulars, was unjust and unprecedented, it was answer'd, "That they must distinguish between censuring Ministers, and condemning the Peace in general, and condemning particular Persons. That they might, in Equity and Justice do the first, because the whole Nation is already sensible that their Honour and true Interest were given up by the late Peace; that in due Time they would call them to an Account, who made and advised such a Peace; but God forbid they should ever condemn any Person unheard." On this Occasion, Mr. Stanhope took Notice of a Report industriously spread abroad, "That the present Ministers never designed to call the late Managers to an Account, but only to censure them in general Terms: But he assur'd the House, that notwithstanding all the Endeavours had been used to prevent a Discovery of the late Mismanagements, by conveying away several Papers from the Secretaries Offices, yet the Government had sufficient Evidence left, to prove the late Ministry the most corrupt that ever sat at the Helm: That those Matters would soon be laid before the House; and that it would appear, that a certain *English* General had acted in Concert with, if not receiv'd Orders from, Marshal Villars.

Sir William Wyndham, endeavoured to prove, that the Peace had been very beneficial to this Kingdom; and offered to produce a List of Goods, by which it appear'd, that the Customs had increas'd near 100,000*l.* per *Annum*. But he was immediately taken up by Sir Gilbert Heathcote, who readily own'd, Sir William might, indeed, produce a List of vast Imports from France, but defy'd him to shew that our Exports thither, particularly of our Woollen Manufactures, had increas'd since the Peace. He added, That Imports being only our Consumption, rather prove our Loss than our Gain; and that the Nation gets only by Exports, which keep up our Manufactures, employ our Poor, and bring in Returns in Money; to which Sir William Wyndham made no Reply. Nor far'd it better with Sir William Whislocke, who having suggested, that the Whigs design'd to involve the Nation in a new War, and lay Six Shillings in the Pound, was assur'd by Mr. Walpole, that none in the present Ministry, were for a War, if the same

same could any Ways be avoided ; and that he doubted not, but Two Shillings in the Pound would be sufficient towards this Year's Service.

After these, and some other Speeches, a Motion being made, and the Question put, That the Address of Thanks be recommitted; it pass'd in the Negative, by a Majority of 244 Voices against 138 ; and then it was resolv'd, That the House do agree with the Committee in the said Address ; and order'd, that the Members of the House, who are of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, should know his Majesty's Pleasure, when he would be attended by the House. The King having appointed the next Day, the Commons, with their Speaker, attended his Majesty accordingly at St. James's, with their Address, to which his Majesty return'd this most gracious Answer :

Gentlemen,

I thank you for the many kind Assurances you have given me in your dutiful and loyal Address.

No endeavours shall be wanting on my Part, to promote your true Interest, and endear my self to all my People : And I will depend on your Zeal and Affection, to defeat all evil Designs, that may tend to disquiet the Minds of my People, and disturb the Tranquility of my Government.

The Speaker having, on the 26th of March, reported his Majesty's Answer, it was resolv'd, to present an humble address to his Majesty, to return the most humble Thanks of this House, for his most gracious Answer to their Address.

March 29, the Order of the Day being read, for taking into Consideration his Majesty's Speech to both Houses, the same was read again by Mr. Speaker, and a Motion being made for a Supply to be granted to his Majesty; it was resolv'd, that the House would on the 28th, resolve it self into a Grand Committee, to consider of that Motion.

Upon Information some Members of the House of Commons had receiv'd, that vast Quantities of French Gold had of late been imported, and brought into the Tower to be coin'd ; and in order to find out the Persons to whom the same had been remitted, which might give a Handle for further Discoveries : A Motion was made, and it was thereupon resolv'd, ' That an Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be pleas'd to direct the proper Officers

Officers to lay before this House an Account of what Gold and Silver had been coin'd at his Majesty's Mint in the Tower of London from *Lady-Day* 1713 to *Lady-Day* 1715; and also an Account of what Gold and Silver remain'd in the Tower in order for Coinage at *Lady-Day* 1715: And also an Account of the several Denominations and Species, in which the said Gold and Silver were brought into the Tower." After this, the House proceeded to the Reading the Petitions left with the Clerk of the House, relating to controverted Elections; to the Number of about 112; of which 25 were read that Day, and the other the following Days; and most of them referr'd to the Consideration of the Committee of Privileges and Elections; and a few order'd to be heard at the Bar of the House.

On the 28th of March, the Commons being inform'd, that *John Richmond Webb, Esq;* desir'd the Opinion of the House, in relation to his taking his Place in the House, in respect to his being constituted Gouvernor of the *Isle of Wight*, by Letters Patents which pass'd the Great Seal since his Election, but issu'd pursuant to a Warrant granted before the Election; the said Warrant and Letters Patents were ordered to be laid before the House. Then the House resolv'd itself into a Committee of the whole House upon the Supply, of which Committee Mr. *Farrer* was chosen Chairman; and having consider'd of the Motion made the Friday before, it was resolv'd, *That a Supply be granted to his Majesty*. This Resolution was the next Day reported, and agreed to by the House; after which, it was resolved to address his Majesty for several States, Accounts, and Estimates, *viz.*

1. An Account of the Deficiency of the Money granted in the Year 1714.
2. An Estimate of the Ordinary of the Navy, for the Year 1715, with the Half-pay of the Officers of the Navy and Marines; and what may be further necessary for extraordinary Repairs of the Fleet.
3. An Account of the Extraordianaries for Guards, Garrisons, and Land-Forces for the Year 1714; and also of the growing Charges for the same, for the Year 1715.
4. An Estimate of the Charge of the Office of Ordnance for Land-Service, for the Year 1715.
5. A State of the Debt of the Navy to *Christmas last*.
6. An Account of all the Ships in Sea-Pay, employ'd in 1714.
7. A List

7. A List of the Regimental and Warrant Officers, that are to be in Half-Pay, for the Year 1715.

8. An Account of the several Officers in Half-Pay, for the last Year, that have been provided for, or are since dead.

9. An Account of the Capital and Annual Fund of the *South-Sea Company*, for the Year 1715. And,

10. An Account of what Ships have been paid off since the Cessation of Arms, by what Orders, when dated, and at what Times paid off. All which Papers the King order'd to be laid before the House by the proper Officers.

The same Day, the Warrant and Patents constituting *John Richmond Webb*, Esq; Governor of the *Isle of Wight*, being laid before the House, the same, and also several Sections of the Act of the Sixth Year of Q. *Anne*, Chap. 7. entitled, *An Act for the Security of her Majesty's Person and Government, and the Succession to the Crown of Great Britain in the Protestant Line*, were read: After which, General *Webb* took his Place in the House, the said *Act* being judg'd not to affect his Case. That Evening, the Grand Committee of Privileges and Elections sat the first Time, and chose for their Chairman *Richard Hambden*, Esq;

March 30, The Commons read most of the remaining Petitions about controverted Elections, proceeded to the reading of the rest, on the last Day of this Month; and amongst others, read two Petitions of *Edward Harley*, Esq; commonly call'd *Lord Harley*, complaining of undue Elections and Returns for the Borough of *New Radnor*, and for the Borough of *Bishops Castle* in the County of *Salop*.

March 31, The Commons resolv'd, that seven several humble Addresses should be presented to his Majesty, by such Members of the House as were of the Privy-Council, That his Majesty would direct that the several following Papers to be laid before the House, viz.

1. All Powers, Instructions, Memorials, Letters, and Papers, relating to the late Negotiations of Peace and Commerce, and to the Cessation of Arms.

2. The Proceedings relating to the Demolition of *Dunkirk*.

3. The Representation from the *Russia Company*, and the Merchants trading to the *East-Country*.

4. The Representations and Memorials from the Merchants trading to *Spain* and the *West-Indies*.

5. An Account of the Proceedings at the Courts of the *South-Sea Company*, relating to the *Affiento* and *South-Sea Trade*.

6. The several Memorials of the Clothiers to the Commissioners of Trade, and what Directions the said Commissioners receiv'd relating to such Memorials.

7. The Representations and Memorials of the *Turky* Company, and of the *Italian* Merchants.

April 1. The House of Lords met according to their last Adjournment, and adjourn'd farther to the 11th.

The same Day the Commons order'd, that Dr. *Aubrey* be desir'd to preach before this House upon the 29th of May. Then in a grand Committee on the Supply, came to the following Resolutions :

1. That Ten Thousand Men be allow'd for the Sea-Service for the Year 1715, beginning from the 1st Day of January 1714.

2. That a Sum not exceeding 4*l.* per Man per Month, be allow'd for maintaining the said Ten Thousand Men for 12 Months, including the Ordnance for Sea-Service.

3. That a Sum not exceeding 538678*l.* *1s.* be granted to his Majesty, to make good, for the Services of the Navy, the like Sum, which in the Year commencing from *Christmas* 1714, is to be paid by the Treasurer of the Navy, by quarterly Payments to the *South-Sea* Company pursuant to the Act of Parliament in that Behalf: Which Resolutions were the next Day reported, and agreed to by the House.

The Day before several Estimates relating to the Office of Ordnance, and the Navy, were laid before the Commons, pursuant to former Addresses; and it was resolv'd, to present other Addresses to his Majesty, that he would be pleas'd to direct the proper Officers to lay before the House,

1. An Estimate of the Half-Pay of the Officers and Chaplains who had serv'd well in the Trains of Artillery in *Flanders* and *Spain*, and on several Expeditions; with what Allowances they have on the Establishment in the Office of Ordnance, and what would be requir'd to compleat their Half-Pay.

2. That the respective Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs for *England* and *Scotland*, do lay before this House an Account of all Woollen Manufactures, and of all Lead, Tin, and Fish that have been exported from *Great Britain*, in the several Years from *Christmas* 1708 to *Christmas* 1714 respectively; and to what Places, and in what Ships exported; and also an Account of the gross and real Produce of the Customs for the same Time; and also an Account of the Produce of the Customs for Wine and

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Brandy for the same Time; and also an Account of all Woollen Manufactures exported from England, from Christmas 1697 to Christmas 1699.

3. That the Propositions of France, to exclude themselves from all Trade of their Subjects and Ships to the Spanish West-Indies with a Reservation of the *Afferto* Contract and licens'd Ships granted to Great Britain, be laid before this House.

4. That an Account of the Fishing Ships and Saicks employ'd at Newfoundland from Christmas 1708 to Christmas 1714, and also a State of the Trade there for the same Time, with all Memorials and Representations relating thereto, and to the Cession of Cape Breson to France; and also a Representation of the Fishery and Trade of the Island of St. Peters, yielded on the Peace from France to Great Britain, be laid before this House.

5. All Representations and Memorials presented in the four last Years by the Swedish Minister residing here, relating to the Navigation and Trade of the Baltic; and also all Representations and Memorials presented by him, relating to fitting out Ships of War here for the Service of the Czar of Muscovy.

6. An Account of what Logwood, Fustick, Indigo, and other Materials or Drugs for dying, have been sent to France since the late Peace concluded at Utrecht.

7. An Account of the gross and nett Produce of the Excise and Customs in that Part of Great Britain call'd Scotland, since the Union of the Kingdoms, and to what Uses the said Revenues have been apply'd.

April 2. Mr. Secretary Stanhope reported to the House, that their several Addresses of the 31st of March, and of Yesterday, having been presented to the King, his Majesty had been pleas'd to give Directions for the laying before this House the Accounts and Matters therein mention'd.

On the 4th of April the Commons in a grand Committee on Ways and Means to raise the Supply, came to a Resolution, which was order'd to be reported the next Day. Then upon a Complaint made to the House, that Mr. Charles Chambers, Mayor of the Town of Cambridge, being serv'd with an Order of the Committee of Privileges and Elections, for permitting Mr. Shepheard and Mr. Jevons, or their Agents, to inspect the Records, Charters, and publick Books and Writings of the said Town, and having refus'd to obey the said Order it was resolv'd, that the said Mr. Charles Chambers be, for the said Contempt, taken into the Custody of the Sergeant

at Arms attending this House. It was also resolv'd, upon another Complaint, that *Thomas Crosby*, Under-Sheriff of the County of *Cumberland*, having neglected to return the Writ for electing the Members of the said County by the 27th of *March* last, being the Day appointed for the Return thereof, was guilty of a Breach of the Privilege of this House, and order'd, that he be, for the said Breach of Privilege, taken into Custody of the Serjeant at Arms.

April 5. The Commons resolv'd to address his Majesty, that all Powers, Instructions, Memorials, Letters, and Papers relating to the Negotiations of Peace at the *Hague* in 1709, and the Preliminaries negotiated at *Groningen*-*Berg*, together with the said Preliminaries, and the Ratification of them, be laid before this House: After which, Mr. *Farrer*, Chairman of the grand Committee of the Supply, reported the Resolution which they came to the Day before, and which the House agreed to, being as follows; viz. That towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, the Sum of 2s. in the Pound, and no more, be rais'd in the Year 1715, upon all Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, Pensions, Offices, and personal Estates, in that Part of *Great Britain*, call'd *England*, *Wales*, and Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*; and that a proportionable Cess, according to the ninth Article of the Treaty of Union, be laid upon that Part of *Great Britain* call'd *Scot-land*. And a Bill was order'd to be brought in upon the said Resolution.

This done, upon a Motion made, that the House would appoint a Day to take into Consideration his Majesty's Proclamation of the 25th of *January* last for calling a new Parliament, the same was read accordingly. Sir *William Whitlock*, Member of Parliament for the University of *Oxford*, having made some Exceptions to the said Proclamation as unprecedented and unwarrantable, he was call'd upon by some Members of the Court Party to explain himself; upon which he made a Kind of Excuse for what he had said, The Thing would have been drop'd, had not Sir *William Wyndham* took up the Cudgels, and even carry'd the Matter further, by advancing, that the said Proclamation was not only unprecedented and unwarrantable, but even of dangerous Consequence to the very Being of Parliaments. The Courtiers could not but take Notice of so home a Reflection, and therewpon call'd upon Sir *William Wyndham* to justify his Charge; but Sir *William*, who rightly judg'd he could not descend to Particulars

ticulars without giving farther Offence, declin'd explaining himself; tho' at the same Time, he resolutely maintain'd his first Assertion, saying, ' That as he thought some Expressions in the said Proclamation of dangerous Consequence, so he believ'd every Member was free to speak his Thoughts.' He was answer'd, ' No doubt but every Member has that Liberty, Freedom of Speech being one of the essential Privileges of that House; but that the House has, at the same Time, both the Liberty and Power to censure and punish such Members as transgress the Rules of Decency, trespass upon the Respect due to the Crown, and so abuse the Privilege of the House within Doors, as to render it contemptible without.' Sir *William* being again call'd upon to explain himself, and still persisting in his Refusal, some Members cry'd the *Tower*, the *Tower*; but *Robert Walpole*, Esq; warded off the Blow by Words to the following Purpose: ' Mr. Speaker, I am not for gratifying the Desire which the Member, who occasions this great Debate, shews of being sent to the *Tower*; 'twould make him too considerable: But as he is a young Man of good Parts, who sets up for a warth Champion of the late Ministry, and one who was in all their Secrets, I would have him be in the House when we come to enquire into the Conduct of his Friends, both that he may have an Opportunity to defend them, and be a Witness of the Fairness with which we shall proceed against those Gentlemen; and that it may not be said, that we take any Advantage against them.' After several other Speeches, which prolong'd this Debate from One till half an Hour past Five in the Afternoon, a Motion was made, and the Question put, that the House do now adjourn, which being carry'd in the Negative by a Majority of 212 Voices against 134, a Motion was made, and the Question propos'd, That Sir *William Wyndham* having reflected upon his Majesty's Proclamation of the 15th of January last for calling a new Parliament, and having refus'd to justify his Charge, although often call'd upon so to do, is guilty of a great Indignity to his Majesty, and of a Breach of the Privilege of this House.' This Motion occasion'd a fresh Debate, that lasted till seven of the Clock; the Courtiers still insisting, that Sir *William Wyndham* should justify his Charge, and Sir *William* as obstinately declin-ing to do it, saying, *He was ready to undergo whatever a Majority might inflict upon him.* At last the Question being

put that Sir William Wyndham should withdraw, the same was carry'd in the Affirmative by 208 Voices against 129, whereupon Sir William withdrew accordingly; and with him, to a Man, all the 129 Members who had been for the Negative. Their Antagonists being thus entire Masters of the Field, the Question was put, and unanimously resolv'd, That Sir William Wyndham, having reflected upon his Majesty's Proclamation of the 15th of January last for calling a new Parliament, and having refus'd to justify his Charge, although often call'd upon so to do, is guilty of a great Indignity to his Majesty, and of a Breach of the Privilege of this House: After which, it was order'd, That Sir William Wyndham be (for the said Offence) reprimanded in his Place by Mr. Speaker: And that Sir William Wyndham do attend this House in his Place to Morrow Morning. [The Proclamation is inserted above, Page 88.]

Sir William Wyndham attending the next Day in his Place, Mr. Speaker address'd himself to him in this Manner.

Sir William Wyndham,

I Am to acquaint you that the House has come to this Resolution, that you be reprimanded in your Place by me.

You have presum'd to reflect on his Majesty's Proclamation, and made an unwarrantable Use of the Freedom of Speech granted by his Majesty.

This House has made their Moderation appear, and shewn their Lenity, by laying the mildest Censure your Offence was capable of; I am order'd to reprimand you, and do reprimand you accordingly.

To which Sir William Wyndham reply'd :

S I R,

I Return you my Thanks for what you have done by the Duty of your Office, in so candid and so gentleman-like a Manner: As I am a Member of this House, I very well know I must acquiesce in the Determination of this House.

But I am not conscious of any Indignity to his Majesty, or any Breach of the Privilege of this House; and therefore I have no Thanks to give those Gentlemen, who, under Pretence of Lenity, have brought this Censure upon me.

On the 6th of April, Mr. Farmer presented to the House a Bill for granting an Aid to his Majesty, to be rais'd by a Land-Tax in Great Britain, which was receiv'd, read the

first Time, and order'd to be read a second Time. It was also order'd, That the Agent for Taxes do lay before the House, an Account of what Money has been paid in for the first half Year of the Land Tax and Window Tax for the Year 1714, and what remains in Arrear of former Years, distinguish'd under proper Heads, &c. Then the House having resolv'd itself into a Committee of the whole House on the Supply, and consider'd of several Estimates, made some Progress in that Matter, and afterwards adjourn'd the further Consideration of the Supply to the 8th.

April 7. After the second Reading of the Land-Tax Bill, and committing the same to a Committee of the whole House, the Commons resolv'd to address his Majesty, for an Account of the Deficiency at Michaelmas 1714, of the yearly Fund of 186670*l.* of the Classis Lottery of Two Millions in the Year 1711; as also for an Account of the Deficiency at Michaelmas 1714, of the yearly Fund of 16800*l.* for the Classis Lottery of 1800000*l.* in the Year 1712. Then the Clerk of the Crown attending, according to Order, with the Return for the Burghs of *Elgine, Banff, Cullen, Kintore, and Inverurie*, the same was read; and the Minutes of the *Sedentary*, taken at *Kintore* the 16th Day of *February* last, at the electing a Burgeſſ to serve in this present Parliament for the said Burghs, having been left with the Clerk, and afterwards read, the Question was put, whether the Honourable *James Murray*, Esq; was duly return'd a Burgeſſ for the said Burghs, which being carry'd in the Negative, it was resolv'd, that *John Campbell of Mamore*, Esq; ought to have been return'd a Burgeſſ for the said District of Burghs. Then it was order'd, that the Clerk of the Crown should amend with the said Return, which he did immediately; and that the Honourable *James Murray*, Esq; have Liberty to petition the House within fourteen Days next, if he thought fit, in Relation to the Election for the said District of Burghs.

On the 8th of April, the Commons, in a grand Committee on the Supply, resolv'd,

18, That there be allow'd 9956 Men (Commission and Non-Commission Officers included) for Guards and Garrisons in *Great Britain, Jersey, and Guernsey*, and for his Majesty's Plantations in *America*, for the Year 1715, over and above the twelve Companies of Invalids, and three Independent Companies in *North Britain*.

18, That

2dly, That there be granted to his Majesty, the Sum of 425900l. 14s. 6d. for maintaining Guards and Garrisons in Great Britain, Jersey, and Guernsey, the Forces in America, and the twelve Companies of Invalids, and three independent Companies in North Britain, for the Year 1715.

3dly, The Sum of 57759l. 17s. 7d. for maintaining his Majesty's Forces and Garrisons in Minorca for the Year 1715.

4thly, 37192l. 14s. 9d. for maintaining his Majesty's Forces and Garrisons in Gibraltar, for the Year 1715.

And 5thly, 35912l. 19s. 2d. for maintaining the three Regiments in Flanders for the Year 1715.

Which Resolutions were the next Day (April 9.) reported, and agreed to by the House. The same Day, upon a Motion made by Mr. Pulteney, Secretary at War, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, for punishing Mutiny and Desertion and false Musters, and for the better Payment of the Army and Quarters. After this, Mr. Secretary Stanhope presented to the House, pursuant to their Address to his Majesty for that Purpose, all the Powers, Instructions, Memorials, Letters, and Papers relating to the late Negotiation of Peace and Commerce, and to the Cessation of Arms, which he deliver'd in at the Table in twelve Volumes, bound up and number'd, and three other small Books. He took this Occasion to tell the House, ' That nothing had been omitted, that might either answer the Desire they had express'd of being throughly inform'd of what had pass'd in those important Negotiations, or to satisfy the whole World, that the present Ministry acted with the utmost Fairness and Candour, and design'd to take no Manner of Advantage over the late Managers in the intended Enquiries: That, indeed, the Papers now laid before the House were only Copies, but that the Originals would be produc'd if Occasion requir'd: Concluding, That those Papers being too many, and too Voluminous to be perus'd and examin'd by all the Members of the House, he thought it more convenient, and therefore mov'd, that the said Books and Papers be referr'd to a select Committee of twenty Persons, who should digest the Substance of them under proper Heads, and report the same, with their Observations thereupon to the House. Mr. Ward, a Lawyer, said, ' Nothing could be fairer. That for his own Part, tho' his Principle was that Kings can do no Wrong, yet he was

was of Opinion, that Ministers are accountable for their Male-Administration.

The Earl of *Oxford* who had been out of Town for some Days, being come to Town the Night before, his Brother, Mr. Auditor (*Edward*) *Harley*, a Member of the House of Commons, took that Opportunity to say, ' That 'twas easy to see that one of his nearest Relations was principally aim'd at, in the intended Inquiries ; but he might assure the House, that the said Person, notwithstanding the various Reports had been spread concerning him, would neither fly his Country, nor conceal himself, but be forth-coming whenever he should be call'd upon to justify his Conduct. That he hop'd he would be able, upon the severest Trial, to make his Innocence appear to all the World ; but if he should be so unhappy as to have been guilty of the Crimes that were laid to his Charge, he would think all his Blood too small a Sacrifice to atone for them.' No body oppos'd Mr. Secretary *Stanhope*'s Motion : Mr. *Hungerford* only excepted against the Number of Twenty, and moved that One more might be added ; which being readily agreed to, it was resolv'd,

1. That the Books and Papers before-mention'd be referred to a Committee.

2. That the said Committee be a *Committee of Secrecy*.

3. That the Number of the said Committee be One and Twenty.

4. That the said Committee be chosen by Way of Ballotting.

5. That the Members of the House, should on the Monday following, at Twelve of the Clock, prepare Lists to be put into Glasses of One and Twenty Persons Names to be the said Committee ; and order'd, that the said Books do remain with the Clerk of this House, seal'd as they were then, until the said Committee were chosen.

On the 11th of *April*, the Members in *Westminster-Hall*, and *Court of Requests*, having been summon'd by the Serjeant at Arms to attend the Service of the House, the Clerk and Clerk-Assistant went on each Side the House with Glasses, to receive from the Members the Lists of Persons Names to be the Committee of Secrecy ; and the same being receiv'd, and brought up to the Table, a Committee was appointed, and order'd to withdraw immediately into the Speaker's Chamber ; and that they should report to the House, upon which One and Twenty Persons the Majority fell. Two Days after, *April* 13, Mr. *Bladen* reported from that Committee, that the Majority had

had fallen upon the One and Twenty Persons following
viz.

Sir Richard Onslow, Bart.	Algernon Earl of Hertford.
Robert Walpole, Esq;	Edward Wortley Montague.
Spencer Cowper, Esq;	Sir Edward Dalrymple, Bart.
James Stanhope, Esq;	George Bailie, Esq;
Hugh Boscawen, Esq;	Sir Joseph Jekyll, Kt.
William Pultney, Esq;	Thomas Earl, Esq;
Nicholas Lechmere, Esq;	Richard Hampden, Esq;
Daniel Lord Finch.	Sir Robert Marjoram, Bart.
John Aislaby, Esq;	Alexander Denton, Esq;
Thomas Vernon, Esq; of Worcestershire.	Thomas Pitt, Sen. Esq;
	Thomas Lord Coningsby.

An Objection being made by some Members, to Sir Joseph Jekyll's being one of the said Committee, he having not taken the Oaths at the Table; it was readily answer'd, that the same was not owing to any voluntary neglect, Sir Joseph Jekyll being employ'd in the Circuits, as Judge of the County Palatine of Chester. Whereupon it was resolv'd, That Sir Joseph Jekyll being a Member of this House, was capable of being chosen of the Committee of Secrecy, altho' he had not been sworn at the Table, and order'd,

' That the Books and Papers which were order'd to remain in the Custody of the Clerk, 'till this Committee was chosen, be deliver'd to the said Committee; and

' that they do examine the same, and report to the House what they found material in them; and that they, or any five of them, do meet this Afternoon, and sit *de die in diem*;

' 2. That the said Committee have Power to send for Persons, Papers, and Records.

Accordingly, the Committee of Secrecy met that Evening, and chose Robert Walpole, Esq; for their Chairman; but that Gentleman being the very next Day taken ill, the Committee chose Mr. Secretary Stanhope to supply his Place of Chairman, and for Dispatch Sake, subdivided themselves into three Committees, to each of which a certain Number of Books and Papers were allotted.

April 11, The Mayor of Cambridge was, upon his Petition brought to the Bar of the House of Commons, where, on his Knees, he receiv'd a Reprimand from Mr. Speaker, and was discharg'd out of Custody, paying his Fees. The same Day, Mr. Baresby, the Under-Sheriff of the County of Leicestershire, attending (according to the Order of the 24th Day of March last) he was brought in to the Bar, and the Return made by him for the said County being read, he

was heard, and afterwards produced 'several Witnesses, who were examin'd on his Behalf, and also several Witnesses were examin'd against him. The said *William Baresby* and the Witness being withdrawn, it was resolv'd, "That *William Baresby*, (Under-Sheriff for the County of *Leicester*) having neglected to return two Knights of the Shire to serve in Parliament for the said County by the Seventeenth Day of *March*, (being the Day of the meeting this present Parliament) is guilty of a great Breach of the Privilege of this House : " And order'd, that the said *William Baresby* be, for the said Offence, committed to the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending the House. The next Day, the Report touching the Election for the Borough of *New Windsor*, was put off 'till the 24th, when Mr. *Hampden* reported accordingly the Resolutions of the Committee of Privileges and Elections, which were agreed to as follows, viz. " That *Christopher Wren*, Esq; and *Robert Gayer*, Esq; were not duly elected Burghers to serve in this present Parliament for the Borough of *New Windsor* in the County of *Berks* : " That *Sir Henry Ashurst*, Bart. and *Samuel Travers*, Esq; were duly elected Burghers to serve in this present Parliament for the said Borough." And order'd, that the Clerk of the Crown should amend the Return for the Borough of *New Windsor*. The same Day, Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* presented to the House Memorials and Papers of the Proceedings relating to the Demolition of *Dunkirk*; and an Account of the Proceedings at the Courts of the South Sea Company, relating to the *Affuento* and South Sea Trade; which were referr'd to the Committee of Secrecy. Then it was order'd, 1st. That the said Committee of Secrecy have leave to sit during the Adjournment of the House. 2dly, That all Committees be reviv'd. 3dly, That the House be call'd over that Day Fortnight. And 4thly, That such Members as should not then attend, be sent for in Custody of the Serjeant at Arms. After which, the House adjourn'd till Monday the 25th, by reason of the Easter Holidays.

On the 25th of *April*, the Commons being met again, it was resolv'd to address his Majesty, That an Account of the Moneys issu'd for the Service of the Navy, out of the Funds granted by Parliament for the Service of the Year 1714, and to what Uses apply'd, distinguish'd under the several Heads thereof; as also, an Account what South-Sea Stock had at any Time between *Christmas* 1713, and *Christmas* 1714, been in the Hands of the Treasurer of the Navy,

Navy, and how that Stock had been dispos'd of, might be laid before the House. Then Mr. Pulteney, Secretary at War, presented to the House a List of the Regimental Officers in Half-Pay, for the Year 1715; and also a List of the Half-Pay Officers, dead, or provided for within the Year 1714. After which it was order'd, That the Grand Committee on the Land-Tax Bill, have Power to receive two Clauses, viz. One of Credit, the other for transferring to the said Bill the Deficiency of the Loans and Interest upon the Act of the last Parliament for granting an Aid to her Majesty to be raised by a Land-Tax in Great Britain for the Service of the Year 1714. And then, in a Committee of the whole House, a farther Progress was made in that Bill.

April 26, Mr. Lowndes presented to the House Accounts of the Deficiencies of the respective Funds of the Clapton Lotteries in the Years 1711, and 1712, at Michaelmas 1714. And then the Order of the Day being read, for hearing the Merits of the Election for the Borough of Shaftesbury in the County of Dorset, the Counsel were call'd in, and the Petition complaining of the said Election, was read. The Petitioners Council having insisted upon Partialities, and indirect Practices, of the Mayor, examin'd several Witnesses relating thereto, and afterwards examin'd several Witnesses, in order to disqualify several of the Voters for the setting Members; and then the Council being directed to withdraw, the farther Hearing of the Merits of the said Election was put off till the 28th.

April 27, Upon a Petition of Thomas Crosby, Under-Sheriff of the County of Cumberland, in Custody of the Serjeant at Arms, for neglecting to return the Writ for electing the Members of the said County, expressing his Sorrow for the Censure so justly incur'd; begging Pardon for his Fault, and praying to be releas'd from his Confinement: It was order'd that the said Thomas Crosby be brought to the Bar of the House, on the 29th, in order to his being discharg'd out of Custody: Which was done accordingly, after he had receiv'd a Reprimand from Mr. Speaker, and paid his Fees.

April 28, The Commons proceeded to the further hearing the Merits of the Election for the Borough of Shaftesbury; and then adjourn'd the same to the last Day of this Month, when it was further adjourn'd. On the 28th also the Call of the House was put off to that Day fortnight; and the next Day, in a grand Committee, the Commons went through the Land-Tax Bill, and made several Amendments thereunto,

Borough, pursuant to the Order of the House the 23d of March last; the Counsel for the sitting Members (if they have any Objections to the said *William Benson's Qualification*) be directed to make their Objections to the said Particular, deliver'd in pursuance to the said Order of the House, so far only as the same relates to the Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments in the Parish of *Bromley* in the County of *Middlesex*; being the only Qualification the said *William Benson* gave in upon Oath at the said Election, as appears by the Certificate of the Mayor of the said Borough." Then the Counsel were call'd in again, and Mr. Speaker acquainted them with the said Resolution. After which, the Counsel were directed to withdraw; and it was order'd, That the further Hearing the Merits of the Election for the Borough of *Shaftesbury* be adjourn'd to Tuesday the 3d of *May*.

On the 11th of *April*, the House of Lords being met, according to their last Adjournment, the Earl of *Oxford*, went to the Parliament, qualify'd himself, and took his Seat in the House; as did also the Lord *Delawar*, and the Lord *Willoughby of Parham*; and then the House was further adjourn'd (by reason of the *Easter Holidays*) till the 26th of *April*. Being then met again, there came before their Lordships a very remarkable Case, between Sir *Geo. Downing*, Bart. and Mrs. *Mary Forster*, Maid of Honour to the late Queen, and to her Royal Highness the Princess of *Wales*, who, it seems, were marry'd in their Nonage, about 13 Years since, when that Gentleman was about 15, and the Lady about 12: Upon his Return from Travel, Sir *George* shew'd no Inclination to his Bride, who was at last prevail'd upon by her Relations to put up a Petition to the Lords, setting forth a Personal Dislike between her and Sir *Geo. Downing*, (which had prevented Cohabitation) and their Desire of being separated, and at Liberty to marry again: Several of the Peers, particularly the Bishops, gave their Judgment against a Divorce; but nothing more was done in that Matter, than appointing it another Hearing on the 3d of *May*.

On the 2d of *May*, Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* presented to the House of Commons several Papers; as did also Mr. *Aislabie*, several Accounts that had been call'd for by Addresses to his Majesty.

May 3. Upon a Motion made by Mr. *Hampden*, the Statute of the 7th and 8th Years of the Reign of K. *William* and Q. *Mary*, entitled, *An Act that the solemn Affirmation*

and

and Declaration of the People call'd Quakers, shall be accepted instead of an Oath in the usual Form, and also the Statute of the 13th and 14th of King William and Queen Mary, for continuing the same ; those two Statutes were read accordingly ; after which, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, to continue the said Act of the 7th and 8th Years of King William and Queen Mary. Then upon another Motion made by Sir David Dalrymple, for reading the Act of the 10th Year of her late Majesty's Reign, entitled, *An Act for repealing Part of an Act pass'd in the Parliament of Scotland, entitled, An Act for discharging the Yule Vacance,* the same was read accordingly ; and order'd, that a Bill be brought in for shortening the Time of the Yule Vacance, in that Part of Great Britain call'd Scotland. After this, it was order'd, *Nemine Contradicente, That leave be given to bring in a Bill for the more effectual preventing the Abuses of Sheriffs and other returning Officers, in not returning the Writs of Summons in due Time, and for preventing Bribery and Corruptions in the Elections of Members to serve in Parliament.* Then the House proceeded to the further Hearing the Merits of the Election for the Borough of Shaftesbury ; and having heard Counsel, and examin'd Witnesses, upon the several Questions that were put, it was resolv'd, *That Edward Nicholas, Esq; and Samuel Rush, Esq; fitting Members, and Henry Andrewes, Esq; one of the two Petitioners, were not duly elected, and that William Benson, Esq; the other Petitioner, was duly elected a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the said Borough of Shaftesbury in the County of Dorset.*

May 4, Upon the Report made by Mr. Heysham, from the Committee to whom the Petition of the Buyers and Dealers in mixed or medley Broadcloths, was refer'd, a Bill was order'd to be brought in for making the Act of the 10th Year of her late Majesty's Reign, entitled, *An Act for regulating, improving, and encouraging of the Woollen Manufacture of mixed or medley Broad-Cloth, &c. more effectual for the Benefit of Trade in general.*

May 5, Upon the Reading of a Petition of the Officers of Lieutenant-General George Hamilton's late Regiment of Foot (Subjects of Great Britain) broke in the Service of the States-General of the United Provinces ; praying, That (in Regard of the Petitioners long and faithful Services) their Case may be consider'd, and that Provision may be made for their Relief : Mr. Pulteney (Secretary at War) acquainted the House, That Application had been made to his Majesty, and that his Majesty had commanded

manded him to signify his Consent to the Petitioners Relief in such Manner as the House should think fit : It was resolv'd, That an Address be presented to his Majesty, That he would be pleased to direct, that a List of the Officers of Lieutenant-General *George Hamilton*'s late Regiment of Foot be laid before this House. After this, upon another Petition of the Protestant Officers of the Baron *de Borle*'s (Son to the Baron *de Walef*) late Regiment of Dragoons, praying, That (in Regard of their long and faithful Services) a Provision be made for Half-Pay for them : Mr. *Pulteney* acquainted the House, That his Majesty had been likewise apply'd to on Behalf of those Officers ; and had commanded him to acquaint this House, that his Majesty consented that the said Officers might be added to the List of Officers in Half-Pay, if the House thought fit : Whereupon it was resolv'd, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be pleased to direct, that a List of the Protestant Officers of the Baron *de Borle*'s late Regiment of Dragoons be laid before this House. Then it was order'd, that leave be given to bring in a Bill for continuing the Imprisonment of *Robert Blackburne*, and others, for their horrid Conspiracy to assassinate the Person of his late Sacred Majesty *K. William the Third* ; and that Mr. Attorney-General, and Mr. Sollicitor-General do prepare and bring in the same. The House taking into Consideration, that Brass Money was of late grown very scarce, which was a great Hindrance to the small Retail Trade, it was resolv'd to address his Majesty, ' That he would be pleased to direct the Lords of the Treasury to lay before this House, an Account of what Proposals had been made to them, in Relation to the Coinage of Farthings and Half-Pence, and what had been done thereupon.' Then the House proceeded to the Hearing of the Merits of the Election for the Borough of *Bridport* in the County of *Dorset*, and adjourn'd it to the 5th ; when, after a further Hearing, the same was adjourn'd to the 10th of this Month.

May 6, The engrossed Bill for granting an Aid to his Majesty, to be raised by a Land-Tax in Great Britain for the Service of the Year 1715, was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords. The House having, upon the hearing the Merits of the Election for the Borough of *Shafton*, alias *Shaftesbury* in the County of *Dorset*, adjug'd only one Burgess to be duly elected, Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown, to make out a new Writ for electing another Burgess for the said Borough.

May

May 7, The Commons resolv'd to present seven several Addresses to his Majesty, That he would be pleased to direct the proper Officers to lay before them, 1st, An Account of the clear Produce of the Branches of the Revenue which were settled for the Service of the Household and Family, and other Expences of his late Majesty King *William*, and of her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, and of his present Majesty, respectively, from *Christmas 1699*, to *Lady-Day* last, and how any of the said Branches have been abridg'd, alter'd, taken away, or encumber'd, by any Act or Acts of Parliament since that Time. 2dly, An Account of all the Civil List Expences for one Year, before her late Majesty's Death. 3dly, The several Establishments of the Household and Family, made during the Reigns of King *Charles the Second*, King *James the Second*, King *William*, and Queen *Anne*. 4thly, An Account of what Pensions have been granted, and also what Warrants for beneficial Grants have been directed to the Lords of the Treasury, since his Majesty's Accession to the Throne. 5thly, An Account of what Pensions were granted either in *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, during the Reign of her late Majesty. 6thly, A State of her late Majesty's Revenue at the Time of her Death, distinguishing the Money that was at that Time in the *Exchequer*, applicable to the Uses of the Civil Government, what paid into the *Exchequer* since, on that Account, and how it has been apply'd; what remains in Money or other Effects, to discharge the Debts of her Majesty's Civil Government, and what those Debts are. And 7thly, An Account of the Distribution of the Five Hundred Thousand Pounds granted by Parliament for the Payment of her late Majesty's Debts.

After this, upon a Motion that the first Section of the Act of the Tenth and Eleventh Years of the Reign of the late King *William*, entitled, *An Act for preventing irregular Proceedings of Sheriffs and other Officers, in making Returns of Members chosen to serve in Parliament*, might be read; the same was read accordingly; and order'd, That it be an Instruction to the Gentlemen who were to prepare and bring in a Bill for the more effectual preventing the Abuses of Sheriffs and other returning Officers, in not returning the Writs of Summonses in due Time; and for preventing Bribery and Corruption in the Elections of Members to serve in Parliament, That they do bring in a Clause, or Clauses to repeal so much of the said Act as relates to the Sheriffs and other Returning Officers, not making Returns of the Writs of Summonses to Parliament in due Time.

On the 9th of *May*, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, upon the Supply, having consider'd several Accounts that were order'd to be Laid before them, resolved to grant the several Sums, *viz.*

First, 35,574*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* for Half-Pay to the Sea-Officers, for the Year 1715.

Secondly, 197,896*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* for the Ordinary of the Navy, for the Year 1715.

Thirdly, 237,277*l.* for the extraordinary Repairs of the Navy, rebuilding of Ships, and other extraordinary Works; as also compleating the Furniture and Stores of the Ships in Repair, and to be repair'd in the Year 1715.

And *Fourthly*, 90,797*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* for the Charge of the Office of Ordnance for Land-Service, for the Year 1715.

Which Resolutions were the next Day reported, and agreed to by the House.

The same Day, Mr. Lowndes laid before the Commons an Account of the clear Produce of the Branches of the Revenue settled for the Service of the Household and Family, and other Expences of the late King *William*, Queen *Anne*, and his present Majesty, from *Christmas* 1699, to to *Lady-Day* 1715; a Paper shewing how the Civil List Branches have been abridg'd; List of Salaries, Annuities, and Pensions in *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, and other Papers; which were order'd to lie upon the Table. Then the House proceeded to the further Hearing the Merits of the Election for the Borough of *Bridport* in the County of *Dorset*; and resolv'd, That *John Strangways*, Esq; fitting Member was not, and on the contrary, That *Peter Walter*, Esq; was duly elected a Burgess to serve in this Parliament for the said Borough.

On the 11th of *May*, several Papers from the Treasurer of the Chamber, were laid before the Commons: And the King being come to the House of Peers, with the usual State and Solemnity, and the Commons sent for up, and attending, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to an *Act* for granting an *Aid* to his Majesty, to be raised by a *Land-Tax* in Great Britain, for the Service of the Year 1715, and to two Private *Acts*, to empower the *Barons* of the *Court of Exchequer* in *Ireland*, to grant a *Commission* to some of the *Bar-egys* of the *Court of Exchequer* in *England*, to administer the usual *Oaths* to some Persons therein mention'd. The Commons being return'd to their House, consider'd further, in a Grand Committee, of Ways and Means to raise the Supply, and resolv'd, 'That the Duties on Malt, Mum Cider, &c. be further continu'd, from the 23th of *June* 1715, to

to the 24th of June 1716." After which, they also consider'd further of the Supply, in a Grand Committee.

May 12. The Resolution for the Malt-Tax, was reported, and agreed, and a Bill was order'd to be brought in there-upon.

The same Day, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, wens through the Bill for continuing the Im-prisonment of Robert Blackburne, and others, for the horrid Conspiracy to assassinate the Person of his late Sacred Majesty King William the Third; and some Members having spoke in their Favour, a Petition was afterwards offer'd to the House, with a Paper entitled,

The most sad and deplorable CASE of Robert Blackburne, John Bernardi, Robert Cassills, Robert Meldrum, and James Chambers.

Humbly presented to the Parliament of Great Britain.

IN March and April 1696, we were committed to Newgate. The Crime mention'd in the Warrants was for High-Treason, in conspiring the Murder and Assassination of his late Majesty King William; but without any Proof, nor so much as the Oath of one single Witness against any of us: Nor is it otherwise specify'd in the Warrants.

Upon our Commitment, no Person but our Gaoler and his Servants were permitted to speak with us: We were deny'd the Use of Pen, Ink, and Paper, debarr'd of all Comforts and Conveniences, and under great Hardships as to the very Necessaries of Life; our Confinement being so strict, that even our Food and Linnen were search'd, to prevent the least Communication.

This rigorous Treatment we suffer'd for the Space of two Years, without the least Interruption or Relaxation, save that in September 1696, Blackburne was bail'd at the Old Bailey; and in Michaelmas Term following, Chambers was brought up by *Habeas Corpus* to the Court of King's-Bench at Westminster, but remanded, because one of his Bail could not swear to the Value the Court requir'd. And Bernardi, Cassils, Meldrum, and Chambers, were once carry'd to the Sessions-House in the Old-Baily, (their Prayers being enter'd there by some Friends) but immediately sent back to their former close Confinement. And in January next following, Blackburne was by a Warrant from the Secretary of State recommitted to Newgate.

In the 7th and 8th of King William, and since, several Acts of Parliament have been made for continuing our

Imprisonment

Imprisonment from Time to Time, but all of them expir'd at the Demise of her late Majesty Queen Anne; and in the last of these Acts, viz. *Primo Anne Regine*, it is expressed, That we should be then set at large, unless some farther Provision were made for the Continuance of our Imprisonment.

In last Michaelmas Term, we (having enter'd our Prayer to be try'd pursuant to the Directions of the *Habeas Corpus Act*) were brought up the last Day of the Term by *Habeas Corpus*, and had our Bail in Readiness, according to the Directions of the Court, but were remanded to Prison. When we were brought up, the Court declared to us, That they had a discretionary Power to bail, or discharge us, but would not do it till after another Session of Parliament, although there then had been one Session since the Demise of her late Majesty, in which no Provision was thought fit to be made for continuing us in Prison; but several other Laws were contipp'd, there being Provision then made for all Laws that were expiring or lately expir'd.

When we entered our Prayers at the *Old-Baily*, it was objected to us, that we could have no Benefit of the *Habeas Corpus Act*, because we had not claim'd it the first Session after our Commitment: But how was it possible for Persons under such unhappy Circumstances, and so strict Confinement? If the restraining us from Pen, Ink, and Paper, and all our Friends, was illegal; surely no Advantage of that ought to have been taken against us. If legal, then it is a Justification for our not entering our Prayer in Time: For, *Lex non cogit ad impossibilia*. And if such Confinement be good in Law, there is an End of the *Habeas Corpus Act*: For in Case the Committing Power does but direct the Prisoner to be kept without Pen, Ink, and Paper, and Acces of Friends; he must be under an utter Incapacity of entering his Prayer in Time; and consequently, the whole Force of that Law, which is the great Barrier of the Liberties of English Subjects, may be entirely eluded.

We had no Opportunity of being heard against the several Acts that have been made against us; being without Liberty, Friends, Money, or Counsel. We scarcely knew that such a Bill was brought in, before it was pass'd; and now we are inform'd, that there is a new Bill against us in Parliament, entitled, *An Act for continuing the Imprisonment of Robert Blackburne, and others, for the horrid Con-*

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spiracy to assassinate the Person of his late Sacred Majesty, King William the Third.

Of this Charge, we, and each of us, do solemnly declare our selves to be Not Guilty, and only desire a fair and legal Opportunity to make our Innocence appear. We have already undergone a Confinement worse than Death ; and the not clearing our Innocence, is worse than our Confinement ; and all this, without any legal Evidence given, or so much as offer'd to be produced against us, either in Parliament, or elsewhere ; nothing more than a bare groundless Presumption of Guilt : This surely is without all Precedent ; God Grant it may never hereafter be made one ! Tho' now 'tis our Case alone, yet the Liberties of all *Englishmen* are highly concern'd in it.

The former Acts that were made against us, were temporary, and of a short Duration, made upon a Supposition that some Proof would appear, that could have convicted us. But since none hath hitherto been found, since those Acts were limited to a determined Time, the Intention of them could not be, to make our Imprisonment perpetual. Even those very Acts do now seem to give us a Right of being restor'd to Liberty. And in this Bill, which is now depending against us, there is, as we are inform'd, a Clause which says, *That we should now be discharged, unless farther Provision be made for our Confinement.*

Presumptions of Law are always in Favour of Innocence. The Maxim of the Common Law is, *Quisque esse innocens presumitur, donec in contrarium probetur.* We, as Subjects of *England*, do humbly pray the Benefit of *English* Laws. We pray the Benefit of *Magna Charta*, wherein it is enacted, *Nullus liber homo capiatur, vel imprisonetur, nec super eum ibimus, nec super eum mittimus, nisi per legale iudicium plenum suorum, vel per legem terre.* *Nulli vendemus, nulli negabimus, aut differemus justitiam vel rectum.* We humbly pray the Benefit of the *Habeas Corpus* Act, the Common Law of *England*, the Law of God, and the Law of Nature, and the late most gracious Declaration of his present Majesty, whereby he promises inviolably to defend and maintain the Rights, Liberties, and Properties of all his Subjects.

*Robert Blackburne,
Robert Caffills,
John Bernardi,
Robert Meldrum,
J. Chambers.*

Deut i. 17. *Ye shall not respect Persons in Judgment, but you shall hear the Small, as well as the Great.*

John viii. 50, 51. *Nicodemus saith unto them, — Doth our Law judge any Man, before it hear him?*

A Motion being made that the said Petition be brought up, several Members spoke in Behalf of the Petitioners; but the Majority of the House were against them, and the Question being put, was carry'd in the Negative. The same Day, the Commons resolved to address the King, that he would please to direct the proper Officers to lay before the House, 1st, The Establishment of the Household and Family for his Royal Highness Prince Henry, eldest Son of King James the First, or any subsequent Establishment of the Household and Family for any Prince of Wales: 2dly, An Account of the Incomes and Revenues of the late King James when Duke of York. Then the Call of the House was adjourn'd to that Day Fortnight.

After this, the Bill in Favour of the People call'd *Quakers* was read the second Time, and committed: Which done, there was presented to the House the following Petition, and Case of the *Quakers*, with Respect to many of their Friends in South-Britain, and their Friends in general in North-Britain, who conscientiously scruple the taking of the present Affirmation.

OUR late gracious Sovereign King William, and the Parliament, being generously dispos'd in Favour of Liberty of Conscience, were pleas'd, in the Year 1656, to grant us a Solemn Affirmation instead of an Oath, for which we were very thankful to God and the Government; whereby many of us have been not only deliver'd and defended from Imprisonments, vexatious Suits, Loss of Goods and Estates; but also have been enabled to serve our Country, and promote the Trade and Interest thereof; although, in the Course of our Sollicitation for Relief, it happen'd, that in the said Parliament, the Affirmation was form'd in Words different from what we desir'd; and many of our Friends scrupling to attest the sacred Name of God therein, (notwithstanding they sincerely acknowledge his Omnipresence, and all other his Divine Attributes) have, by Means thereof been depriv'd of its intended Benefit, and have been, and still will be (if not believ'd) liable to great Sufferings and Discouragements in their lawful Callings, and advantageous Manufactures of this Kingdom.

Wherefore

Wherefore we, the People call'd *Quakers*, being very sensible of the good Disposition of our present gracious King and the Parliament, towards Liberty of Conscience ; and we having a tender Regard to our said Friends, and being desirous that they may be render'd useful (when wanted) to their Neighbours, as Witnesses ; as also, that they may be the better qualify'd to contribute towards the Support of the present happy Establishment, as well as the Trade of their Country ; do humbly intreat the honourable House of Commons, to make such an Alteration in the present Bill before the House, as that our Affirmation may be in the following Terms, viz. *I A. B. do sincerely Declare and Affirm* ; which, on Enquiry, we find will be generally easy to our Friends, and, with Submission, conceive will very well answer the Intent of Law and Justice, since the Penalties here, in Case of Falsihond, will carry the same legal Security as they do in Perjury. An Indulgence of the Nature of what we here desire, hath been granted to the *Menists* by the States of *Holland*, which they have enjoy'd more than a Hundred Years.

A Motion being made, and the Question put, That this Petition be referr'd to the Consideration of the Committee to whom the Bill beforemention'd was committed, it pass'd in the Negative.

On the 13th of May, Mr. Lowndes presented to the House an Abstract of the Produce of the Revenue of his Royal Highness *James Duke of York*, for the Year 1678 : But Mr. Secretary *Shankope* reported, that upon their Address of the Day before, his Majesty had given Directions to the several Officers to enquire after the Establishment for his Royal Highness *Prince Henry*, eldest Son of King *James the First*, or any subsequent Establishment for any Prince of Wales ; but that none other could be found but an old Book, entitled, *Anno Nono Regis Jacobi, A Book of Diet, Wages, &c. of the Prince's House* : Which was order'd to lie on the Table. Then the House resolv'd itself into a Grand Committee, to consider further of the Supply ; and after some Time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resum'd the Chair, and Mr. *Farrer* reported from the said Committee, that they found it necessary, that the several Accounts, and other Papers, relating to the Matter of the Civil List, which had been presented to the House, should be referr'd to the said Committee ; which was order'd accordingly ; and then the House resolv'd itself again into the said Committee. After the Reading of some of the Papers that

that lay before them, the Courtiers offer'd the following Question, *viz.* That it appears to this Committee, that the Sum of 700,000*l. per Annum* was settled upon his late Majesty King *William*, during his Life, for the Support of his Majesty's Household, and other his necessary Occasions; and at the Time of his Majesty's Demise, (after the Deduction of 3700*l. a Week*, that was apply'd to publick Uses) was the Produce of the Civil List Revenues that were continu'd and settled upon her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, during her Life. Which Question occasion'd a warm and long Debate. They who propos'd it had two Things principally in their View; first, to vindicate the present Ministry from the Aspersions cast upon them, and insidiously spread about, by the Emisaries of the late Managers, that the Whigs design'd to give the King a larger Revenue than his Majesty's Predecessors had enjoy'd; and, in the second Place, to make good the Branches of the Revenue assign'd for the Support of the Civil List, which had been alienated, or abridg'd, so that the whole neat Produce might amount to the Sum of 700,000*l. per Annum*.

The leading Men among the Tories, being sensible of the first, and pretending, at least, to be ignorant of the Consequence of this preliminary Question, insisted a long while, "That it was ensnaring: That what had been done by former Parliaments ought not to be a standing Rule for the subsequent: That supposing the Parliament had given King *William* a Revenue of 700,000*l. per Annum* for the Civil List, they ought to consider, that he was to pay out of it 50,000*l. per Annum* to the late Queen, then Princess of Denmark; 15 or 20000*l. per Annum* for the late Duke of Gloucester; and 40,000*l.* for the Dowry of the late King *James's* Queen: That after the late Queen's Accession to the Throne, the Parliament taking Notice that the Produce of the Civil List Revenues, exceeded what they had been given for, the Sum of 3700*l. per Week*, (that is 192400*l. per Annum*) was taken out of them, and apply'd to other Uses; notwithstanding which Deduction, the late Queen had honourably maintain'd her Family, and supported the Dignity of the Crown: However, if the present Revenues of the Civil List were not sufficient, they were ready to consent to an Addition." The Courtiers answer'd, "That the Question before them was founded upon Facts, which, if deny'd, they were ready to prove by the Records of the House." But Sir *William Wyndham* still

still urging that the Question was ensnaring, Mr. Secretary Stanhope answer'd, " That he would be very plain with them, and own, that as 'twas notorious, that great Endeavours had been used to alienate the Affection of the People from the King and his Government by false Suggestions, that they design'd to plunge the Nation into extraordinary Expences, they thought it highly necessary to clear his Majesty and his Ministers from that malicious Aspersion," To this the Lord Gurney reply'd, " That the Disaffection of the People, if any, did not proceed from his Majesty, but from the Hardships his Ministers put on the Tory Party." To which it was smartly return'd, " That as soon as 'twould be made known to the World, how the late Ministry had used not only the Whigs, but the whole Nation, nothing that could be done against them, would then be thought a Hardship; but, however, that neither that noble Member, nor any of his Family, had Reason to complain of Hardships." After some other Speeches, which prolong'd the Debate from Two till about Five in the Afternoon, the Tories endeavour'd to drop the Question, by moving that the Speaker resigne the Chair; but the Question, being put upon this Question, the same was carry'd in the Negative by a Majority of 244 Voices against 148: After which, the first Question was put, and carry'd in the Affirmative by above the same Majority. Then the victorious Party mov'd, That to enable his Majesty to support the Dignity of the Crown, and to make an honourable Provision for the Royal Family, these be granted to his Majesty, during his Life, (which God long preserve) an additional Revenue, which, together with the next Produce of the Civil List Branches, may make up the clear yearly Sum of Seven Hundred Thousand Pounds for the Service of his Majesty's Household, and Family, and for other his necessary Expences and Occasions." The Question, being put upon this Motion, the same occasion'd another great Debate. Sir Thomas Hanmer, Mr. Bowes, Sir William Wyndham, Mr. Ceson, Mr. Hungerford, and some other leading Members, among the Tories, who, on this Occasion, were strengthen'd and back'd by some eminent Whigs, did not at first directly oppose the Question, but insinuated, " That before they came to that Resolution, it should be proper that a Particular of the King's Expences should be laid before the House." Mr. Walpole, Mr. Stanhope, Mr. Leshmore, and some other Countiers, who, on this Occasion, were join'd by some of the opposite

site Party, having exploded that Proposal as altogether inconsistent with the King's Honour, to have all the private Expences of his Family and Household look'd into, as if he had need of a Guardian. The Tories then mov'd, that the Sum of 600,000*l.* *per Annum* be given to his Majesty, and 100,000*l.* *per Annum* settled on the Prince of *Wales*. The Courtiers perceiving that the Proposal of giving the Prince of *Wales* a separate Revenue, was only a Design to divide the Royal Family, by lessening the Dependence of the next Heir Apparent on his Majesty, oppos'd it with great Warmth; and the Question being put upon that Motion, the same was carry'd in the Negative by a great Majority. The Tories having lost these two Points, some of that Party more openly oppos'd the main Question, among the rest, Sir *William Wyndham* said, 'He had the Honour to serve her Majesty, and had the Opportunity to look both into her Revenue and Expences; and he could assure the House, that about 500,000*l.* *per Annum*, were sufficient for the Support of her Family and Civil List; tho' she reserv'd about 50,000*l.* a Yeat for the late King *James's* Consort.' The Courtiers were glad of this last Confession; and Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* desir'd the Committee to take Notice of what that Gentleman had advanc'd, because it would serve to confirm some Matters, which the Committee of *Secrecy* had found in the Papers that were laid before them. A Whig Member, who, at this Time, spoke on the *Tbry* Side, made some Reflections on the present unthrifthy Administration of his Majesty's Revenue; and, in particular, took Notice of the Salaries of the Judges being advanc'd; *Not*, said he, *for Services done, but expected*. Upon the whole Matter, the Question being put upon the Motion before mention'd, (about Seven a-Clock in the Evening) the same was carry'd in the Affirmative without dividing. What's most remarkable in this Day's Debate, is the Division that appear'd among the Whigs, which was by many ascrib'd to the Counsels of the late Earl of *Halifax*. Be that as it will, Mr. Speaker having resum'd the Chair, the Report of the two Resolutions before mention'd was put off till the 16th of May, when the same were read, and agreed to by the House.

On the 14th, the Commons proceeded to the hearing the Merits of the Election for the Borough of *Hertford*, in the County of that Name; which, after some Time spent therein, was adjourn'd to the Tuesday, and then again to the Thursday following. On Monday the engross'd Bill for the better regulating the Forces, &c. was read

the

the third Time, pass'd; and sent up to the Lords: And then Sir David Dalrmple presented to the House, a Bill for shortening the Time of the Yule Vacance in Scotland, which was receiv'd.

May 17. A Bill was order'd to be brought in, for making Enclosures of some Part of the common Grounds in that Part of Great Britain call'd England, for endowing poor Rectories, Vicarages, Curacies, and Chapelries, for the better Support of their Ministers. After this, a Petition of William Baresby, Gent. was read, setting forth, That he having incur'd the Displeasure of this House, for having neglected to return two Knights of the Shire to serve in Parliament for the County of Leicester, was committed to the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms for such Offence the 11th of April last; and that he was heartily sorry for such a great Offence, and begg'd Pardon for the same: Upon which it was order'd, that the said William Baresby be brought to the Bar of this House the next Morning, in order to his being discharg'd out of Custody; but the same was put off till the 19th, when having receiv'd a Reprimand from Mr. Speaker, he was discharg'd out of Custody, paying his Fees.

May 18. The Commons resolv'd themselves into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of the several Lists and Accounts of Annuities, Pensions, and Bounties granted by her late Majesty, or his present Majesty; upon which there arose a warm Debate. The leading Men among the Tories, supported again by a great many Whigs, exclaim'd against the Pensions given by the Crown to several Persons of Quality, (some of whom they nam'd) who had no Occasion for them; and a Motion was made, that an Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be pleas'd to retrench all unnecessary Pensions, and grant no more any such for the future. Hereupon Mr. Robert Walpole shew'd, ' That they ought not to stint the King's Beneficence, nor debar his Majesty from the Exercise of the most glorious Branch of his Royal Prerogative, which is to bestow his Favours on such as distinguish themselves in his Service.' He was seconded by Mr. Hampden, who, on the other Hand, observ'd, that all the Pensions about which so much Noise was made, did not amount to above 25000*l.* a year; and to wave the Motion made by the Tories, he mov'd, that the Chairman should leave the Chair; which, being put to the Vote, pass'd in the Affirmative, by 191 Voices against 188; so that the Court Party carry'd it by three Voices only. The same

Day,

Day, the Commons resolv'd to address his Majesty, that he would be pleas'd to direct the proper Officers to lay before the House, an Account of the gross and neat Produce of the Duty upon Malt in that Part of Great Britain call'd Scotland; and on the 19th, they also resolv'd to address his Majesty, 1st, for an Account of all Ships that have pass'd into any Part beyond the Seas from any Ports of England, from *Christmas 1709 to Christmas 1714*, distinguishing the Number of Ships departed each Year respectively. 2dly, for an Account of the Number of Seamen employ'd in any English Merchant Ships from *Christmas 1709 to Christmas 1714*, distinguishing each Year respectively.

On the 20th of May, the third Reading of the engras'd Bill, for continuing the Imprisonment of the Conspirators against the Life of the late King *William III.* was put off till the 24th; and, in the mean Time, the Commons resolv'd, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be pleas'd to direct the proper Officer to lay before this House, an Account at what Time, and by what Warrant _____ Counter was releas'd, who was continu'd in Prison during her late Majesty's Pleasure, by an Act of the first Year of her said Majesty's Reign, entitled, *An Act for the continuing the Imprisonment of _____ Counter, and others, for the horrid Conspiracy to assassinate the Person of his late Sacred Majesty King William the Third.* The same Day, Mr. *Hampden* reported from the Committee of Elections, the Resolutions of the said Committee, touching the Election for the Borough of *Malden* in the County of *Essex*, which were read as follows; *viz.*

1. Resolv'd, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the Right of Election of Members to serve in Parliament for the Borough of *Malden* in the County of *Essex*, is in such Freemen only as do not receive Alms, and are entitled to Freedom by Birth, Marriage, or Servitude.
2. That such Persons who derive their Right to Freedom from Honorary Freemen of the Borough of *Malden* in the County of *Essex*, have not a Right to vote in the Election of Members to serve in Parliament for the said Borough.
3. That Persons claiming their Freedom by Purchase, and exercising Trades within the Borough of *Malden* in the County of *Essex*, have not a Right to vote in the Election,

Election of Members to serve in Parliament for the said Borough.

4. That *John Comyns*, Serjeant at Law, having, at the late Election of Members to serve in Parliament for the Borough of *Malden* in the County of *Essex*, wilfully refus'd to take the Oath of Qualification, as is directed by an Act of Parliament of the ninth Year of the late Queen, (entituled, *An Act for securing the Freedom of Parliament, by the further qualifying the Members to sit in the House of Commons*) though duly requir'd so to do; and not having, at any Time before the meeting of this Parliament taken the said Oath, his Election is thereby void.

5. That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that *Thomas Bramston*, Esq; is duly elected a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the Borough of *Malden* in the County of *Essex*.

6. That *Samuel Tuffnel*, Esq; is duly elected a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the said Borough of *Malden*.

The said Resolutions being severally read a second Time, and the Question being severally put upon the three first, that the House do agree with the Committee in the said Resolutions, it pass'd in the Negative; but the rest of the Resolutions being severally read a second Time, were, upon the Question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

On the 21st of *May*, the Commons resolv'd to present four Addresses to his Majesty,

1st, For an Account how the 3000*l.* given by the last Parliament to the Chaplains of the Fleet, unprovided for, had been distributed.

2^{dly}, For an Account of what Quantities of Wool had been imported into this Kingdom from *Spain*, from *Christmas 1708* to *Christmas 1714*.

3^{rdly}, For an Account of what Quantities of *Cochineal* had been imported from *Christmas 1708* to *Christmas 1714*, and from thence to the 1st of *May 1715*, distinguishing the Places from whence the said *Cochineal* came, &c.

And 4^{thly}, An Account of what Quantities of Wines have been imported from *France* or *Spain*, from *Christmas 1708* to *Christmas 1714*, together with the Account of the Duties of such *French* and *Spanish* Wines.

The same Day, after some Time spent in the farther Hearing the Merits of the Election for the Borough of *Hertford*, the same was again adjourn'd to the 24th of *May*.

The Honour of doing Justice to a Gentleman, who, on several Occasions, had done signal Service to the English Nation, and who for many Years had suffer'd, chiefly by the Envy of some of his own Countrymen, the Scots, seem'd reserv'd to this Parliament. For on Monday, the 23d of May, Mr. Broderick reported from the Committee to whom the Petition of *William Paterson, Esq;* was refer'd, the Matter as it appear'd to them, and the Resolutions of the Committee thereupon; which he read in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd in at the Table, where the same were read; and after reading of this Report, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, *For relieving William Paterson, Esq; out of the Equivalent Money, for what is due to him.* The same Day, the Commons, in a grand Committee on the Supply, came to this Resolution, viz. That to enable his Majesty to support the Dignity of the Crown, and to make an honourable Provision for the Royal Family, there be granted to his Majesty, during his Life, (which God long preserve) an additional Revenue of One hundred and twenty thousand Pounds *per Annum*; which, together with the neat Produce of the Civil List Branches, may make up the clear yearly Sum of Seven Hundred Thousand Pounds for the Service of his Majesty's Household and Family, and other his necessary Expences and Occasions. This Resolution was the next Day reported, and agreed to by the House: After which, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, *For shortening the Time for future publick Mournings;* and the Bill for continuing the Imprisonment of *Robert Blackburne, and others,* for the horrid Conspiracy, to assassinate the Person of his late Sacred Majesty King William the Third, was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords. Then the House proceeded to the farther Hearing the Merits of the Election for the Borough of *Hertford;* and after a long Examination and Debate, that lasted till nine in the Evening, it was resolv'd, that *Charles Cesar, Esq;* and *Richard Gouston, Esq;* sitting Members, were not duly elected, and, on the contrary, that *Sir Thomas Clerk, Kt.* and *John Boteler, Esq;* Petitioners, were duly elected for the said Borough; as also resolv'd, That *Joseph Calton, Mayor of the Borough of Hertford,* is guilty of acting in an illegal and arbitrary Manner in the late Election of Burgeses to serve in Parliament for the Borough of *Hertford,* in Contempt of the *Act to prevent false and double Returns of Members to serve in Parliament,* and in Breach of the Privilege of this House, and order'd, that the said *Joseph Calton be, for the said Breach*

Breach of Privilege, taken into the Custody of the Sergeant at Arms. Mr. Cesar bore so impatiently his being thrown out, that he could not forbear reflecting on the Proceedings of this House of Commons; comparing them to those of the Parliament of 1641; but the House took no Notice of his Aspersion.

May 25. Several Papers that had been call'd for were laid before the Commons, who, upon the Reading of several Petitions, complaining of the exporting of Wooll and Yarn from Ireland to France, appointed a Committee to consider of the Laws in being for preventing the exporting of Wooll from Great Britain and Ireland; but rejected the Petition of the Shoemakers, Curriers, &c. of Colchester, praying that the Drawback of one Penny in the Pound, upon Leather exported, might be taken off.

On the 26th of May, the Quakers Bill was order'd to be engross'd; and after some other Business of less Importance, the House proceeded to the Hearing the Merits of the Election for the City of New Sarum, which was adjourn'd to the last Day of this Month; and order'd, that the Call of the House be farther adjourn'd to that Day Fortnight, being the 9th of June.

On the 27th, the Commons, in a grand Committee on Ways and Means, came to a Resolution, *viz.* That towards the Supply granted to his Majesty, the Duties laid by an Act of the ninth Year of her said Majesty, entitled, *An Act for laying a Duty upon Hops*, be continu'd from the 1st Day of June to Michaelmas next, which was reported, and agreed to the Monday following. The same Day, the Commons being inform'd, that both the Petitioners and sitting Members for the City of New Sarum, were willing, that the farther Hearing the Merits of the Election for the said City at the Bar of the House be discharg'd, the same was order'd to be discharg'd accordingly. Then Mr. Hampden, from the Committee of Privileges and Elections, reported their Resolutions touching the Election for the Town of Cambridge, *viz.*

1st, That the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the Town of Cambridge, may hold a summon'd common Day-Court, and admit Freemen without six Aldermen of the said Town being then present.

2dly, That Sir John Hynde Cotton, Bart. is duly elected a Burgess for the said Town.

3dly, That Thomas Slater, Esq; also is duly elected for the said Town.

Upon a second Reading of these three Resolutions, the first and third were disagreed to, the second agreed to; and farther resolv'd; that *Samuel Shepheard, Jun. Esq;* was duly elected for the said Town of Cambridge. After this, the House adjourn'd till the Monday following, by Reason of the King's Birth-Day, which fell on the 28th.

On the 30th of May, after the Report of the Resolution before mention'd, for continuing the Tax upon Hops, a Clause was order'd to be inserted in the Malt-Bill for that Purpose, which was done accordingly the same Day, after *Mr. Farrer* had reported from the Committee of the whole House, the Amendments made to that Bill, which, with an Amendment to one of them, were agreed to; and so the Bill was order'd to be engross'd.

After this, *Mr. Chawly* and *Sir Richard Steele* were order'd to give the Thanks of the House to the Reverend *Dr. Aubrey*, for the Sermon by him preach'd before the House at *St. Margaret's, Westminster*, the Day before. Then, in a Committee of the whole House on the Supply, it was resolv'd to grant his Majesty the following several Sums.

1st, 2832*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* for the Military Officers and Chaplains who have serv'd in the Train of Artillery in *Flanders* and *Spain*, and in several Expeditions, to compleat their Half-Pay for the Year 1715.

2dly, 3352*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* for the Pay of seven Battalions, consisting of the Royal Regiment of Foot, and the Regiments of *Webb, Forfar, Hill, Orrery, and Sutton*, brought lately from *Flanders*, from the 29th of September 1714, (to which Time they were provided for by Parliament) until the 25th of March 1715, at which Time they were transferr'd to the Establishment of *Ireland*.

3dly, 846*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* for the Pay of the three Battalions of *Harrison, North and Grey*, (now *Grove*) and *Sterne*, now in *Flanders*, from the 29th of September 1714, to the 25th of December following.

4thly, 8183*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* for the Charge of Officers Servants of the Regiments in *Minorca* and *Gibraltar*, from the 25th of June 1713, to the 24th of December 1715, being one Year and an half.

5thly, 468*l.* for Bounty-Money to disbanded Men of several Regiments, which were reduc'd, in Order to be transferr'd to the Establishment of *Ireland*.

6thly, 20000*l.* for Support of the Royal Hospital at *Chelsea*, and Pay of the Out-Pensioners for the Year 1715; over

over and above the several Poundages and Day's Pay, applicable thereunto.

7thly, 53322*l.* for supplying the Deficiency of the Fund of the Classes Lottery in the Year 1711, for the Year ending at Michaelmas, 1714.

And 8thly, 52938*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* for supplying the Deficiency of the Fund for the Classes Lottery, in the Year 1712, for the Year ending at Michaelmas 1714.

These Resolutions were, the next Day, (May 31) reported, and agreed to by the House; who afterwards proceeded to the Hearing the Merits of the Election for the Borough of Newcastle under Line, in the County of Stafford, which was adjourn'd to the second Day of June next.

Having done with the Proceedings of the Commons, let us now attend those of the Lords during this Month: On Tuesday the 3d of May, their Lordships, according to Order, consider'd of the Petition of Mrs. Mary Forester, and after some Debates it was resolv'd, by a Majority, only of two Voices, (viz. 50 against 48) that the said Petition be rejected. It was observ'd, that all the Bishops were against granting a Divorce; lest thereby they should weaken the sacred Bond of Matrimony.

Not many Days after, another Business of a very nice Nature came before the House of Peers. The eldest Son of the Lord Digby (an Irish Baron) being a Lunatick, and having, as was suggested, made several Attempts on his Father's Life, his Lordship petition'd the House of Peers for Leave to bring in a Bill to disinherit him. Their Lordships finding, upon strict Examination, that he was extreme weak in his Understanding, order'd a Bill to be brought in, *For appointing Persons to take Care of the Person and Estate of John Digby, Esq; eldest Son and Heir apparent of William Lord Digby, in the Kingdom of Ireland;* which was read the first Time on the 16th of May; but was not finish'd till the Beginning of June.

On the 30th of May, the House of Peers, in a grand Committee, consider'd of the Bill for regulating the *Land Forces*; and there arose a great Debate about a Clause for confining the several Regiments to those Parts of his Majesty's Dominions for which they are allotted: As for Instance, the 12000 Men that are on the *Irish Establishment*, to *Ireland*; and so forth. The Duke of *Buckingham*, the Lord *Trevor*, the Lord *North* and *Grey*, the Bishop of *Rochester*; and some others, spoke for the said Clause; but the Duke of *Marlborough*, and some other Lords,

shew'd the fatal Consequences it might be attended with, in Case of an Invasion from abroad, or of an Insurrection at home, by a Number of Enemies, Foreign or Domestick, superior to the Number of Forces actually on the Spot, where either of them should happen. The Whiggish Lords urg'd, "That his Majesty having trusted his Royal Person and Family entirely in the Hands of the Nation, and, at the Opening of this Session, told the Parliament, *That what they should judge necessary for their Safety, he should think sufficient for his own*; the least they could do for his Majesty, was to leave to his great Wisdom and Discretion, the Disposal of the few Troops that were kept on Foot." Some Tory Lords mov'd, on the other Hand, that the foreign Officers might be excluded from that Number; but the Duke of Marlborough spoke in their Favour, and represented, "That to exclude Officers, who, like the French Refugees, had, for above five and twenty Years, serv'd England with distinguish'd Zeal, and untainted Fidelity, would be a Piece of Injustice, unprecedented in the most barbarous Nations. After some other Speeches, *pro* and *con*, the Question was put, whether the Clauses before-mention'd should be inserted, and 'twas carry'd in the Negative, by a Majority of 81 Voices to 35. The next Day, the Lords read the Bill the 3d Time, which, with some Amendments, was approv'd, and order'd to be sent down back to the Commons. The same Day also their Lordships, in a grand Committee, went through the Bill, touching the Lord Digby's eldest Son.

June 1. The Lords sent down to the Commons, the *Bill for the better regulating the Forces to be continued in his Majesty's Service, &c.* and the Amendments made to the Bill by their Lordships being read, a Motion was made, and the Question put, that the farther Consideration of the said Amendments be adjourn'd, which was carry'd in the Negative; and then those Amendments were severally read a second Time, and agreed to by the House, Mr. Shippenn, formerly one of the Commissioners of Publick Accompys, having, on this Occasion, reflected on the present Administration, as if they design'd to set up a Standing Army, and insinuated, as if, after all the great Clamour that had been rais'd, their Secret Committee would end in Smoke; he was smartly taken up by Mr. Boscowen, Controller of his Majesty's Household, who said, "He could not forbear taking Notice of the Insolence of a certain Set of Men, who having committed the blackest

Crimes

“ Crimes, had yet the Assurance to dare the Justice of the Nation ; but that he hoped those Crimes would not long remain unpunish’d : That the Committee of Secrecy were ready to make their Report ; and had directed their Chairman to move the House the very next Day, that a Day might be appointed for receiving the said Report ; and that, in the mean Time, he might venture to assure the House, that they had found sufficient Matter to impeach of High Treason several Lords and some Commoners.” Mr. *Robert Walpole* said to the same Purpose, “ That he wanted Words to express the Villany of the last Frenchify’d Ministry ;” and General *Stanhope* added, “ He wonder’d, that Men who were guilty of such enormous Crimes, had still the Audaciousness to appear in the publick Streets.” The same Day, the Commons agreed to the Resolutions of the Committee of Privileges and Elections, touching the Election for the Borough of *Westbury* in the County of *Wiltshire*, being in Substance, That the Honourable *Willoughby Bertie*, Esq; and *Francis Annesley*, Esq; fitting Members, were not duly elected ; and, on the contrary, that *George Lord Carbery*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and *Charles Allanson*, Esq; Petitioners, were duly elected for the said Borough of *Westbury*. After this, the House also agreed with the Committee of Elections, in their Resolutions touching the Election of the Borough of *Bramber* in the County of *Sussex*, viz. That *Sir Thomas Styles*, Bart. fitting Member, was not, and that *Edward Minshull*, Esq; Petitioner, was duly elected for the said Borough of *Bramber*.

The same Day, there was a Debate in the Lords House, about the Bill for continuing the Imprisonment of the Conspirators against the Life of the late King *William*. A Petition having been offer’d to the Lords in their Behalf, the Lord *North* and *Grey* mov’d, that a Day might be appointed to consider of it, and was seconded by the Lord *Trevor*. They were oppos’d by the Lord *Viscount Townshend*, who said, “ He wonder’d any Member of that August Assembly would speak in Favour of such execrable Wretches, who design’d to have embru’d their Hands in the Blood of their Sovereign ; and mov’d, on the contrary, that their Petition be rejected.” After this, the Lord *Dela-*
war represented, “ That after the Death of King *William*, the Parliament had left to the Discretion of the late Queen, either the continuing in Prison, or enlarging of these Criminals : That no Body doubted, her late Majesty’s being a Princess of great Clemency ; but that, at

the same Time, she had such a Respect for the Memory of King William, such a Regard to the Safety of crown'd Heads, and such an Abhorrence for the Crimes with which these Prisoners stood charg'd, that she did not think fit to release them from their Confinement : That all these Reasons and Considerations were now enfor'd, by the open Disaffection which some People shew'd to his Majesty's Person and Government ; and that they ought to be so tender of the Preservation of so precious a Life as his Majesty's, that, in his Opinion, it were necessary to make the Act in Question absolute, and not leave the Confinement of the Criminals to his Majesty's Discretion, lest his natural Clemency should make him overlook his own Safety." He concluded, with seconding the Lord Viscount Townshend's Motion for rejecting the Petition, which was carry'd without dividing.

June 2. Several Accounts and Papers that had been call'd for, were laid before the House : After which, the Malt-Bill was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords ; as was also the Quakers Bill. Then *Robert Walpole*, Esq; acquainted the House from the Committee of Secrecy, " That they had examin'd the Books and Papers referr'd to them, and had Matters of the greatest Importance to lay before the House ; and that the Committee had directed him to move the House, that a Day might be appointed for receiving their Report." Upon which, after a small Debate, it was order'd, that the said Report be receiv'd upon that Day Sev'nnight ; and that all the Members do attend the Service of this House upon that Day Sev'nnight, upon Pain of incurring the highest Displeasure of this House. Then the House proceeded to the farther Hearing the Merits of the Election for the Borough of *Newcastle under Line* ; and after having heard Counsel, and examin'd Witnesses, on both Sides, resolv'd, That *Rowland Cotton*, Esq; and *Henry Vernon of Shadbury*, Esq; sitting Members, were not duly elected ; and, on the contrary, that *Crew Offley*, Esq; and *Sir Bryan Bronghton*, Bart. were duly elected Burgesses to serve in this present Parliament for the said Borough.

On the 3d of *June*, after the Reading of several Petitions of several Merchants, and other Sufferers by the late dreadful Fire in *Thames-street*, which were referr'd to a Committee, the Commons read the third Time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords, an ingross'd Bill for shortening the Time of the Yule Vacance in that Part of Great Britain call'd *Scotland*. The same Day, the King came to the House

House of Peers with the usual State and Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, his Majesty was pleas'd to give the Royal Assent to,

An Act for charging and continuing the Duties on Malt, Marm, Cyder, and Perry, for the Service of the Year 1715, and for making forth Duplicates of Exchequer-Bills and Lottery Tickets lost, burnt, or destroy'd; and for enlarging the Time for adjusting Claims in several Lotteries, and for making forth new Orders in lieu of certain Lottery Orders obliterated or defective; and for continuing certain Duties on Hops, until the 1st Day of August, 1715.

An Act for the better regulating the Forces to be continu'd in his Majesty's Service, and for the Payment of the said Forces, and of their Quarters.

After the King was gone, the Lords adjourn'd to Thursday the 9th of June; and the Commons being return'd to their House, order'd, that the Committee of Secrecy have Leave to sit during the Adjournment of the House, who ghen adjourn'd till Wednesday the 8th of June, by Reason of the Whitunday Holidays.

June 8. The Commons met again, read a second Time, and committed the Bill for appointing Persons to take Care of the Person and Estate of the Lord Dighy's eldest Son; and, in a Committee of the whole House, went through the Bill in Favour of Mr. Paterson. After this, upon the Reading the Order of the Day, for the House to resolve itself into a grand Committee on the Supply, it was order'd, 1st, That the List of the Protestant Officers of Baron de Borle's late Regiment of Dragoons. 2dly, The List of the Officers of Lieutenant General Hamilton's late Regiment of Foot; and, 3dly, The Abstract of what is due to several Foreign Troops for Pay and Extraordinaries to the Day of Separation, and also what is due to Foreign Princes for Subsidies to the same Time, be referr'd to the Consideration of the said Committee, into which the House resolv'd itself immediately. But notwithstanding what was alledg'd in Favour of the Officers of Baron de Borle's late Regiment, the Committee did not think fit to admit them to Half Pay.

June 9. A Bill for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, was read the second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House. After this, Mr. Walpole, from the Committee of Secrecy, acquainted the House, ⁶ That he had a Report to present; (according to their Order) but that

he had the Commands of the Committee to make a Motion to the House before he read the Report ; that there are in the Report Matters of the highest Importance : That although the Committee had Power to send for Persons, Papers, and Records, they did not think fit to make Use thereof, believing it to be necessary, in order to bring Offenders to Justice, that some Persons should be secur'd, before 'tis possible they should know what they are to be examin'd to, and lest they should have Notice from what should be read in the Report, to make their Escape : He was commanded by the Committee (according to former Precedents) to move, that a Warrant may be issu'd by Mr. Speaker, to apprehend certain Persons who shall be nam'd to him by the Chairman of the said Committee ; and that no Members may be permitted to go out of the House.

Hereupon it was order'd, 1st, That the Lobby be clear'd of all Strangers, and the Back-Doors of the Speaker's Chamber be lock'd up, and the Key brought and laid upon the Table ; and that the Serjeant do stand at the Door of the House, and suffer no Member to go forth.

2dly, That Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant to the Serjeant at Arms attending this House, to take into his Custody such Persons as shall be nam'd to Mr. Speaker by the Chairman of the Committee of Secrecy, in order to their being examin'd before the said Committee.

Hereupon Mr. Speaker issu'd out his Warrants to the Serjeant Arms, to take into his Custody several Persons that were nam'd to him by Mr. Walpole, particularly Mr. Matthew Prior, and Mr. Thomas Harley, the first of whom was immediately apprehended, and the other some Hours after.

This done, Mr. Walpole acquainted the House, ' That the Committee of Secrecy had perus'd the Books and Papers refer'd to them, and had agreed upon a Report, which they had commanded him to make : That it was contain'd in two Books, one of which was the Report, by Way of Appendix to it, and contain'd at large those Letters and Papers which were refer'd to in the Report. And he read the Report in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd the same in at the Table, together with the Appendix, and the Books which were refer'd to the said Committee. The Reading of the said Report having lasted about five Hours, viz. from One till about Six in the Afternoon, a Motion was made by the Friends of the late Ministry, and the Question put, That the

farther

farther Consideration of the Report be adjourn'd till the next Morning, but the same being carry'd in the Negative, by a Majority of 282 Votes to 171, it was order'd, that the Report be now read: And the Clerk of the House having read Part of it, till half an Hour past Eight, the farther Consideration of it was adjourn'd till the next Morning, as was the Call of the House to the 20th of June.

Before we proceed, it is necessary to give our Readers, 1st, A general Idea of this important Report; and 2^{dly}, As exact and comprehensive an Abstract of it as the Matter will bear.

In the first Place, we must observe, that the several Books and Papers referr'd to the Committee chiefly related to the late Negotiations of Peace and Commerce. 2. To the intended Demolition of Dunkirk. 3. To the obtaining and disposing of the *Affento* Contract. 4. To some Negotiations concerning the *Catalans*: And 5. To secret Transactions relating to the Pretender. The Committee in this Report only went through the Books and Papers that relate to the 1st, 4th, and 5th Heads; and reserv'd for another Report, the Affairs of *Dunkirk* and the *Affento*.

The first Part of this Report may be subdivided into ten Points, viz. 1st, The clandestine Negotiations with Monsieur *Mesnager*, which produc'd two Sets of preliminary Articles; the one private and special for *Great Britain* only, the other General for all the Allies. 2^{dly}, The extraordinary Measures pursu'd to form the Congress at *Utrecht*. 3^{rdly}, The Trifling, and Amusements of the French Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, by the Connivance of the British Ministers. 4^{thly}, The Negotiation about the Renunciation of the Spanish Monarchy. 5^{thly}, The fatal Suspension of Arms. 6^{thly}, The Seizure of *Ghent* and *Bruges*, in order to distress the Allies, and Favour the French. 7^{thly}, The Duke of *Ormond*'s acting in Concert with the French General. 8^{thly}, The Lord *Bolingbroke*'s Journey to *France* to negotiate a separate Peace. 9^{thly}, Mr. *Prior*'s and the Duke of *Shrewsbury*'s Negotiations in *France*. And, 10^{thly}, The precipitate Conclusion of the Peace at *Utrecht*.

After this, the Committee offer to the House what they have found material in the Papers referr'd to them, concerning the *Catalans*, and the Pretender; insert at large a Letter from the Earl of *Oxford* to the Queen, dated *June* the

the 9th, 1714; together with an Account of publick Affairs from Aug^{ust} the 8th, 1710, to June the 8th 1714; and conclude with taking Notice of several glaring Inconsistencies, that are obvious to every Body, by comparing the late Queen's Declarations, with the Measures her Ministers presum'd to take in carrying on these important Negotiations.

Abstract of the Report of the Committee of Secrecy.

THE Committee was in Hopes, in so voluminous an Enquiry, to have been able to trace out the whole Progress of these Negotiations; but, to their Surprise, they find a Want of several Papers referr'd to in those that have been deliver'd to them, and frequent and long Interruptions of some very material Correspondences that were carry'd on: But, however, the Committee proceeded to draw up the following Report, warranted and founded upon such Authorities, as the Persons concern'd vouchsafed not to suppress.

The first material Paper is entitl'd, *The first Propositions of France*, sign'd by *Monsieur de Torcy*, April 22, 1711, N. S. To whom these Propositions were directed, what previous Steps had been made on the Part of *France*, or what Encouragement had been given on the Part of *England*, does not appear; but it is evident, that they are conceiv'd in very loose and general Terms; that from the Beginning, the Design of *France* was to secure *Spain* and the *West-Indies* to King *Philip*, to create Jealousies among the Allies; and that *France* offer'd to treat with *England* and *Holland*, either by themselves, or jointly with the rest of the Allies, which was left to the Choice of *England*.

On the 27th of April, 1711, O. S. Mr. Secretary *St. John*, transmits these Propositions to Lord *Raby*, the Queen's Ambassador at the *Hague*, with Orders to communicate them to the *Pensionary*. To assure that Minister, the Queen was resolv'd in making Peace, as in making War, to act in perfect Concert with the *States*, and desires the Secret may be kept among as few as possible; he confesses that the Terms of the several Propositions are very general; that there is an Air of Complaisance shown to *England*, and the contrary to *Holland*, which might be of ill Consequence, but can be of none, as long as the Queen and *States* take Care to understand each other, and to act with as little Reserve as becomes two Powers so nearly ally'd.

ally's int Interest ; and desires the Pensionary to be assur'd, that this Rule shall, on our Part, be inviolably observ'd.

Lord Raby, by his Letters of May the 25th and 26th, 1711, N. S. to Mr. St. John, in answer to these Orders and Assurances, acquaints him, That the Pensionary had, with those of that State, who had been formerly employ'd in the Negotiations of Peace, consider'd Monsieur de Torcy's Propositions, and the obliging Manner in which her Majesty was pleas'd to communicate them ; that they thank'd her Majesty for her Confidence in them, and assure her, that theirs is reciprocal ; and that, as her Majesty had promis'd, she will make no Step towards a Peace but in Concert with them, they desire she may be assur'd of the same on their Part ; and they urge the Necessity of an entire Confidence in one another, at this critical Juncture ; they declare themselves weary of the War, which they endeavour to conceal from the Enemy, lest he should make his Advantage by it ; and that they are ready to join in any Measures, which her Majesty shall think proper, to obtain a good Peace. But they look upon these Propositions as yet, in the same Manner as the Secretary does, to be very dark and general, and designed to create Jealousies between her Majesty, that Republick, and the Allies ; but they depend upon her Majesty's Justice and Prudence, to prevent any such ill Effect, and hope she will make the French explain more particularly, the several Points contain'd in them.

After these mutual Assurances betwixt *England* and *Holland*, the Committee is surpriz'd to find not the least Communication to the States, of the Negotiations that were carrying on for above five Months together, betwixt *England* and *France*, till after the special Preliminaries were sign'd, and the seven general Preliminaries were concluded, and sent to them.

In the mean Time, Lord Raby, not being as yet let into the Secret, freely declares, He thought it adviseable and necessary to act openly with the States in this Matter of the Propositions ; acquaints the Secretary, that all the Letters from *France* agreed, that all the Hopes the French had, was to sow Jealousies among the Allies ; and repeats his Advice, That we must act cautiously with them (the States) that they may have no Reason to accuse us, for taking the least Measures without them.

But it was not long before Mr. Secretary St. John, prepared his Excellency to have other Sentiments of the Manner of carrying on this Negotiations, and in his Letter of

the 29th of *May*, acquaints him with the agreeable *News*, That it was Her Majesty's *Pleasure*, that his Excellency should make all possible *Haste* to come over, since her *Service* may better dispence with his *Absence* at this *Point* of *Time*, than it will perhaps do at another ; and since we must now expect to have very soon upon the *Tapis*, many *Intrigues*, concerning which, the Queen thinks it expedient that he should confer with the *Ministers* here ; acquaints him, that her Majesty design'd, upon his *Arrival*, to give him the *Promotion* in the *Peerage*, which he had desir'd. And then, that his Excellency might begin to have some *Notions* agreeable to the *Sense* of our *Ministers*, Mr. *St. John*, in *Answer* to some very long *Letters* of his *Lordship's*, full of his own *Reasonings*, and the repeated *Assurances* of the *Ministers* of the *States* to act in perfect *Concert*, and with an entire *Confidence* in her *Majesty*, tells him in these *Words*, That *Britain* had gone so much too far, in weaving her *Interest* into that of the *Continent*, that it would prove no easy *Task* to disentangle our *Affairs* without tearing or rending.

But this *Work* of *Tearing* and *Rending* did not at all discourage his Excellency, who waiting then for several *Posts* from *England*, stopp'd by contrary *Winds*, and beginning to suspect that the *Course* of the *Negociation* was turn'd into another *Channel* ; that the *Ministry* here might be satisfy'd that his *Lordship* could, without much *Difficulty*, depart from his own *Opinion*, he declares in his *Letter* of *June* the 16th, 1711, *N. S.* to Mr. *St. John* ; ' You may be assur'd, I will venture any *thing*, and undertake any *thing* to serve the Queen ; you may venture boldly to trust me with the real *Intentions*, and be assur'd, I will not make further Use of them than according to my *Instructions*.' *He*, tells *him*, If the *Thing* is actually gone no further than it appears, and *France* has not yet explain'd, and he has a *Mind* that he should come over for the Queen's *Service*, he is ready to come in a *Yatcht*, *Frigate*, *Pacquet-Boat*, or *any way* ; and concludes in *sport*, Dispose of me how you please, for all my *desire* is to serve her *Majesty* to her *Satisfaction*, and I shall never grudge any *Danger* and *Pains*. This voluntary and frank Declaration, his Excellency desir'd in a particular *Manner*, might, with his humble *Compliments*, be communicated to the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, and Mr. *Harley*.

The Committee observe, That if the *Dutch* had made any *Attempt* to wrest the *Negociation* out of the *Hands* of the Queen, if they had enter'd into any *separate Measures*, or

or taken any Steps that might give just Occasion of Offence or Suspicion to *England*, 'tis very probable the Accounts of any such Proceedings would have been left by the Ministry for their own Justification; but the Committee do not find the least Intimation of this Kind, and are at a Loss to know upon what Pretence such solemn Assurances were dispens'd with as soon as made, and the Honour and Name of the Queen sacrificed to the private Views of her Ministers.

All Transactions betwixt *England* and *France* during this Time, except two or three Papers, are entirely suppress'd, which, in the Lord *Strafford*'s Instructions of October the 1st, 1711, are said to have been carry'd on by Papers sent backward and forward, and much Time spent therein; the first Paper that is found, is call'd, *Private Propositions sent by Mr. Prior from England, dated July 1.* The next is a Paper call'd, *Mr. Prior's Authority*; this is sign'd *Anne R.* at the Top, and *A. R.* at the Bottom; not countersign'd, and is without a Date; and the Contents are, Mr. *Prior* is fully instructed and authorized to communicate to *France* our Preliminary Demands, and to bring us back the Answer. Which two Papers must be understood to be Mr. *Prior's* Powers and Instructions; but by an Entry in the Lord *Strafford*'s Book, subjoin'd to these private Propositions carry'd over by Mr. *Prior*, it appears, that Mr. *Prior* had Orders to see if *France* had full Powers from *Spain*.

These Propositions which were form'd here, leave no Room to doubt of the little Concern the Ministry had, to make good the repeated Assurances that had been given to the Allies, in the Queen's Name, to make the *French* more plain and particular, since, in all Things that concern the Allies, the *English* Proposals are as dark and general as those that came from *France*; and if this still could be any Question, it is sufficiently clear'd up in a third Paper, entitled, *Draught of Answers upon the Conference with Monsieur Mesnager*, wherein the *British* Ministry is much surpriz'd to find that Monsieur *Mesnager* had Orders to insist, that the Queen should enter into particular Engagements upon divers Articles which depend not upon her, and which regard the Interest of the Allies; they appeal to all the Papers which had been sent backward and forward during this Negotiation, and to that which was carry'd by Mr. *Prior*, that the Principle upon which they had treated all along was, That *France* should consent to adjust the Interests of *Great Britain* in the first Place. This is a Principle from which the Queen can never depart; and that

that it was absolutely necessary to remit the Discussion of the particular Interest of the Allies to general Conferences. By which it appears, that the Minister of France was instructed to treat of the Interests of the Allies, which the *English* Ministry would by no Means consent to.

By Monsieur *Torcy's* Proposals, *France* offer'd to treat with *England* and *Holland*, either by themselves, or jointly with the rest of the Allies, not conceiving that *Holland* could possibly be excluded from the Negotiation; but it is determin'd by the *English* Ministry to carry on a separate Negotiation with *France*, exclusive of all the Allies; and in their private Propositions, an express Article is inserted, *That the Secret should be inviolably kept, till allow'd to be divulg'd by the Consent of both Parties*; and thereby, *England* put the Negotiation into a Method more advantageous for *France*, than *France* had propos'd or could hope for.

The Committee insert here the first Part of the eighth Article of the Grand Alliance, wherein it is stipulaged, *Ne tri Partium Fas sit, Bellosemel suscepso, de Pace cum Hoste tractare, nisi conjunctim, & communicatis Consiliiis cum altera Parte.* What will be thought of so manifest a Violation, as this whole Proceeding appears to be, of the Grand Alliance, the Committee will not take upon them to determine; but this Step being once taken, and secret Preliminaries sign'd upon this Foot between *England* and *France*, before any Thing had been finally treated and concluded for the Security of *Great Britain*, what fatal Consequences did happen to her Majesty's Kingdoms, and what Advantages accrui'd to the common Enemy, seems to deserve the most mature Consideration. They likewise observe, that here, in the very Infancy of the Negotiation, the Trade of the World, and the entire *Spanish* Monarchy, which had cost so many Millions, and the Effusion of so much Blood, without being once insisted upon, contrary to the repeated Addresses of several Parliaments, and the declar'd Sense of the Queen, are given up by the *English* Ministry to the House of *Bourbon*, for verbal Assurances, that the Crowns of *France* and *Spain* shall never be united.

There is no Account given of any Correspondence with Mr. *Prior* during this his Stay in *France*, nor does the certain Time of his Continuance there appear. Upon his Arrival in *France*, Monsieur *de Torcy*, in his Letter of the 3d of August, 1711, N. S. tells Mr. *St. John*, He saw,

with great Pleasure, Mr. Prior return, after an Interval of so many Years; that he could have wish'd, he had had greater Liberty to employ those Talents, which he was perswaded he would have made a good Use of; but he hopes Monsieur *Mesnager* will supply what he could not do. Upon his Return, he was attended by Monsieur *Mesnager*, a Minister of *France*, vested with full Powers in due Form, and dated *August 3, 1711*, to treat, negotiate, conclude, and sign with such Ministers, as should be authoriz'd in due Form, not by *Britia* only, but any of the Princes or States then in actual War with *France*. That Monsieur *Mesnager*, upon his Arrival here, frequently conferr'd with the Queen's Ministers, appears by many Instances; but the subject Matter of these Conferences, the Times, Places, and particular Persons with whom he treated, or by what Authority, the Committee find no Account of, till the 20th of *September, 1711*. That by a Letter of Mr. Secretary *St. John*, then at *London*, of that Date to the Queen at *Windsor*, it appears, That the Lord Treasurer, Lord Chamberlain, Lord *Dartmouth*, and Mr *St. John*, met Monsieur *Mesnager* that Evening at Mr. *Prior's* House; which Meeting, as Mr. *St. John* says, was, by Order of the Lords of the Committee of Council; but seems unknown to the Queen, until the Secretary acquainted her with it by this Letter. That at this Meeting, Monsieur *Mesnager* deliver'd to the *British* Ministers the Answer, sign'd by the King of *France*, to the Demands last sent over by *England*; which Demands and Answers were made the secret Preliminary Articles betwixt *Great Britain* and *France*, and were sign'd as such *September 27, 1711*, by Monsieur *Mesnager* on the Part of *France*, and the Acceptation of them by Lord *Dartmouth* and Mr. *St. John* on the Part of *Great Britain*. That Mr. *St. John*, in this Letter, represents it to the Queen, as the unanimous Opinion of her Servants, then present, that a Warrant and full Powers should be prepar'd that Night, and transmitted to her Majesty to be sign'd, in Order to pass the Great Seal the next Day, whereby the Earl of *Oxford*, the Duke of *Buckinghamshire*, the Bishop of *Bristol*, the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, Earl *Poulett*, Earl of *Dartmouth*, Henry *St. John*, and *Matthew Prior*, Esqrs. were to be constituted Plenipotentiaries, to meet and treat with Monsieur *Mesnager*; which Warrant, and a Translation of the full Powers, were sent to the Queen. That this Warrant under the Signet, appears sign'd by the Queen, directing the Lord Keeper to affix the Great Seal to an Instrument thereunto

thereunto annex'd, containing her Commission to himself, and others therein nam'd, to meet and treat with the Sieur *Mesnager*; but it does not appear, that any such Instrument did pass the Great Seal, the Warrant remains not countersign'd, and endors'd *Not used*. That this Warrant is dated the 17th of *September*; although 'tis manifest by Mr. St. *John*'s Letter, it was not prepar'd, nor thought of, till the 20th: Which antedating seems design'd to justify the Ministers in their meeting and conferring with the Queen's Enemies, previous to the Warrant; which never passing into a legal Authority, it appears that these secret Negotiations betwixt *France* and the Queen's Ministers here, were begun and carry'd on from the 11th of *April*, to the 25th of *September*, 1711, when the Warrant to Lord *Dartmouth*, and Mr. St. *John* was sign'd, without any Powers or written Authority from the Queen; and it is very observable, that the Queen was brought into these Measures, by its being represented to her by the Secretary of State, as the unanimous Opinion of all her Ministers, to which alone the Assent of the Queen is to be ascrib'd: But what is more strange, is, that after Mr. St. *John* had represented it to the Queen as the unanimous Opinion of her Ministers, that full Powers must immediately pass the Great Seal to authorize them to meet and treat with the said Monsieur *Mesnager*, these Powers should be laid aside; and the Acceptation of the Preliminaries sign'd by Lord *Dartmouth* and Mr. St. *John*, by Virtue of a Warrant directed to them two only, sign'd by the Queen at Top and Bottom, and countersign'd by no Body.

Where the Obstruction arose to the passing these Powers, does not appear to the Committee; but those Ministers seem conscious to themselves of what was doing, who so readily concurr'd in privately meeting, conferring, and treating with the Ministers of *France*, till this separate Negotiation was brought to Maturity; but avoided to become Parties when the Treaty was to be sign'd and executed. That this great Care and Caution for their own Persons, and little Regard for the Honour and Interest of their Queen and Country, appears through this whole separate Negotiation: It being very remarkable, that there is not one Paper of Powers or Instructions throughout the whole Affair countersign'd by any one Minister, but the Queen's Name expos'd to cover all; which looks as if they flatter'd themselves, that this Omission of their

their Duty would be sufficient to skreen them from the Justice of the Nation, if these Matters should ever come to be enquir'd into.

The Committee observes, That after such a Sacrifice made of the general Interest of Europe, such a direct Violation of the Grand Alliance, and such unwarrantable and illegal Steps taken in transacting and concluding these special Preliminaries between *England* and *France*, it had been but reasonable to expect in them some very particular Advantages and Concessions made to *Great Britain*, to atone for such unprecedent Transactions; but it is astonishing to find how insignificant all the Demands are, that were made on the Part of *Great Britain*; and, inconsiderable as they were, how ineffectual they have since been rendered. That nothing possibly could be said less with Regard to the Succession, than what is here demand'd in the first Article. The Queen not yet acknowledg'd by *France*, nor design'd to be so, 'till the Conclusion of the Peace, as *France* afterwards explain'd this Article at the General Congress; not a Word of removing the *Pretender*, nor any Engagement not to support him in any Attempt he might make upon the Nation. That the Second Article offers a Treaty of Commerce, in such doubtful Words, as *France* only could take Advantage of. That in the Article of *Dunkirk*, the Equivalent is express'd in so strong a Manner, and the Demolition so very loosely; as could not but bring certain and great Prejudice to our Allies, with very little Prospect of Advantage to our selves; and fatal Experience has convinc'd us, what Security is procur'd for our Navigation by the Third Article. That the Fifth and Seventh Articles chiefly regard the *Affento* Contract; what a National Advantage that is like to be, is now too well understood to want much Explanation: But with what Views the Ministers were so fond of this, as to make it their chief Care and Concern, will no longer be a Doubt when it shall appear, that this Part of the Treaty was calculated only for private Advantage. That what the Ministry themselves thought most valuable in these Articles, was that Part of the Seventh which grants us an Advantage of 15 per Cent. upon our Manufactures sent to *Spain*: But this great Advantage soon vanish'd into nothing; and was given up by our Ministry here. The Bishop of *Meisiel* says indeed of it, in his Letter of the 17th of August 1712, That it was granted by the French with a Design either to enslave Things between us and the Dutch, or to give the French a Pretext to bipartite for themselves such

particular Advantages in the Spanish Trade as may be the Ruin of ours. But what is most remarkable in the Seventh Article is the Introduction to it, in which the Ministry confess themselves to have been impos'd upon by *France*; for they declare, ' That from the first Proposals of Monsieur *de Torcy* to that Time, they always understood that by the real Securities promis'd in those Proposals, were meant Places; which now was absolutely refus'd; and they consent to take for real Securities what they confess is none, but what a Love of Peace may induce them to accept as an Equivalent.' That what was really of most Importance to *England* was the Eighth Article, which relates to *Hudson's Bay* and *Newfoundland*; but the Ministry suffer'd themselves to be so grossly impos'd upon in this Article, that they directly give to *France* all they wanted, which was a Liberty of taking and drying their Fish; whilst *France* gives nothing at all to us, but refers our most valuable Interests to the general Conferences: Which was but another Manner of denying them, as the Event has sufficiently shewn. That we demand in the Sixth Article, that we shall have all the Privileges that have been or shall be granted by *Spain* to the Subjects of *France*, or any other Nation. Whereas the Ministers ought to have insisted that *France* should not upon any Pretence whatsoever be permitted to trade to the *Spanish West-Indies*, which they would not have omitted, if they had had the least Regard to the Trade of *Great Britain*, or had not entirely forgot the Eighth Article of the Grand Alliance; wherein it is expressly stipulated, as a Condition without which no Peace shall be made, *neque ipsis ibidem* (that is the *French* in the *Spanish West-Indies*) *Navigatio Mercatura exercende causâ sub quocunque praetextu, directe vel indirecte, permittatur*. One Thing further is to be observ'd of these Articles, that such of them as any way relate to *Spain*, are expressly granted in the Name and by Virtue of Powers given by King *Philip*; and yet after this, all Intentions of leaving any Part of the *Spanish Monarchy* to King *Philip* is publickly disavow'd; That this short View of these *Special Preliminaries* sufficiently demonstrates that the Interest of *Britain* was not the Inducement to our Ministers to proceed in this extraordinary Manner. Yet trivial as these Advantages are, *France* is press'd that they may be first adjust'd; to what Use and Purpose is fully explain'd in the *Draught of Answers upon the Conferences with Monsieur Mesnager, That our Ministers may be enabled to engage the Queen to make the Conclusion of the General Peace cast to France*.

It is declared, That to settle the Interest of Great Britain in the first Place is the Principle from which the Queen can never depart; which Plea was made use of, to defer the Interests of all the Allies to be discuss'd at general Conferences; but the Turn given to it here was to amuse the People, by persuading them that the English Ministry was contending for great and particular Advantages and Concessions to be made to Great Britain, that might make us some Amends for that great and unequal Burthen which we had lain under through the whole Course of the War. But the English Ministry having thought fit every where to extol and magnifie the vast Advantages that were granted to Great Britain, France resolved to make a proper Use of it, and declar'd these Articles were an eventual or conditional Treaty only; and that the King of France would not be oblig'd to make them good, but in Case of the Signing of a general Peace; in this Sense Monsieur Mesnager sign'd them, and with this Condition they were accepted on our Part. Hard Terms! That such Concessions as these were not to be purchas'd at a less Price than forcing upon our Allies such Conditions of Peace as France should be pleas'd to impose upon them; and this the Ministry were fully appriz'd of some time before they were accepted, for in pressing to settle and adjust singly, and separately the Interests of Great Britain, they enforce it by saying, France can ruin no Risk in such Engagements, since the Special Preliminaries will have no Effect till a general Peace shall be sign'd. By these Means the Committee observe to how fatal a Dilemma the Queen was brought by her Ministry; she must either now go on, through all Adventures, in the Measures of France, or they had it in their Power, by divulging the Secret and exposing such a notorious Breach of National Faith, to make what Advantage they thought fit of it among the Allies, who must from this Time think themselves disengaged from the Queen, if they could find their own Account by looking after themselves.

And that the French were neither so ignorant, nor wanting to themselves as to miss such an Opportunity, appears above Three Months before their Articles were sign'd. When Lord Raby in his Letter of the 20th of June, 1711, A. S. to Mr. St. John, acquaints him, That both the Pensionary and Monsieur Vander Dussen, had seen a Letter from Monsieur de Torcy, giving an Account that they had begun a Negotiation in England. By which Management the English Ministry had, under Colour of the Queen's Authority,

and the Pretence of Treating of a Peace, put it in the Power of *France* to divest the Queen of all her Allies, and given them greater Advantages than they could any other Ways have hoped for.

On the same Day that the *Special Preliminaries* betwixt *Great Britain* and *France* were sign'd, another Set of *General Preliminaries* on the Part of *France*, was sign'd by *Monsieur Mesnager* only; which *Mr. St. John*, in his Letter to the Queen, says, were to be sent into *Holland*, as the Foundation of a General Peace, in which *my Lord Treasurer* had made some Alterations to make the whole more palatable abroad: And, on the same Day, a separate Article was sign'd, in Favour of the *Duke of Savoy*. From this Time a perfect Confidence was established between the two Ministries of *England* and *France*; *Lord Strafford's Instructions* in order to his immediate Return into *Holland* were now preparing, and dated *Ost. 1. O. S. 1711*. And as an early Proof of the Confidence which *Mr. St. John* repos'd in the *French Minister*, he acquaints *Monsieur de Torcy* by his Letter of *October 2. O. S.* that the *Earl of Strafford* was going for *Holland*; and says, *Your Minister*, (meaning *Monsieur Mesnager*, who was then going back to *France* and carried this Letter,) is fully inform'd in what the *Earl of Strafford* is to propose to the *States*. Such Intelligence of the Queen's Counsels, which *Mr. St. John* confesses he had given to the Ministers of the Queen's Enemies, seems very extraordinary; especially if it be consider'd, that *Lord Strafford* was sent over to press the opening the General Conferences, with Assurances of the greatest Friendship and Concern for the Interests of the *States*, on the Part of the Queen, and by her Authority to procure from *France* just Satisfaction for all her Allies; and in his Instructions is likewise directed to propose to the *States* a new Scheme for carrying on the War. Almost every Article in *Lord Strafford's Instructions* is a Specimen of the Sincerity with which our Ministers intended to treat the Allies. He is instructed that it must be the most careful Endeavour and fix'd Principle of all the Confederates to hold fast together; and this immediately after a separate Treaty had been sign'd by Us; and if the Minister of *Holland* should express any Uneasiness at their Apprehensions of any such private Agreement, he is order'd by *evasive Answers* to avoid giving them Satisfaction concerning it. But his chief Business was to deliver to the *States* the Propositions sign'd by *Monsieur Mesnager*, as the Foundation of a general Peace, and as the whole of what had been transacted; and

and to acquaint them, that *France* had propos'd *Utrecht*, *Nimeghen*, *Aix la Chapelle*, or *Liège*, to be the Place for opening the Conferences; to press the States to fix upon one of these Places, and immediately to grant Passports to the *French* Plenipotentiaries to come thither and open the General Conferences.

These Propositions, so very general and uncertain, did extreamly alarm the States, as not being a sufficient Foundation upon which a Negotiation might be hazarded; which made them for some Time decline granting the Passports; and in order to prevail with the Queen to have some Regard to her faithful Allies, and particularly in the two great Articles of their Barrier and Commerce, they sent over *M. Buys*, to intercede with her Majesty to alter her Resolutions; they make the same Representations to the Earl of *Strafford*, but all to no Purpose. For as *Mr. St. John* declar'd in his Letter to my Lord *Strafford* of October the 9th, *Certain it is, that her Majesty has so far determin'd on her Measures, that those will deceive themselves, who may imagine by Delay or other Artifices to break them.* And again, November the 2d, to the Lord *Strafford*, *The Queen will not finally concert a Plan for the Prosecution of the War with the States, until they join with her in agreeing to open the Conferences of Peace.* And the Lord *Strafford* acquaints *Mr. St. John*, November the 15th, *That he had now told them, her Majesty's Order to him was to declare, That she should look upon any Delay, as a Refusal to comply with her Propositions.* In these Circumstances the *Dutch*, at last, comply to grant the Passports, and agree to open the general Conferences at the Time fix'd by the Queen, *January the 1st, 1711-12.*

The Resolution of the States-General upon this Occasion must have mov'd any Set of Men, not already determin'd to hear no Reason but what came from *France*; for altho' the Representations made by the States on both Sides the Water, had made some Impressions, as is Evident by a Memorial deliver'd by *Mr. St. John* to the *Abbot Gualtier*, October the 29th, 1711, and by *Mr. St. John's* Letter to *Monsieur De Tracy* of the same Date, that accompany'd it; yet 'tis in the Memorial declar'd, *That the Queen remains firm in her first Resolution of causing the Conferences to be open'd upon the Articles sign'd by Monsieur Mesnager.* The same Memorial declares, *It was absolutely necessary that the most Christian King should give to her Majesty the Queen, such Explications of his Intentions in respect to the particular Interests of the Allies, which he shall think proper, to engage them*

to come more easily into the general Negotiation. So that hitherto 'tis plain, our Ministers were entirely ignorant even of the King of France's Intentions with Regard to the Allies. And again 'tis said, If her Majesty wishes the most Christian King would give an Explication to the aforesaid Demands, &c. his most Christian Majesty may assure himself, the Queen will make no other Use of the Trust the King shall repose in her, but to advance the Negotiation, in seeking the shortest Means, and the most effectual, to obtain a Peace so much coveted. It is therein again acknowledg'd, that the Dutch have nothing in View but their Barrier and Commerce; and 'provided the Queen can, without Fear of being disavow'd, specify somewhat near the Barrier that France will consent to yield to them; and to assure them of the Tarriff of 1664, there's no Room left to doubt that the States-Général would come without any farther Hesitation into the Negotiation, in the same Manner as it had been concerted. But lest all these Arguments should have no Effect, Mr. St. John, in his Letter to Monsieur de Torcy, says, These Explications will dissipate all Clouds, and you may believe we will make use thereof with great Reserve, when I assure you, that if the King would offer a Plan of Specific Preliminaries, the Queen will never communicate it to her Allies; he concludes, If the Sieur Gualtier returns with these Marks of Confidence, you will see our Parliament as much inclinable to Peace as ever it was to War.

Here the Committee observe the English Ministry beginning of France, after they had been seven Months treating with them, that they may have some Intimations, at least, of what was design'd for the Allies; expressing their Fear of being disavow'd by France, after they had gone these Lengths with them; declaring, the Dutch would come into the Queen's Measures, if they could but know any Thing near the Barrier that was design'd them, and have Security about the Commerce; persisting still, without any such Satisfaction, in the Measures prescrib'd by France, resolv'd to force the Allies into general Conferences, upon loose and uncertain Articles, and promising, if they could but have so much Credit with France as to be trusted at all, they would use it with the greatest Reserve, and never communicate it to any of the Allies, for whose Satisfaction only, 'tis pretended, all this Submission was made. The Return made by France, is seen in a Paper call'd, *Answer to the Memorial brought by Monsieur Gualtier, November the 18th, 1711.* This Memorial is accompany'd with a Letter from Monsieur de Torcy to Mr. St. John,

of the same Date, wherein he tells him, *His Majesty wholly depends upon the Secrecy and good Use you will make of the entire Confidence he testifies to the Queen of Great Britain, and the King of France extols the Firmness of the Queen, and sees with great Pleasure the new Marks of Resolution she shews.* Hereupon the Committee observe in general, that nothing had at this Time been demanded of *France* concerning the Disposal of the *Netherlands*; and that the King of *France*, not satisfy'd with having secur'd *Spain* and the *West-Indies* to his Grandson, proposes to strip the *Emperor* of all his Dominions in *Italy*, and to impose upon him much worse Terms than he afterwards procur'd for himself, when left to carry on the War alone. The *Dutch* may have the Tariff of 1664, with some Exceptions, if they consent to this Scheme; if not, they are to be reduced to the Tariff of 1699. But, as extravagant as this Scheme was, it is receiv'd by the *English* Minister, without any Surprize or Resentment; and Mr. St. John, in his Letter of the 25th of November, 1711, thanks Monsieur *de Torcy* for the Communication of it; promises to make a discreet Use of it; and that the utmost Efforts should be used to fix the Pretensions of the Allies, he represents it as necessary, that all those who wish for Peace, may mutually help one another, and endeavour to finish the Treaty so soon as not to be expos'd to another Campaign. The Committee adds, that it is no Wonder that this Plan was never communicated to the Allies, which must at once have broke off all the Conferences; and determin'd them rather to run all Hazards, than treat upon so ruinous a Foundation; but 'tis a Wonder that the *English* Ministry were not startled, when they saw such a Scene open'd. And this shews with what Justice the Ministry complain'd, that the Allies would not enter into the Queen's Measures, when they never were inform'd what the Queen's Measures were.

Pursuant to the Resolution of the States-General upon the pressing Instances of the Queen, Passports for the *French* Plenipotentiaries are sent to Monsieur *Buys*, and deliver'd to Mr. St. John. *Utrecht* is agreed upon here to be Place for the general Conferences. The Bishop of *Bristol*, then Lord Privy-Seal, and the Earl of *Strafford*, are appointed her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries. December 23, 1711, her Majesty's Instructions to her Plenipotentiaries are settled and sign'd, upon which the Committee make one Observation, viz. That the Plenipotentiaries are order'd to insist, that the Security and reasonable Satisfaction

which the Allies expect, and which his most Christian Majesty has promis'd, cannot be obtain'd, if *Spain* and the *West-Indies* be allotted to any Branch of the House of *Bourbon*; so that hitherto the Queen thought fit to declare in all publick Acts, that *Spain* and the *West-Indies* ought by no means to be left in the Possession of the House of *Bourbon*; altho' in the *Special Preliminaries*, sign'd by the Earl of *Dartmouth* and Mr. *St. John*, on Sept. 27. preceding, the King of *France* did expressly promise to make good the 6th Article, for himself and for the King of *Spain*, pursuant to the Powers which were then in his Majesty's Hands.

On the 15th of *January* 1711-12, the *British* Ministers arrive at *Utrecht*; who, by their general Instructions, being order'd to concert Measures with the Ministers of the *Allies*, and at the Beginning pursuing these Directions, Monsieur *de Torcy*, on the 31st of *January*, writes to Mr. *St. John*, and tells him, he perceives there was not so perfect a Confidence establish'd between the Plenipotentiaries of *France* and *Great Britain* as was to be desir'd: He believes therefore he will think it proper to send to the *Bishop of Bristol* and the *Earl of Strafford* more precise Instructions, concerning the Manner in which they were to concert their Proceedings with the King's Plenipotentiaries. And in the Answer to the Memorial sent by Monsieur *Gaultier*, March the 28th, 1712, it is declar'd, The principal Order that the King Had given to his Plenipotentiaries, when they set out for *Utrecht*, was to establish a strict Intimacy between them and the Ministers of the Queen of *Great Britain*.

On the 29th of *January*, at the first general Conference, Lord *Strafford* declar'd, that the Queen had receiv'd the generall Propositions as a Foundation for a Negotiation of Peace; but that they were binding to *France* only, and not to the *Allies*; to which the *French* Ministers readily assented. But this was meant of the Propositions sign'd by Monsieur *Mesnager* only, the *Congress* not having the least Notice or Cognizance of what was sign'd, both on the Part of *France* and *England* too; which had been hitherto conceal'd, and on all Occasions publickly disown'd.

On the 11th of *February*, 1711-12, the *French* deliver'd a specifick Explanation of the general Preliminaries, sign'd by Monsieur *Mesnager*: Upon which it is observ'd, that the King of *France* here makes, as well as in the *Special Preliminaries*, his first Offers in the Name, and by Virtue of Powers from his Grandson as King of *Spain*: How the *British* Plenipotentiaries could reconcile this to their Instructions,

Instructions, and how their Behaviour upon it is to be justify'd, is not very clear. This Explication was receiv'd by all the Allies with the greatest Indignation, and deepest Concern; which had such an Effect, that Lord Strafford, in his Letter of the 16th of February, 1711-12, says, *The French Ministers are mortify'd at the general Discontent their Offers gave; and seems to wish they had put in Tournay for the Dutch, and St. Venant to be demolish'd, to have soften'd the Matter as its first coming out.* Not were the British Plenipotentiaries without their Uneasinesses: They had done all they could (Lord Strafford says) to perswade the French to be as ample in the Explication as they could, *being that it will have a great Effect, and strike the Minds of unthinking People, and make some Work for Reflection for the Faction.* The Plenipotentiaries complain they are under great Difficulties on all Hands, for both Monsieur Buys and Mesnager think they come short of what had been told them in *England*. But Mr. St. John soon sends them Words of Comfort, that Mr. Harley will set out in a few Days, who is fully instructed in all the Queen's Views and Desires; that *it were to be wish'd this Gentleman could have been sooner sent, but the Hurry which we have been for some Time in, is inexpressible*; and he was too useful to be spar'd, 'till the House of Commons was perfectly secur'd to the Queen's Interest, and to the Measures of Peace. *I think I may say, they are absolutely so now.* Hereupon the Committee take Notice of the Reflection cast here upon that House of Commons; as if they were secur'd to the Queen's Interest, and the Measures of Peace, by the Management of a Secretary to the Treasury, a near Relation and a trusty Agent of the Lord High Treasurer: They add, that 'tis plain for whose Use and Service Mr. Harley had been employ'd at Home, and was sent abroad, since Mr. St. John gave Monsieur de *Tory* an immediate Account of his successful Endeavours here, and the Business he was sent abroad to manage. Adding, *The Queen hop'd his most Christian Majesty would co-operate with her.* Mr. Harley's Instructions do not appear, but it seems the Subject of them was not proper to be committed to Writing; for which Reason, as in almost all Matters relating to the Pretender, it was referr'd to Monsieur Gantier to explain them; but what is meant by the necessary Dispositions made among our People here at Home, is explain'd by Monsieur de *Tory*, in a Memorial dated the 28th of March 1712, in Answer to what was brought by Monsieur Gantier; wherein he commends the prudent Conduct of the Court of Great Britain, in managing the House of Commons,

Commons, and in particular, their wise Conduct in making known to the House of Commons, that the Nation was abus'd by its Allies ; and says, *The King of France assures himself, that those who now manage with so much Capacity the Affairs of the Queen of Great Britain, know how to curb the Passion of the turbulent Party in the other House.*

The Allies at *Utrecht* met together on the 4th of *March*, *N. S.* to communicate their respective Demands, and agreed that a Clause should be inserted therein, for a just and reasonable Satisfaction for all the rest. Count *Zinzendorff* further insisted, that the Restitution of the whole *Spanish* Monarchy should be expressly mention'd. The *Dutch* declare they were resolv'd to make good all their Treaties, made on Occasion of this War. But our Plenipotentiaries were the only Ministers that did not make any Mention at all of *Spain* and the *Indies* ; they were sensible of the disadvantageous Consequences of their Silence, they were desirous to take off this Odium, by seeming to say something, and in reality to say nothing ; which they did by a general Declaration concerning the just and reasonable Satisfaction for the Queen's Allies, in Conformity to her Alliances ; and humbly hop'd what was said would not be found contrary to what had hitherto been declar'd.

- On *Mar. 5*, the specifick Demands of the Allies were delivered to the *French* Plenipotentiaries in Writing ; they promise to explain themselves further upon them at the next Conference, which was to be the 9th ; and then desir'd a further Time to the 30th. On the 30th, the *French* Plenipotentiaries declare they were ready to proceed in the Negotiation, by debating with the several Allies ; but would give no Answer in Writing : Which was a great Surprise to all but the *British* Ministers, whom the *French* had beforehand advis'd with. The Allies still resolv'd to press the *French* to answer in Writing, and sollicite the *British* Ministers to join with them in it ; who, that no Mark of Disagreement might appear (as their Lordships express themselves in their Dispatch of *April 1, 1712*) did finally consent to an Instance that was to be made the next Day to require an Answer in Writing.

But Lord *Strafford* had before given Mr. *St. John* an Account of his Opinion, in his Letter of *March 25*, wherein he says, *He believed the French had taken the wifest Party not to answer in Writing, tho' most of the Ministers of the Allies will be surpriz'd, expecting they should.* And says further, *I believe it is best they shall first begin in the ogn Con-*

gross to reason upon some of the Allies Demands, which will occasion so much Difficulty, that the Ministers of the Allies will propose debating separately; which had better come from them than any one else. The French Ministers still persist in their Refusal, upon which the States came to a Resolution at the Hague, not to treat unless an Answer was given in Writing.

However the French continue obstinate. Lord Strafford sends an Account that a Resolution was taken at the Hague to carry Things to an Extremity; upon which Occasion Mr. St. John expresses himself in this Manner, April 5. 1712, That he hopes the Resolution taken at the Hague, was the last convulsive Pang of an expiring Faction. And yet this Resolution was no more than to insist on a Demand, in which all the Allies were unanimous, and in which the British Plenipotentiaries had concurs'd. But this Proceeding is accounted for in Lord Strafford's Letter of April 27, 1712, wherein he says the Penitentiary was extremely desirous the French would answer in Writing, which ('tis his Lordship's Opinion) they will evade till they see what Success Gaultier has had at London; and in his Letter of the 30th, The French will avoid giving their Answer in Writing, till they see all agreed betwixt their Courts and ours.

And to shew that the French were very well satisfy'd with the Method their Business was in, the Plenipotentiaries in their Letter of April 15, 1712, say, They do not find the French are much convinc'd of the Necessity of Dispatch, and when any Thing is let fall of breaking off the Conference, they seem to take it with a great Air of Indifference, well knowing their Business was not to be done at Utrecht, but by a Negotiation carry'd on directly betwixt London and Versailles.

The Beginning of April Mr. Harley and Mons. Gaultier arrive at Utrecht; and a few Days after, the French Plenipotentiaries communicate to the British Ministers a Plan for a General Peace; but under the highest Obligation of Secrecy, to discover nothing to the rest of the Allies.

Our Plenipotentiaries accept this Plan as a Mark of the great Confidence France had in them; readily engage that the Allies should not know a Word of it; and under the same Caution sent it to the Secretary: Tho' there is no Room to doubt, but this Plan that was transmitted to England as a great Discovery, was concerted here, and sent by Mr. Harley to Utrecht, and by Abbot Gaultier to France.

To shew how candidly we dealt with the Queen's good Friends and Allies, as her Majesty was pleas'd to style them,

them, the *15 per Cent.* upon all the Goods and Manufactures of *Great Britain*, which was offer'd at first as one of the chief Bribes to *England* to come into this *destructive Peace*, Mons^t. *Mesnager* had now explain'd away, and confin'd to such Goods as were carry'd not to *Spain*, but to the *Spanish West Indies* only ; and our Ministers finding that *France* would not make this effectual, Mr. *Harley* is order'd to let it drop. But see the Use that is to be made of this *Insincerity* of the *French* ; at the same Time that Mr. *St. John* acquaints our Plenipotentiaries with her Majesty's Consent to give this up, he tells them, ‘ But you will take Care to do this in such a Manner, as not only to get something for it another Way, but also to render this Concession of the Queen a Means of bringing the Dutch to Reason, and to a Compliance with her Majesty's Measures.’ Lord Privy Seal, April 29, 1712, acquaints Mr. Secretary, ‘ Our Negotiation is at a Stand, till the French Ministers are ready to return one Answer or other.’ And May 10, 1712, the Plenipotentiaries say, ‘ The French tell us they can't think of giving in their Answer to the Allies, till they hear from *England* the Success of Mons^t. *Guadtier* ; and you may believe we wait for it with no less Impatience than they do.’ Mr. *St. John*, May 3, 1712, acquaints their Excellencies, ‘ I hope in a few Days my Dispatches will become more material, and that we shall be able either to satisfy our Friends at *Utrecht*, or not have Reason to be much concern'd at their Uneasiness.’ This ends in Lord *Stratford*'s being sent for into *England*, and the following Orders are sent to Lord Privy Seal for his further Conduct, ‘ You are to stop all Instances for procuring the Tariff of 1664, to the Dutch ; you are to decline absolutely to confer any farther with them upon any Matter, till you receive the Queen's Plan from hence ; and her Majesty finds so ill a Return made by the States to her Condescension towards them, that she orders your Lordship to take the first solemn Opportunity of declaring to the Dutch Ministers, that all her Offers for adjusting our Differences, were founded upon this express Condition, that they came immediately into the Queen's Measures, and acted openly and sincerely with her ; and that she looks upon herself, from their Conduct, now to be under no Obligation whatsoever to them.’ The Summary then of this whole Proceeding at *Utrecht*, in one short View, appears to be this. A Congress for General Conferences was necessary to be open'd, that the Allies might, in

Appearance, agreeable to the Grand Alliance, have the Opportunity of treating and adjusting their several Pretensions. Our Ministers were by their Instructions to act in Concert with the Allies, but they really acted in Concert with the French Plenipotentiaries. The Allies giving in their specifick Demands was not to be avoided; but the French were to gain as much Time as they possibly could by unnecessary Delays; and at last insisted upon such a Method of answering these Demands, as they knew the Allies could not comply with. In the mean Time the Negotiations were carrying on directly between *England* and *France*, or rather, all the Conditions dictated and prescrib'd by *France*, whilst the Allies were amus'd with a Dispute about the Method of answering, from which *France* wou'd not, and they could not possibly depart; in which *England* agreed with the rest of the Allies. All Particulars that concern'd even the Interest of the Allies, were transacted betwixt the Ministers of *England* and *France* under the highest Obligations of Secrecy. The Dutch are pres'd to come into the Queen's Measures, without being acquainted what the Queen's Measures were: And because they wou'd not consent to they knew not what, as soon as 'twas resolv'd to send Orders to the Duke of Ormond, not to engage in either Siege or Battle, and the great Projects were ready to be executed on the other Side of the Water, the Queen declares *she looks upon herself now, from their Conduct, to be under no Obligation whatsoever to the States General*. And thus the Alliance betwixt Great-Britain and her principal Ally, is declar'd to be dissolv'd and cancell'd, before any Thing was finally agreed and concluded, betwixt us and *France*, or we had the least Security for our own Trade and Commerce, or any other Advantages that were to accrue to Great-Britain.

During these Negotiations at *Utrecht*, the two great Points of the Renunciation of the Spanish Monarchy, and of the Cessation of Arms, had been upon the Anvil. The first Mention of the Renunciation is in a Memorial dated March 28, 1712, entitled, *The Answer to the Memorial brought by Mons. Guiscard, the 23d of March 1711*, which is suppress'd: But from the Answer that was given to it, it appears, that as the general Proposal that the Crowns of *France* and *Spain* should never be united, arose first from *England*, and was made an Article in the private Propositions sent over by Mr. *Prior*; so from that Time to this, the Method of preventing that Union does not appear to have been once mention'd. The sense of *France* and *Spain*

Spain upon that important Article was not known, nor so much as ask'd; altho' in every Step France had given plain Indications, that the Crown of Spain was to remain to King Philip; and the Committee is surpriz'd to find the Ministry had gone such Lengths in promoting the Measures of France, without taking the least Precaution, or having any Satisfaction concerning the Monarchy of Spain; wherein the Interest of Great Britain, was, by their own Confession, more immediately concern'd, than in all their other Articles of Peace put together. But that it is plain, that in this Memorial sent from England, the Scheme for preventing this Union was first propos'd by England; and that the Expedient was a Renunciation: And as this is a Matter of such Importance as deserves the greatest Attention; the Committee observe, that Mons. de Torcy declares in the strongest Terms, ' That the Renunciation desir'd would be null and invalid by the fundamental Laws of France, by which the most near Prince to the Crown is of Necessity the Heir thereto; 'tis an Inheritance that he receives neither from the King his Predecessor, nor from the People, but from the Benefit of the Law. He succeeds not as Heir, but as the Master of the Kingdom, the Seignory whereof belongs unto him, not by Choice, but by Right of Birth only. That this Law is look'd upon as the Work of him who hath establish'd all Monarchies, and they are persuad'd in France, that God only can abolish it: No Renunciation therefore can destroy it; and if the King of Spain should renounce, for the Sake of Peace, and in Obedience to the King his Grandfather, they would deceive themselves that receiv'd it as a sufficient Expedient to prevent the Mischief we propose to avoid.' Then he gives an Account of the Disposition made of the Succession to the Crown of Spain by King Philip, and register'd in the Councils of Spain; which he proposes may be confirm'd by the present Treaty of Peace, and ratify'd by the Cortes or States of the Kingdom of Spain. Mr. St. John in his Answer, March 23, 17¹¹, O. S. rejects this Proposal, and not at all convinc'd by what Mons. de Torcy had so strongly urg'd concerning the Nullity of the Renunciation, insists still upon it: ' We are ready, says he, to believe you are persuad'd in France, that God alone can abolish that Law, upon which your Right of Succession is founded; but you will give us Leave to be persuad'd in Great Britain, that a Prince may depart from his Right by a voluntary Cession; and that he, in your

Four of whom that Renunciation is made, may be justly supported in his Pretensions, by the Powers that become Guarantees of the Treaty. In short, Sir, the Queen commands me to tell you, that this Article is of so great Consequence, as well for herself, as for the rest of Europe, for this present Age as for Posterity, that she will never agree to continue the Negotiations of Peace, unless the Expedient she has propos'd be accepted, or some other equally solid.

Mons. de *Törky*, in answer to this Letter, April 8, N. S. begins to think it cannot be impossible to find an Expedient to settle this great Affair; and he proposes, that when the King of *Spain* shall become either immediate Successor, or presumptive Heir to the Crown of *France*, he shall then declare the Choice he intends to make, either to maintain his Right to the Crown of *France*, or keep that of *Spain*; that King *Philip* shall become Party to the Treaty, wherein the Succession to the Two Crowns shall be likewise settled, and that all the Powers of Europe shall enter into an Engagement with *France* to maintain it. Mt. St. John, April 6, O. S. reasons against this last Proposal, and the several Projects contain'd in Mons. de *Törky*'s last Letter; insists that no Expedient can effectually secure Europe from the Dangers wherewith it is threaten'd by the Union of the two Monarchies, unless the Prince, who is at present in Possession of *Spain*, makes his Choice at this very Instant; and upon a Supposition that the Crown of *Spain* would be his Choice, that this Declaration should be made during the Congress at *Utrecht*. April 26, N. S. Mons. de *Törky* agrees, that the Catholick King must calm the Unrest of Europe, in declaring from the present Time what Part he will take, if ever the Succession of *France* is open in his Favour. That the Inconveniencies arising from hence, must submit to the publick Good. That the King dispatches a Courier to *Spain*, and writes to the King his Grandson, to let him know the Necessity of resolving on the Choice he shall make, and to declare it, to the End it may be inserted in the Treaty of the General Peace, and be made a Condition of it, whereof all Europe shall be Guarantee. And promises to use all possible Means, even Force, if it were necessary, to make the King of *Spain* agree to it. He hopes this Proposition will remove all Difficulties; and as they must expect new Obstructions from those who would willingly break the Conferences, he believes the best Way would be

for the Queen of Great Britain to propose immediately a Suspension of Arms.

April 29, O. S. Mr. St. John answers this Letter, and treats this Proposal as liable to all the Objections of the former. 'This, says he, would be to lose the Fruit of all the Blood which the Allies had spilt in the Course of this War; this would be to betray the common Cause of Europe, and to expose both the present Age and Posterity to greater Dangers than 'tis possible to imagine. In short, he insists that they must take Care that the Time shall never be, when the same Prince shall have the Crown of Spain upon his Head, and the Succession to the Crown of France open to him. He at last proposes, If the King of Spain prefers the Expectation of the Crown of France to the present Possession of Spain; in such Case he shall withdraw forthwith his Family out of Spain, the Possession of which, and the Indies, should be given to the Duke of Savoy; that King Philip should have the Kingdom of Sicily, and the Hereditary Dominions of the Duke of Savoy, together with the Montferrat and Mantua; all which Dominions he should remain posse's'd of, tho' he became King of France; excepting Sicily, which, in that Case, should return to the House of Austria.

May 18, N. S. Mons. de Torcy still yielding and complying with the Measures of England, shews the great Hardship the King of Spain must undergo, in sacrificing his own and the Interest of his Family; however, the King of France would send to him to know his Mind upon the two Alternatives: And in the mean Time promises, that the Treaty of Peace shall be made, upon the Foundation of one of these two Propositions; either that the King of Spain shall renounce his Right to the Crown of France, and keep Spain and the Indies; or if he prefers his Expectation upon France, he shall quit Spain and the Indies to the Duke of Savoy, in Exchange for the present Dominions of the Duke of Savoy, &c. as propos'd by Mr. St. John.

And here the Committee observe, that this Correspondence between the two Secretaries for preventing the Union of the two Kingdoms, carry'd on from about the Middle of March to the 18th of May 1712, ended, at last, just as it began; and King Philip chose to make the Renunciation. The French Minister giving us such early Notice, and telling us so very plainly, that what we ask'd was utterly insufficient, and would be for ever deem'd

deem'd, by the unalterable Laws of France, null and void, is very remarkable. His Dexterity in managing that Part of the Negotiation, in seeming always to comply, and desirous to come as near as possible to the Proposals made from hence, and submitting at last, since we would have it so, to the Renunciation so peremptorily insisted on, is no less observable. But it is unaccountable how the English Ministry, when they were expressly told those would deceive themselves, who should accept of a Renunciation as a sufficient Expedient to prevent the Re-union of the two Monarchies, when they laid it down themselves as a Principle never to be departed from, that the Union of the two Monarchies would be the greatest Mischief that could possibly happen to all Europe, and to Great Britain in particular, should still persevere in relying upon this Expedient of a Renunciation. And it cannot be forgot, that no Care was taken to render effectual the two only Expedients, that were ever propos'd for adding any Degree of real Security to the Renunciation, which were, to have it solemnly accepted by the States of France, and to have it confirm'd by a General Guarantee of all the Powers of Europe engag'd in the present War. The first was ask'd indeed; but upon the Refusal of France, was entirely given up by our Ministry: The second, by our Method of negotiating, and our Treatment of the Allies, was from that very Time render'd impracticable; as the French could not but foresee. It must be remember'd, that a few Days after this Answer of Mons. de Torcy was receiv'd, Mr. St. John sent Orders to the British Plenipotentiaries to declare to the States General, the Queen was now under no farther Obligations whatsoever to them, who, with the rest of the Allies, were to be the Guarantees of this Treaty.

The Committee mention here a Passage in a Letter from the Lords Plenipotentiaries to Mr. St. John, February the 26th, 1714, N. S. who acquaint him, that in some Discourse with the Marshal d'Usselles, upon occasion of the Death of the Dauphin, they desir'd to know of him, what those Measures are which France offer'd to take, in Order to prevent the Union of the two Kingdoms, and whether they were to consist in real or verbal Securities; the French Minister pretended to know no other but of the latter Sort. And then they suggest to Mr. St. John, that an Obligation upon King Philip, to renounce the Regency, as well as the Crown of France, for himself and his Posterity, would amount to some Degree of real Secu-

gity. But no Endeavours were used to obtain this, nor any mention made of it, as far as appears.

Mr. St. John, as Secretary of State, transacted this Affair with Mons. de *Torcy*; but as it can't easily be suppos'd, that he did this without the Advice and Approbation of the Lord Treasurer, as first Minister; so it appears, that at the same Time, a Correspondence was held betwixt the Lord Treasurer and Mons. de *Torcy*.

Mons. de *Torcy*'s Letter of the 18th of *May*, *N. S.* was receiv'd by Mr. St. John the 9th of *May*, *O. S.* and the Promise of the King of *France*, to oblige his Grandson to accept the Alternative of the two Kingdoms, had so good and sudden an Effect, that the Day following, without waiting the Return of the Courier from *Madrid*, to know whether King *Philip* did consent or not to the Proposal, Orders are sent to the Duke of *Ormond* by Mr. St. John, to avoid engaging in any Siege, or hazarding a Battle, till farther Order. And he is directed to disguise the Receipt of this Order. Her Majesty thinks he cannot warit Pretences for conducting himself so as to answer her Ends, without owning that, which at present might have an ill Effect if it were publickly known. On the same Day that these Orders are sent to the Queen's General, with Directions to disguise them, which was to conceal them from the Confederates, they are communicated to the Queen's Enemies. ' Abbot *Gualtier* will give you an Account, says Mr. St. John to Mons. de *Torcy*, of the Orders I have just now dispatch'd to the Duke of *Ormond*.' What Mr. St. John himself thought of the Importance of this Order, is to be learn'd from his Letter to Mr. *Prior*, September the 19th, 1712. ' The Moment I read the Queen a Letter from Mons. de *Torcy*, by which it appear'd, that the King of *France* would oblige his Grandson to accept of the Alternative of quitting one of the two Monarchies, her Orders were dispatch'd to the Duke to engage in neither Siege or Battle; and she prevent'd the *French* from even making the Demand. I will not say that this Order sav'd their Army from being beat, but I think in my Conscience that it did.'

On the 24th of *May* 1712, Mr. St. John writes again to Mons. de *Torcy*, altho' they had yet receiv'd no Answer from *Madrid* concerning the Renunciation; but being press'd in Time, and finding it necessary for the Queen to make the Communication to the Parliament that she had promis'd, of the Terms on which a Peace might be made;

made; he acquaints him with the Steps the Queen was resolv'd to take, provided the Most Christian King would render them practicable for her. And in a Memorial of the same Date, specifies the Conditions upon which her Majesty consents to make such important Steps, and decisive Declarations to her Parliament, as these which follow, ' 1. That she had settled with *France* the Interests of *Great Britain*. 2. That she looks upon the Interests of the other Powers engag'd with her in the War, as easy to be adjusted; since the King offers to the greatest Part of them, very near what they have demanded, and to all a just and reasonable Satisfaction. 3. That she will set above accommodating the Affairs of her Allies; and that to prevent all the Obstructions which the Events of the Campaign might occasion to the Negotiations of Peace, she had agreed with the King to a Suspension of Arms.' The Conditions specify'd in the Memorial, are Demands relating to *North America*, to Commerce, and the Suspension of Arms.

In the Article concerning Commerce, it is said, ' That several Points relating to Trade requiring a longer Discussion than the present Crisis would admit, and the Queen being much more intent upon securing the General Peace, than any particular Advantages; demands only, 1st, That Commissaries should be nam'd on both Sides to meet at *London*, there to examine and settle the Duties and Impositions to be paid respectively in each Kingdom. 2dly, That no Privileges or Advantages relating to Commerce with *France*, shall at any Time be yielded to any foreign Nation, which shall not at the same Time be granted to the Subjects of her *Britannick* Majesty; as likewise, no Privilege or Advantage in Relation to the Trade of *Great Britain*, shall be yielded to any foreign Nation, which shall not at the same Time be granted to the Subjects of *France*. As to the Suspension of Arms, Her Majesty will consent it shall be made for two Months: Provided 1st, That within the said Term the King of *Spain* shall either make the Renunciation demanded, or shall yield *Spain* to the Duke of *Savoy*, upon the Conditions mention'd in Mr. *St. John's* Letter of the 29th of *April*, O. S. 2dly, That the French Garrison shall evacuate *Dunkirk*, and the Queen's Troops be admitted the same Day that the Suspension of Arms shall commence. 3dly, That in Case the States-General shall at any Time consent to the Suspension of Arms, it

‘ seems reasonable they should have the Liberty of putting
‘ a Garrison into Cambray.

Upon these Conditions, the Committee observe; That altho' it was, daily instill'd into the Minds of the People, that the great Advantages in Trade and Commerce secur'd to *Great Britain*, were the chief Inducements to the Ministry to engage in these Measures with *France*, it is here declar'd, they were more intent upon the General Peace, than any particular Advantages. And whereas it was laid down as a Principle from which the Queen would never depart, that the Interests of *Great Britain* should in the first Place be adjusted; and the great Advantages stipulated for these Nations, before the Conclusion of the Peace, were to justify the Peace, and all the Steps that were taken to procure it; it is now evident, that no Mention was made of our Trade in *Spain*; and for our Commerce in general, the settling of that was postpon'd, and all Points in Dispute betwixt *Great Britain* and *France*, were to be referred to Commissaries; which Proposition was not demanded by *France*, but voluntarily offer'd by Mr. St. John.

On the 8th of June, 1712, N. S. Monsieur de *Torcy* sends an Account, That the King of *Spain* had chosen to keep *Spain* and the *Indies*, and renounce for himself and his Descendants, the Right to the Crown of *France*: Which principal Obstacle to the Peace being remov'd, the King of *France* expects that the Queen will now clear the rest of the Difficulties, which may obstruct this great Work; by making such Declarations as had been promis'd upon the Return of the Courier from *Madrid*. Adding, the King thinks the first and most urgent is, to settle a Suspension of Arms, either general, or at least between the two Armies in the *Low-Countries*, which may continue till the Conclusion of the Peace.

On the 10th of June, N. S. Monsieur de *Torcy* acknowledges the Receipt of Mr. St. John's Letter of the 24th of *May*, O. S. together with the Memorial, and sends another Memorial in Answer to the last Demands of the Queen. He takes Notice, That the Letters from the Army mention the Design to invest *Quesnoy*, in order to besiege it; but the King cannot think that the Queen approves of such an Undertaking, much less that her Troops shall be employ'd to render it successful: He concludes, that if a Suspension is not immediately made, we may find ourselves indispensably drawn into some great Event, which he hopes the Secretary's Prudence and Care will prevent. And altho' in the Answer to the Queen's Demands, nothing

thing material that was ask'd for our Trade in *North America* is granted, the Evacuating of *Dunkirk*, and admitting an *English* Garrison is not agreed to, and the receiving a *Dutch* Garrison into *Cambray* is absolutely refus'd, which were propos'd as Conditions of the Suspension of Arms: Monsieur *de Torcy* hopes, That this Return to the Queen's Demands will occasion no new Trouble, but as the Beginning and whole Course of the Negotiation was carry'd on upon the *Bona Fide*, and a mutual Confidence of which they had seen the good Effects; it is necessary to banish all Distrust, and the Queen to repose an entire Confidence in his Majesty, without insisting on Demands which may serve only to create Jealousies.

On the 6th of June, *O. S.* Mr. *St. John* owns the Receipt of Monsieur *de Torcy*'s two Letters, and says, Altho' the King of *France* had not answer'd the Queen's Demands according to Expectation, yet she would not defer going that Day to Parliament, and making all the Declarations that were necessary to render the Nation unanimously inclin'd to the Peace; that she had not, indeed, mention'd to the Parliament the *Suspension of Arms*, but had command'd him to acquaint Monsieur *de Torcy* with the Resolutions she had taken in Relation to it, and insisting upon the Renunciation as the Capital Point of the Negotiation; and for which, her Majesty would rather depart from almost all the Points that had been agreed upon, than leave that to any uncertainty. Upon this Foundation, the Queen hopes that the most Christian King will not find any thing offensive in the Demands, which she found her self oblig'd to renew, being Conditions for a Suspension of Arms between the two Armies in the *Netherlands*; which, if the King consents to, says Mr. *St. John* to Monsieur *de Torcy*, you have only to sign, and send to the Duke of *Ormond*, who, at the same Time that he takes Possession of *Dunkirk*, will declare to the Allies, that he has Orders to act no farther against *France*. He acquaints him that the Lord *Strafford* was going back to *Utrecht*; that the Instructions he was to carry, will, according to your Desire, put the Queen's Plenipotentiaries in a Condition to keep no longer those Measures to which they have been hitherto obliged to submit, but from henceforth they may openly join with those of *France*, and give Law to those who will not submit to just and reasonable Conditions.

The Committee insert here an Extract of a Notable Letter from the Earl of *Strafford* to Mr. *St. John*, of the

30th of April, 1712. ‘Thus you still see the Temper here, and the Time it will naturally take to get the Dutch (if they will at last settle a Plan) before it can be done. You see the Events we are exposed to by the Operations in the Field in the Mean Time, and you have it by this Time in your Power to terminate all, and even to stop the Operations of the Army for a Month, till the Negotiation is ended one Way or other : There is no Pretence now it can be a Prejudice to us, should a Cessation be made ; for the former Pretences are out of Doors, of its being impossible for the French to make Magazines for their Army to take the Field as soon as ours ; and having burnt these Magazines, at first affirm’d impossible to be made, for us by that Means to be Masters of besieging either *Cambrai* or *Arras*, and our Army’s marching to *Paris* is stopp’d, at least for this Summer, in all Appearance. The French are now better posted than we are ; their Army is much stronger. We cannot march to surprize them in other Parts of their Lines, ‘till we have Green Forage, which won’t be up at three Weeks at soonest. They have all their Troops up, and we want a great Part of ours, especially the *Imperialists*, who, ‘tis said, cannot join the Army in a Month yet ; so that now the Advantage of a Cessation of Arms is on our Side, if they will, for the Sake of a Peace, consent to it. If, upon these and other Considerations, a Cessation is thought in *England* necessary, the Queen must not propose it, but at the same Time be resolv’d to put it in Execution on her Side, if agreed to by the French ; because such a Proposition will be sure to meet with Opposition, unles’s back’d with Resolution, and may have the Effect of making those who delight in War undertake with so much the greater Precipitation some desperate Attempt.’ Upon what groundless Allegations the Earl of *Stratford* did here advise a Suspension of Arms, is submitted to the Consideration of the House.

The Articles for a Suspension were sign’d by Mr. St. John, June 6, O. S. and the Answer was sign’d by Monsieur de *Torcy*, June 12, 1712, N. S. The next Day, June 7, O. S. Mr. St. John writes a private Letter to Monsieur de *Torcy*, expressing the utmost Confidence in the good Faith of the most Christian King ; thinks it necessary to hasten the Peace ; tells him, it will frighten the Dutch, to be told the Queen will act no longer against France ; and that if they will not hasten to make their Agreement, they will have the Burthen upon their Backs which they are not able

able to bear. On the same Day, Mr. St. John sends to the Duke of Ormond. Copies of these two last Letters, and of the Memorial sent to the Marquis de Torcy. " You will perceive by them, my Lord, (says he) that the Queen insists on the Execution of the Article relating to Spain, and on the Delivery of Dunkirk, as Points without which she will not declare for a Cessation of Arms in the Netherlands: But if these Conditions are accepted, and sent sign'd by the Marquess de Torcy to your Grace, and Dunkirk put into your Possession, you are publicly to own that you can act no longer against the French. If they are not consented to, you are entirely free from Restraint, and at Liberty to take all reasonable Measures that are in your Power for annoying the Enemy. It is probable that Marshal Villars may receive the Orders which will be sent him from Versailles within a Day after this Letter will come to your Hands. Your Grace will therefore lose no Time in acquainting him, that you are in Expectation of hearing from his Court that which must determine your Proceedings; and that, according to the King's Resolution, you are either to look upon your selves on both Sides as freed from any restrictive Orders, and in full Liberty of acting against each other, or that you are openly to declare for a Cessation.

And here the Committee think it necessary to go a little back, and observe what Orders and Instructions had been given to the Duke of Ormond, and what Accounts he had sent of his Proceedings during the Time the Correspondence, relating to the Renunciation, was carrying on. On the 22d of April 1712, N. S. his Instructions are sign'd by the Queen, he is order'd to repair first to the Hague, and to see the Pensionary, before he puts himself at the Head of the Troops; to express to him the Queen's Resolution of pressing the War with all possible Vigour; to assure him he is prepar'd to live in a perfect good Correspondence with all the Generals, and particularly with those of the States; to inform himself what Plan has been agreed for the Operation of the Campaign: And as soon as he arrives at the Frontier, to meet with Prince Eugene, and such of the Generals as shall be in the Secret, and with them to concert the proper Measures for entering upon Action. The Committee conceive these Instructions sign'd by her Majesty must be the Rule of his Grace's Actions till countermanded or revok'd by equal Authority; there being no general Direction in them to follow such

further Orders as he should receive from a Secretary of State. The 24th of *April, N. S.* the Duke of *Ormond* gives the Secretary an Account, that, according to his Instructions, he had given the Pensionary all the Assurances of carrying on the War with Vigour, and acting in Confidence with the Allies, and more especially the *Dutch* ; which were receiv'd with the greatest Professions of Duty and Respect to her Majesty.

On the 30th, his Grace was in Conference with the Council of State, where there were great Expressions of Duty to her Majesty. They told him there was no particular Resolution taken as to the Operation of the Campaign, but left it to their Generals, who, with their Deputies, are to act in Concert with the Generals of the Allies ; and that they had given Orders to their Generals, to live in a good Correspondence with his Grace. And yet, on the 25th of *April, O. S.* which was before it was known *France* had agreed so much as to propose to the King of *Spain* the Alternative of the two Monarchies, which was not till the 18th of *Mey, N. S.* Mr. *St. John* begins to give the Duke of *Ormond* some distant Hint of the Scene that was afterwards to be open'd, and tells him, the Queen inclines to be of Opinion, that all the Troops, whether Subjects or Foreigners, belonging to her, should be immediately under his Grace's Command. There may have been formerly Reasons for using a different Method, but there seems at present to be some of a very strong Nature for taking this, and perhaps these may every Day grow still stronger. Insinuates there may be Reasons to be jealous of Prince *Eugene* ; and on this Occasion his Grace is directed to be more cautious for some Time, of engaging in an Action, unless in the Case of a very apparent and considerable Advantage, upon Pretence of waiting 'till the *German* Troops were all arriv'd, that they may have their Share, if there is to be any Action.

On the 10th of *May, N. S.* the Duke of *Ormond* acknowledges the Receipt of two Letters from Mr. *St. John* of the 16th and 22d of *April*, neither of which appear. But his Grace says, in Answer to the Secretary, *I am of your Opinion, that a Battle won or lost would at this Time make very great Alterations in the Treaties now on Foot : But you remember, that in my Instructions, I am order'd to act in Conjunction with the Allies in prosecuting the War with Vigour ; so that, should there happen a fair Opportunity to attack the Enemy, I cannot refuse it, if propos'd by the Prince and States.*

But I hope to have the Messenger before the Armies are form'd, which will be in three or four Days.

On the 12th of May, N. S. the Duke of *Ormond* expresses still the same Uneasiness, wishes to hear from *England* that the Peace is near concluded; but hopes, if it be delay'd; we shall have the good Fortune to force the *French* to comply with the Queen's Demands. But his Grace was now soon put out of his Pain, by the Order mention'd before, of *May* the 10th, O. S. not to engage in any *Siege*, or hazard a *Battle*.

On the 25th of *May*, N. S. the Duke of *Ormond* writes two Letters to *Mr. St. John*, a private and a publick Letter. In the first, which was his private Letter, and all wrote with his own Hand, his Grace acknowledges the Receipt of his Orders, not to engage in *Siege* or *Battle*; to which he promises an exact Obedience, and to keep secret his having receiv'd any such Command, and will endeavour to hinder its being suspected. But *Prince Eugene* and the *States* having propos'd to attack the *Enemy*, or, if that be found too hazardous, to besiege *Quesnoy*; his Grace fears it will be very difficult for him to disguise the true Reason of his opposing all Proposals that shall be made for undertaking any thing, having no *Excuse* for Delays, all the *Troops* they expected, and the *heavy Cannon*, being to be here on *Saturday*: And he says, if he could have found *Forage* there, he would have made some *Pretence* to delay the *March*, tho' the *Dispositions* of it were made before he receiv'd this Letter. But on the same Day, his Grace writes another publick Letter to *Mr. St. John*, after he had receiv'd the Letter of the 10th, as is expressly said; wherein he takes no Notice of his Orders not to engage in *Siege* or *Battle*, but speaks of his having review'd the *English* *Troops*, and found them in so good a *Condition*, that must convince the *Allies*, how groundless the *Complaints* are that have been made of our *Backwardness*, of which, he says, I believe you will hear now no more. He goes on. If we find Opportunity to bring the *Enemy* to a *Battle*, we shall not decline it.

On the 28th of *May*, the Duke of *Ormond*, in his Letter to *Mr. St. John*, says, Yesterday *Prince Eugene* and the *States Deputies* desir'd that I would consent to send the *Quarter-masters* to view the *French Camp*, which I could not refuse, without giving them some *Suspicion* of what I am order'd to disguise; but I was sure that nothing of *Action* could happen, the *Enemy* being behind the *Schelde*. The *Detachment* that went with them were forty *Squadrons*, and all the *Grenadiers*

of my Army to support them, and make good their Retreat, should the Enemy have endeavour'd to attack them. They went as far (I mean the Horse) as Catelet, where the Right of the Enemy's Army lies, and are come back without seeing any of the French on our Side the Schelde. The Distance between the Head of the Somme and that of the Schelde is not above a League and a Half, which is a Plain, and the Enemy have not yet offer'd to throw up any Retrenchment: May be to-morrow they will begin to work, since they have seen our Troops reconnoitring that Way. Prince Eugens and the Deputies being to dine with his Grace the next Day, he was under Apprehensions they would press him to undertake something Immediately; which it would be very hard to conceal the true Reason of his Refusing, having no reasonable Excuse for it. In this Letter his Grace gives an Account of a Letter that he had receiv'd from Marshal Villars, and the Answer that his Grace wrote to the Marshal. This Correspondence, which on both Sides is insisted upon to be kept as the most absolute Secret, is founded upon a Post-Script in Mr. St. John's Letter of May the 10th to the Duke of Ormond; wherein he tells his Grace, *Communication is given of this Order to the Court of France; so that if Marshal Villars takes any private Way to give Notice of it to you, your Grace will answer accordingly.*

May the 25th, N. S. Marshal Villars acquaints his Grace, that he had the King's Orders, and the Queen of England's Consent, to write to him as soon as he receiv'd the Courier; and whatever Glory is to be acquir'd against a General whose Valour is so well known among them, he desires him to be assur'd that he never receiv'd more agreeable News than that they were to be no longer Enemies. The Duke of Ormond in Answer acquaints him, That he had receiv'd Orders from the Queen upon the same Subject; to which he would not fail to conform himself in the most exact Manner. But his Grace proceeds further than the Direction given him by Mr. St. John, and says, *The Motion which we are going to make is principally for the Subsistence of our Troops, so that you need not be under any Apprehension at this March; at least, I can answer for the Queen's Army, which I have the Honour to Command.* The Committee is at a Loss to account for this Transaction, unless his Grace had Orders not only not to act against France, but to give the French General Intelligence of all that was design'd in the Confederate Army.

The Report being made by the Quarter-Masters General, who went with the Detachment to view the French Camp, and

and the Overture between the Sources of the *Somme* and the *Schelde*, and they all agreeing that the Ground was as advantageous as could be, to fall upon their Flank and Rear, it was proposed to the Duke of *Ormond*, to march without the least Delay to the Enemy, and attack them. You may easily imagine (says his Grace, in his Letter to Mr. St. John of May the 29th) the Difficulty that I was under to excuse the delaying a Matter, which, according to the Informations I had from the Quarter-Masters General, and several other General-Officers that went out with the Detachment, seem'd to be so practicable : The best Excuse I could make was Lord Strafford's sudden Voyage to England, which gave me Reason to believe there must be something of Consequence transacting, which a Delay of four or six Days would bring to Light ; and therefore I desir'd they would defer this Undertaking, or any other, until I should receive fresh Letters from England. The Committee cannot better represent the favourable Opportunity that was here lost to the Common Cause, and the Advantage, or rather Deliverance, that was secured to the Common Enemy, than in a Letter from the Deputies of the States to the Duke of *Ormond*, June the 4th, N. S. which is inserted at Length in the Appendix : But these Representations, and the pressing Instances made by Prince *Eugene*, were entertain'd by Mr. St. John as affected Alarms and Clamours, rais'd with much Industry, yet such as gave her Majesty no Uneasiness. But they made some Impressions on the Duke of *Ormond* ; he grew sensible of the ill Blood and Dissatisfaction caus'd among the Allies, who did not stick to say we were betraying them. He sends an Account, that Prince *Eugene* and the States Deputies had resolved to besiege *Quesnoy* ; which Place was that Day, June 8, N. S. 1712, invested ; and tho' he had nothing to do in the Operation, he could not refuse furnishing some Troops in the States Pay, but had avoided giving any in the Queen's whole Pay.

On the 7th of June, O. S. Mr. St. John sent to the Duke of *Ormond* his Letters of the 6th and 7th to Monsieur *de Tercy*, and the last Articles proposed by *Great Britain* for a Suspension of Arms ; and it is observ'd, that hitherto it was an entire Secret between the *English* and *French* Courts, and their two Generals, that neither Siege or Battle was to be engag'd in by the Duke of *Ormond*. Prince *Eugene* and the whole Confederacy were as yet amus'd with Hopes that the Duke of *Ormond* might be permitted in some Degree to comply with his Instructions, and the solemn and repeated Assurances that had been given, to act in *Conjunction*

junction with the rest of the Allies: But the Time was now come, when the Secretary's Care and Prudence was to deliver the *French* King from the Apprehensions under which Mons. *de Tercy* had so often declar'd him to be for the Events of this Campaign: And altho' the Suspension of Arms was press'd and insisted upon by *France*, and was to be granted purely for the Sake and Preservation of the *French Army*, which, in all Reason, should have brought them to a Compliance with the Demands sent from *England*; yet so very tractable did our Ministry prove, that *France's* refusing the Conditions at first propos'd for granting a Suspension of Arms, had no other Effect but to make us lower the Terms upon which they were to accept what could be no Advantage to *England*, but was of the highest Importance to *France*.

When these last Conditions were sent to the Duke of *Ormond*, with the Orders that attended them, it is to be observ'd, that Mr. *St. John* declar'd the Queen insisted on the Execution of the Article relating to *Spain*, and on the Delivery of *Dunkirk*, as Points without which she would not declare for a Cessation of Arms; so that if these Conditions were not absolutely consented to, if the Answer from *France*, which was to determine the Duke of *Ormond's* Measures, was not sign'd by Mons. *de Tercy*, and *Dunkirk* was not put into the Possession of the Duke of *Ormond*, his Grace was at entire Liberty to act against *France*; but upon these Conditions the Duke of *Ormond* was order'd immediately to declare a Cessation of Arms. The Committee think this Order in itself of a very extraordinary Nature, altho' conditional; and the Ministry seem in very great Haste to give all up into the Hands of *France*, when the Queen's General, at the Head of a Confederate Army in the Field, at that Time covering a Siege, which the Allies were engag'd in, should be order'd to govern himself according to such Significations as should come from the Court of *France*, and those transmitted to him by the General commanding the Enemy's Army, whose Duty it was by Force or Stratagem to raise the Siege, or gain any Advantage he could over the Allies. On the 22d of June, N. S. an Answer to the Proposals last sent over, was transmitted to Mr. *St. John*, sign'd by Mons. *de Tercy*, with two Alterations, one no less material, than whereas it was demanded, that the Renunciation should be ratify'd by the States of *France*, which had been mention'd before as one of the chief Securities to make it effectual, it is here substituted, that it shall be register'd

register'd in the several Parliaments: And to the Article of *Dunkirk* is added, That all the King's Officers, both Land and Sea Officers, shall have Liberty to stay at *Dunkirk*, and to execute their several Offices. On the same Day, Mons^l. *de Torcy* writes two Letters to Mr. *St. John*, the one a publick Letter, explaining at large the Alterations; the other a private Letter, to prevail with him to consent to these Alterations. And it is observ'd, that there are several Instances of such a private Correspondence between the two Secretaries. At the same Time, a Copy of the Memorial, and the Answer was sent to the Marshal *Villars*, who, with his Letter of the 24th of *June*, *N. S.* sends the Copies to the Duke of *Ormond*, and tells him the Originals were sent to *England*, and doubts not but the Suspension of Arms would immediately take Effect. But it appears by the Duke of *Ormond*'s Letter to Marshal *Villars* of the 25th of *June*, that these were only Copies, and not sign'd, for his Grace wishes that the Marques^l *de Torcy* had sign'd them, as being more agreeable to his Grace's Instructions, but that he may, not stop so good a Work by Difficulties and Scruples, he will not insist upon Formality: He promises to go immediately to Prince *Eugene*, and the States Deputies, to perswade them to abandon their Enterprize upon *Quesnoy*, and to declare, that in Case of a Refusal, he shall be oblig'd to withdraw the Queen's Army; and as soon as the Troops which he should detach for that Purpose had taken Possession of *Dunkirk*, the Suspension of Arms shall take Place.

On the 27th of *June*, the Duke acquaints Mr. *St. John*, that he had been with Prince *Eugene*, and the States Deputies, and had acquainted them, that the French King Having agreed to several Articles demanded by the Queen, as the Foundation of a Cessation of Arms, he could no longer cover the Siege of *Quesnoy*; but was oblig'd by his Instructions to march with the Queen's Troops, and those in her Majesty's Pay, and to declare a Cessation of Arms as soon as the Town of *Dunkirk* was deliver'd up. After this Conference with Prince *Eugene*, and the States Deputies, his Grace, according to his Promise, sends a second Letter to Marshal *Villars* of the same Date, and tells him, *He apprehends that the Generals of the Auxiliaries paid by the Queen, will not leave Prince Eugene's Army without particular Orders from their respective Masters.* An Account of this being sent to the Court of France, Mons^l. *de Torcy* dispatches an Express *June* the 27th, *N. S.* and declares if the Foreign Troops in *English Pay* did not abandon Prince *Eugene's*

Eugene's Army, the Condition upon which *Dunkirk* was to be deliver'd being not perform'd, it would be unreasonable for *England* to insist that *Dunkirk* should be given into their Hands ; and appeals to the Title of the Memorial, that import'd a Cessation of Arms between the two Armies in the *Netherlands* : He insists, that positive Orders be sent to the Duke of *Ormond* to withdraw all the Troops in *English Pay* ; and when these Orders shall have been punctually comply'd with, the King will perform his Promise of delivering *Dunkirk*. The Duke of *Ormond* having already declar'd absolutely to the Allies, that he could no longer cover the Siege of *Quesnoy*, remains in a State of Inaction, tho' 'tis plain by his Orders, he was now free from all Restraint, the Answer not being sign'd by Mons. *de Torcy*, as was expressly requir'd ; some material Alterations being made in the Conditions relating to *Spain*, which his Grace had then no Notice that the Queen had consented to ; and Marshal *Villars* refusing to give him the Possession of *Dunkirk*, which were declar'd Points without which the Queen would not consent to a Cessation of Arms. That the Duke of *Ormond* was himself of this Opinion, is evident from his own Letter to Mr. *St. John* of *Jnne 29*, wherein he excuses his deferring separating the Troops, and marching towards *Dunkirk*, until he had sufficient Assurance that Place would be furrender'd to him ; and then his Grace says, ' The contrary appears now so evidently, that I should look upon myself immediately at Liberty to act in Conjunction with the Allies ; but I do not take upon me to make a Step of such Consequence without the Queen's particular Orders, which I shall expect with the greatest Impatience.

These unexpected Resolutions of the Foreigners in the Queen's Pay, not to abandon their Allies, and leave them at the Mercy of the *French Army*, very much disconcerted our Measurts here for a short Time ; but on *Jnne 30*, O. S. Mr. *St. John* writes to Mons. *de Torcy*, that the Accounts from the Duke of *Ormond* were conformable to what he had sent, which gave the Queen a sensible Dis- pleasure ; but as her Majesty had taken a firm and unalterable Resolution not to yield to any Difficulties, he doubts not to succeed, and believes Mons. *de Torcy* will be convinc'd of this Truth when he has read over this Letter : That he had just then told the Ministers of those Princes who have Troops in the Queen's Pay, that unless they obey the Duke of *Ormond*'s Orders, her Majesty

• Majesty will take it as a Declaration against her, and
• from that Time they shall not be paid: That if the
• French King will deliver Dunkirk, the Duke of *Ormond*
• shall retire with the *English* Troops, and all those Pe-
• reigners that will obey him, and declare the Queen will
• act no longer against *France*, nor pay those that will;
• and will make no Difficulty to conclude a separate
• Peace with *France*, leaving the Allies a Time wherein
• they may have Liberty to submit to such Conditions,
• as shall be agreed upon betwixt the Queen, and the Most
• Christian King. See, Sir, the Peace in the King's
• Hands; if the Duke of *Ormond*'s whole Army consents
• to the Suspension of Arms, our first Project proceeds;
• if they will not consent, the *English* Troops will with-
• draw, and leave the Foreigners to seek for their Sub-
• sistence from the States, who, very far from being able
• to furnish new Expences, are not capable to support
• what they have already upon their Hands. In short,
• Britain retiring from the Theatre of War, and leaving
• it to those that are in no Condition to make Head against
• *France*, the Peace may be concluded between the two
• Crowns in a few Weeks. These, Sir, are the Proposi-
• tions which the Queen commands me to make, and be-
• lieves the King of *France* will find his Account, at least,
• as much the last Way as the first. He once more desires
• him to send an Express to the Duke of *Ormond*, that
• he may know how to regulate his Conduct; and if he
• signifies to him that the King has given Orders to the
• Governor of *Dunkirk* to admit the *English*, his Grace
• will immediately do all that he has said. He acquaints
• him further, That the Queen was resolv'd to send the
• Earl of *Strafford* immediately to the Army." On the
same Day Mr. *St. John* sends a Copy of this Letter to the
Duke of *Ormond*, and to shew his own Opinion of this
extraordinary Piece, in a Postscript he says, *I need not*
caution your Grace, that the inclos'd for M. de Torcy, is fit
to fall under the Eye of no Person whatsoever but your
Grace: As for his Instructions at this critical Juncture,
they are such as her Majesty thought deserv'd sending the
Earl of *Strafford* on purpose to the Army; and his Grace
his order'd to give Marshal *Villars* an Account of the
Endeavours the Queen had used to subdue the Obstinacy
of those who refus'd to obey, and of his Expectations to
hear from him on an Express sent to *France*. And a sec-
ond Time, according to what was said to M. *de Torcy*,
his Grace his order'd, if he receives an Account from
the

the Court of *France*, that her Majesty's last Proposals are agreed to, and Orders dispatch'd for the Surrender of *Dunkirk*, without any more to do, to declare the Suspension between *Great Britain* and *France*, and to keep the whole Body that shall obey his Orders entire, and to withdraw in the best Manner his Circumstances will allow. This Offer was no sooner receiv'd in *France*, but, without the Loss of one Moment's Time, accepted and consented to, as Mons^r. *de Torcy* acquaints Mr. *St. John*, *July 5, N. S.* He mentions very particularly all the Reasons and Engagements which had been so plainly and explicitely propos'd; and upon Condition that the Queen does immediately make a separate Peace, keep no Measures with her Allies, but only leave them a Time to submit to the Conditions that shall be agreed upon for them between *France* and *England*; the King of *France* hath determin'd to send his Orders to permit the *English* Troops to enter *Dunkirk*; and at the same Time a Courier was dispatch'd to Marshal *Villars* to carry him these Orders. And as a general Cessation from all Hostilities both by Land and Sea, between the two Nations, had been propos'd by *England* till their Treaties could be finish'd, the King of *France* with the same Readiness consents to that. Hereupon fresh Orders are sent to the Duke of *Ormond*, that as soon as he shall hear that the Governor had receiv'd Orders to evacuate *Dunkirk*, and to admit the Queen's Troops into the Place; without losing a Moment, if he had not already done it, to declare a Suspension of Arms, and to withdraw all the *English* Troops, and such others as would obey his Orders: And lest any Accident might still obstruct this Project, his Grace, by Mr. *St. John*, is told, he must observe that the Order is positive, and that no Case can possibly happen, in which her Majesty will allow that any other Measure should be taken; and Mr. *St. John* is much concern'd that the Earl of *Strafford* will arrive at the Army later than was to be wish'd, from whom his Grace was to receive those Lights and Informations for his Guidance in this nice Conjunction, that he is amply instructed to give him.

July 12, N. S. Lord *Strafford* arrives in the Camp; the 14th Prince *Eugene* sends the Duke of *Ormond* Word by an Aid de Camp, that he intended to march the next Morning with a Design, as was suppos'd, to attack *Lansdry*. The Duke of *Ormond* is much surpriz'd at the Message, refuses to march with him, or give him any Assistance from the Queen's Troops; but lets the Prince know,

know, that when he march'd, his Grace should be oblig'd to take the best Care he could for the Security of the Queen's Troops, and to change his Camp in Order to it. The same Day Marshal Villars giving the Duke of Ormond an Account, that he had sent by Colonel Lloyd Orders for the Delivery of Dunkirk, says, ' Permit me, Sir, to have the Honour to tell you, tho' it be very advantageous not to be oblig'd to engage the bravest and boldest of our Enemies, yet 'tis very important to know those that remain so; and I take the Liberty to desire you will do me the Honour to send me Word, what Troops and what Generals will obey your Orders; because the first Attempt the Enemy makes, I will not lose one Moment to meet them; the King give me a Liberty to fight, which nothing but the Negotiations has hitherto prevented, and which the Army under my Command has a great Desire to make use of. I think the Work is finish'd, if the Army which is under your Orders obeys them. This then, Sir, is no indiscreet Curiosity, that I presume to desire you to give me some Lights upon the Doubts which I am in. I shall be very much oblig'd to you, Sir, if, by the Return of this Trumpet, you'll honour me with one Word of Answer, upon the Lights which I have desir'd of you. You'll give me Leave to join to this Packet a Letter for my Lord Strafford.

July 15, the Duke of Ormond, in Answer to this Letter, says, ' I should be glad I were at present in a Capacity to give you all the Insight you desire, but it is yet impossible for me. Notwithstanding I was unwilling to delay sending back the Trumpet, to let you know I am well assur'd I shall be capable of telling you tomorrow particularly, what Troops will remain under my Command. As to the Suspension of Arms, you already know, Sir, that, according to my Orders, I cannot declare it in Form, till I am assur'd the Governor of Dunkirk shall have executed all the King's Orders for the Evacuation of the Place. His Grace adds, In the mean Time, you will agree with me, Sir, that the said Suspension has already its Effect on my Side; since I have just now inform'd Prince Eugene and the States Deputies, that in Case they should undertake any new Operations, I could not give them any Assistance with the Queen's Army.'

On

On the 16th, the Duke of *Ormond* writes again to *Marechal Villars*, and says, "Your Trumpet just now put into my Hands the Honour of your Letter of the 15th, and I am now to acquit myself of the Promise I made you Yesterday. Prince *Eugene* is march'd this Morning, and all the Foreign Troops have quitt'd us, except one Battalion and four Squadrons of *Hoffstein*, and two Squadrons of *Walef*. He adds, Things having pass'd as I have the Honour to tell you, I thought myself oblig'd to acquaint you of it as soon as possible; and as I observ'd to you Yesterday, the Suspension of Arms has already its Effect on my Part, by the Separation I have made of the Queen's Troops, and all her Artillery, from those of Prince *Eugene*, and by my declaring to him, I could give him no Assistance, and that the Payment of the Foreign Troops is stopp'd, and that by Consequence there is fallen upon the Emperor and *Holland* a Burthen they will not be long able to support. I trust, Sir, to your good Faith, and shall to Morrow make a Movement to put myself into another Situation, and I hope I shall have News from *Dunkirk*, that will authorize me to declare a Suspension of Arms." The same Day Marshal *Villars* acquaints the Duke of *Ormond*, that the Governor of *Dunkirk* was making the necessary Preparations to evacuate that Place: He tells his Grace, "For my Part, Sir, as I already reckon you for our Ally, I am not at all in haste to have you farther off; you are at your own Liberty to come near us, and encamp on the King's Territories wherever you shall think proper." Upon this the Duke of *Ormond* the Day after order'd a Cessation of Arms to be proclaim'd by Sound of Trumpet.

The Committee in this Place observe, that had the first Design taken Effect; which was depended upon by *France*, and so far presum'd by *England* as to be undertaken, that all Foreigners in the Queen's Pay, that compos'd the Duke of *Ormond*'s Army, should separate and withdraw from the rest of the Allies, it is notorious, that from that instant Prince *Eugene*'s whole Army, unless they submitted to the same Measures, had been left at the Mercy of the French Army, to be cut in Pieces, or made Prisoners, at the Will of Marshal *Villars*; which had left the Queen's Troop in no better a Condition than to have the Privilege of being last destroy'd; yet all the Allies, whose Honour and Conscience would not permit them to abandon their Confederates, and leave them as a Sacrifice

a Sacrifice to *France*, were punish'd by *England* with the Loss of their Pay and Subsidies, which was all that was in the Power of the Ministry to do, to shew their Resentment at this great Disappointment to the Measures of *France*. However, this March of Prince *Eugene*, Lord *Strafford* thought might be turn'd upon them, and he prevail'd with the Duke of *Ormond*, in a Message to Prince *Eugene*, to say, ' His marching without Concert with us, and all the Queen's Auxiliaries marching from us, expos'd us so, that we have been oblig'd to send to the *French* to declare with us a Cessation of Arms.' Nothing less could put the Queen's Troops in Safety; for tho' Masters fell out so pat, without this we must have declar'd for the Cessation, yet why should we not turn all this Matter upon them? The Committee had not thought it worth their while to take Notice of such an idle Attempt to impose upon the Senses of Mankind, if they had not been induc'd by another Passage in the same Letter to think it deserv'd some Observation; where Lord *Strafford* giving an Account of what pass'd upon the Separation, says, ' All the *English* seem rejoic'd to march off, being weary of the Situation they were in, and the Reproaches they met with in the great Army; there are two or three Faces very sour, they figh and with the *Hanoverians* had not separated from us; but I shall tell them, perhaps, it may be better. He may see by this Time the wrong Advice he has follow'd, since all must lay the Blame of the Separation upon him.' But this is not the only Instance of the Scorn and Contempt which his Lordship was ready to express upon the like Occasions; for July the 16th, 1712, giving an Account of a Conversation with Mr. *Bulau*, the Elector of *Hanover*'s General, wherein his Lordship declar'd, That the Queen had yet neither made Peace nor Truce, which Declaration was made near a Month after the Articles for a Suspension of Arms were sign'd, and his Lordship representing the great Dangers the Queen's Troops were expos'd to, by being left alone in their Camp when Prince *Eugene* march'd; and Mr. *Bulau* replying, in Case of any Attack they had been sure of their Assistance and Protection; his Lordship says, ' My Answer was in a disdainful Way: It would be a very odd Thing, when an Elector of the Empire should be a sufficient Protection to Great Britain.' And December the 14th, 1712, Lord *Strafford* in his Letter to Mr. *St. John*, says, ' Count *Zinzendorf* own'd, it was impossible to carry on the War alone, especially

since the Elector of *Hanover*, who was the greatest Hero for the War, has threaten'd the States to recal his Troops, if they did not pay him the Queen's Share of the Subsidies.' — In short, Count Zinzendorf himself could not but laugh at the ridiculous Way of proceeding of that Court.

The Armies being now separated, and the Suspension of Arms declar'd, the Committee recapitulate in what Manner, and by what Steps, this fatal Cessation was procur'd. They observe in the first Place, that it is evident, it was of infinite Advantage and absolutely necessary to the Affairs of *France*, and therefore insisted on by *France*; and that it is ascertain'd, that the *English* Ministry gave early into it, if they were not the first Advisers of it; for which no other Account need be requir'd, but that, as all their Measures tended to advance the Interest of the Queen's Enemies, they could not fail to be zealous in a Point which contributed more to those Views than any one Occurrence during the whole Negotiation; but as they all along wanted Appearances, and consulted them more than any real Advantages to the Kingdom, they thought it necessary to annex some Conditions to this important Article, that might pass upon the deluded People as a J ustification of this unprecedent'd Treachery. The Demolition of *Dunkirk* was always so popular a Point, that nothing could strike the Imaginations of the People more, than to be told, that this important Place was deliver'd into the Queen's Possession: This Step, they thought, well improv'd, would recommend the Peace itself, at least, justify the Cessation. And as the Nation had nothing more at Heart than the Disposition of the *Spanish* Monarchy, after the Renunciation had been industriously cry'd up, and the Queen had declar'd from the Throne, that *France* and *Spain* were thereby more effectually divided than ever: These two Articles were made the essential Conditions of granting a Cessation of Arms. For the latter, *France* easily consented to it, having declar'd it to be null and void, by the fundamental Laws of *France*: For the first, 'tis evident how unwillingly *France* was brought to surrender *Dunkirk*; but this the Ministry were resolv'd to purchase at any Rate, at what would most easily amuse, and sensibly affect the Nation; and therefore to obtain this, they engage not only to grant a Cessation of Arms, but to conclude a separate Peace. The Prospect of concluding a separate Peace, and the obtaining an immediate Cessation of Arms, which answer'd all the Purposes

of France almost as well, as a separate Peace, by leaving the whole Confederacy at their Mercy, were so great Temptations to France, that the Surrender of Dunkirk is agreed to; but if we consider what England gain'd by granting this fatal Cessation, we shall find the Demolition of Dunkirk supply'd by a new Canal, more beneficial to France, and formidable to the Navigation of Great Britain, than Dunkirk ever was; and for the Renunciation, we were told by France, we should deceive our selves if we accepted it as an Expedient to prevent the Union of the two Monarchies.

The Committee close their Observations upon this memorable Campaign of 1712, with inserting another Letter that was wrote by the Duke of Ormond to my Lord Bolingbroke. The Dutch, it seems, encourag'd by the Success of their Enterprize upon Fort Knocque, had form'd a Design for surprizing Newport or Furnes, which his Grace having Intelligence of, thought proper to write the following Letter, October the 21st, 1712, to my Lord Bolingbroke. I take this Opportunity to acquaint your Lordship with an Affair which has been communicated to me by a Person very well inclin'd to her Majesty's Service: Your Lordship will best judge of the Importance of it, and the Use that is to be made of it, when I tell you, that the Success of the Enterprise upon Knocque has encourag'd the forming a Project for surprizing Newport or Furnes, and that the fortifying Dixmude is made use of as a Pretence for drawing together a Body of Troops sufficient to put the Design in Execution. If it be thought more for her Majesty's Service to prevent it, I am humbly of Opinion some Means should be found to give Advice of it to Marshal Villars, who may possibly think we owe him that good Office, in Requital of some Informations your Lordship knows he has given me, with a Design to serve her Majesty and the Nation. I am not yet at Liberty to acquaint your Lordship with the Name of my Author, who desires the whole Matter may be manag'd with the greatest Secrecy.

The Cessation was no sooner declar'd, and Dunkirk deliver'd up, but Monsieur de Torcy calls upon Mr. St. John to perform his Promise of concluding a Peace between France and Great Britain in a few Weeks, which he thinks can meet with no Difficulties, all the Conditions of Peace with England being regulated, and the Intentions of the King touching the General Peace known to, and approv'd by her Britannick Majesty. Monsieur de Torcy then proposes the Method of regulating the Suspension by Sea; and insists, that during the Suspension, either general or partic-

cular, the Transportation of neither Troops, Ammunition, nor Provisions, shall be allow'd into *Portugal*, *Catalonia*, or any other Place where the War continues. Pacquet-Boats between *Dover* and *Calais* are to be immediately settled for the general Ease of Correspondence, and the Suspension of Arms to be publish'd in *Portugal* and *Catalonia*, without waiting 'till it shall be settled at *Utrecht*. All these Proposals from *France* are very readily assented to, and Mr. St. John thinks, the Queen in a Condition not to lose a Moment's Time in concluding with the Ministers of *France* the Convention for a general Suspension of Arms, both by *Sea* and *Land*, and even the Treaty of Peace between *Great Britain* and *France*. Mr. St. John then opens to him the Measures that had been here concerted for the Duke of *Savoy*: *Of all the Allies*, says he, *there is none whose Interest the Queen has so much at Heart as the Duke of Savoy's* : He hopes the most Christian King will act in Concert with her Majesty, and omit nothing that may engage his Royal Highness to come into all our Measures, and that may protect him from the Insults of the Imperialists for so doing; and among other Advantages propos'd for him, he lays it down as a Principle, that it is neither for the Interest of *Great Britain* nor *France*, that the Kingdom of *Sicily* should be given to the House of *Austria*; and therefore demands it for the Duke of *Savoy*, and declares the Queen will not desist from this Demand. This Concern of the British Ministers for the Duke of *Savoy*, the Committee is at a Loss to account for. The French, as appears by a Letter of the Bishop of *Bristol* to Mr. St. John, of the 26th of April 1712, had actually offer'd *Sicily* to the Emperor. The Duke of *Savoy* himself did not relish this Proposition, as appears by the Lord *Peterborough's* Letter to Mr. St. John, of the 24th of September 1712, in which his Lordship represents the Duke of *Savoy* expressing, That he was not so vainly impatient of the Title of King, as to loss or hazard any real Interest for an empty Name; but that he thought it much more extraordinary, that a Prince beaten ten Years together by his Enemies, should remain at last with the Prize contended for, and which so often by Parliament had been declar'd the just and unavoidable Motive of the War. Again, in Lord *Peterborough's* Letter of November the 16th, 1712, to Mr. St. John, he affirm'd, That nothing can represent the Uneasiness of Mind of the Duke of *Savoy*, after these Offers had been made him: To calm this Uneasiness, and to fix his Royal Highness in the Measures of the Ministry, it was necessary the Lord

Peterborough

Peterborough should, in a Memorial given to him, represent, That his Royal Highness, in refusing these Offers, must fall out with the Queen, and the *English* Ministers, whom his Lordship endeavours to excuse from the Re-proaches cast directly upon them, as if they were Persons devoted to *France*: That for the Support of what was propos'd, a sufficient Fleet should be furnish'd either by *England* or *France*, or by both Powers jointly; and that his Royal Highness should be guaranteed and protected, against any Power that should oppose this Project, or should insult him for having accepted these Offers. The Arguments of the *English* Ministers did at length prevail with his Royal Highness; and if the View of the said Ministers was effectually to disable the Emperor from supporting himself against *France* after our Separation, by forcing into the Interest of *France* an Ally so considerable as the Duke of *Savoy*, it must be confess'd these Measures were extreamly well calculated for such an End; but it does not appear to the Committee, how *England* came to be so far concern'd in this Matter, as to offer its Guarantee for *Sicily*, which naturally must have engag'd us in a War against the Emperor. This Forwardness of the Ministry in offering to make *England* Guarantee for Conditions advantageous only to *France*, seems the more extraordinary, when they observe, that during the whole Course of this Negotiation, they find no Endeavours used to procure a Guarantee of our Confederates to secure the Protestant Succession, which had been address'd for by both Houses of Parliament; nor do they observe, that the King of *Sicily*, for whom so much was done, was ever requested to be Guarantee for the said Succession.

The dreadful Consequences of the Separation of the Armies were now sensibly felt in the unfortunate Action at *Denain*, where Marshal *Villars* on the 24th of *July*, N. S. attack'd Lord *Albemarle's* Camp which he forc'd, took him Prisoner, and entirely defeated all the Troops under his Command. Monsieur *de Torcy* immediately sends an Account to Mr. *St. John*, of this agreeable News, and says, *The King of France is perswaded, that the Advantage which his Troops have obtain'd, will give the Queen so much the more Pleasure, as it may be a new Motive to overcome the Obstiny of the Enemies to Peace.* The Committee could not with Patience read a Letter from a Minister of *France*, declaring to the Secretary of State of *England*, That a Victory obtain'd by the Queen's Enemies over her good Allies, must be a Pleasure or Satisfaction to her Majesty. But at this

Time, the French thought themselves so sure of the British Ministry, that they depended upon their Assistance to push this Advantage against the Confederates still further; and Monsieur de Torcy says, He hopes the Queen will effectually bring them to Reason, in agreeing immediately with the King, the last Measures that are to be taken for finishing this Work. She has the Means in her own Hands, if she will make use of Ghent and Bruges, which her Troops possess, and especially of Ghent; for it depends upon whosoever is Master of that Place, to make all the Designs of the Enemies. Generals miscarry, and to give Law to the Dutch.

Neither was Monsieur de Torcy singular in his Opinion about the Action at Denain; Marshal Villars would not lose a Moment in giving the Duke of Ormond an Account of this News: He ascribes the Victory to the Separation of the brave English, and insults the Allies as common Enemies, that must now be sensible what wrong Measures they had taken. In this Manner, and to this Effect, Marshal Villars thinks proper to write to the Duke of Ormond; and at the same Time desires his Grace to transmit this Account to the French Plenipotentiaries at Utrecht, and to make a thousand Complements from him to Lord Strafford. And that there might be no Part of the World where it was in the Power of the English Ministry to assist their new Friends the French, at the Expence of their old Allies, Monsieur de Torcy further proposes, That the Queen should put a Stop to Count Staremberg's Projects in Catalonia, by sending Orders to her Majesty's Troops in Tarragona not to let the Germans into that Place; and not content with being aided and assisted all that was possible by Land, he further desires that express Orders might be sent (and through France as the shortest Way) to the English Men of War that were then cruising in the Mediterranean, to suffer the French Ships that were then retreating from the Levant, to pass unmolested; which was no sooner ask'd than comply'd with.

But the taking Possession of Ghent and Bruges was not only the Desire of Monsieur de Torcy, but was supported by the Advice of the Earl of Strafford; who in his Letter to Mr. St. John of the 17th of July 1712, says, I am for having the Duke of Ormond send some Party on Purpose to march through somt' of their Towns, to see whether or no they would refuse them Passage; if they did, that might authorize us the more to do a Thing very agreeable to the Queen's Troops, and which I believe you would approve of. His Lordship adds, He (meaning the Duke of Ormond) is very hearty in every Thing,

but

but really is under Difficulties with those about him ; those that are able, are not yet entirely to be rely'd upon, and those that might be trusted, are not capable of giving Advice. And that there might be no doubt of his Lordship's Meaning in what he had before advis'd July the 21st, he tells Mr. St. John, The Measures I mention'd would not be disagreeable to you, was that of marching to Ghent, which we have now so well executed, that we are within two Days March of it, and the English are entire Masters of the Citadel, as likewise of all the Gates of the Town, and have Orders to be upon their Guard ; not to let themselves be surpriz'd by two Battalions, one of Dutch and one of Walloons in the Town, nor any Troops sent from any other Place.. This is a Coup de Parti for the States who did not expect it, else they would not have behav'd themselves with the Hauceur they lately did ; the Thing was so well and secretly manag'd, that all Preparations were made to march about to Warneton between Lisle and Ipres, to have liv'd upon the French Country, and till we had march'd a Day's March on this Side the Scarp, the Dutch and their Friends did not perceive our Design, which as soon as they did, their Surprise and Uneasiness were equally great. The Duke of Ormond having given an Account of his marching his Army towards Ghent and Bruges, Lord Bolingbroke commends his Conduct, and tells him, The Methods he had pursi'd were so well adapted to the present Conjuncture of Affairs, that they answer in every Point what they would have wish'd : That the News of Dunkirk could not have been follow'd by any more agreeable, than that of his Grace's having directed his March towards Ghent. Moreover, on the 21st of July, O. S. his Lordship tells his Grace, That taking Possession of Ghent and Bruges, had improv'd her Majesty's Views, which he is order'd to secure in the best Manner he was able, and doubts not but it will have a good Effect upon the Conduct of the Allies.

On the 17th of July, O. S. in a Letter to Mons. de Torcy, Lord Bolinbroke recapitulates what he said before, concerning the Duke of Savoy ; and as a farther Motive to induce France to comply with his Demands, he represents, That it will be very important to have his Concurrrence both in the Suspension of Arms, and the Treaty of Peace, which, in all Probability, will be made between Britain, France, and Spain, without the Intervention of the other Allies ; and that Savoy's declaring for us will be a decisive Stroke, and the more necessary, because the King of Prussia's Conduct has not answer'd the Queen's Expectations. Before this Letter was dispatch'd, the Lord Bolinbroke receives Mons. de Torcy's of the 25th, N. S. In answer to which, July the 18th, O. S.

He insists further in Behalf of the Duke of Savoy, tells him with great Satisfaction, *That the Duke of Ormond was posseſſ'd of Ghent and Bruges; and as the Queen embrac'd with a great deal of Satisfaction every Opportunity that offer'd to do the King a Pleasure, positive Orders are sent to Admiral Jennings to suffer the French Ships coming from the Levant, to pass freely.* It is almost incredible that the English Ministry, however determin'd they were to give up the Honour of the Queen, and Interest of their Country, in following the Dictates of France, should venture to do it in this open Manner. All that had been hitherto declar'd, was a Suspension of Arms in Flanders, and that our Troops were to act no longer against France; But here, by the Advice of the Earl of Strafford, at the Desire of Mons. de Torcy, they are to keep Possession of Ghent and Bruges, in order to disappoint the Designs of the Enemies of France, and the Allies of the Queen; and altho' the Suspension of Arms extended as yet no further than to the two Armies in Flanders, and the general Suspension by Sea and Land was not sign'd till the 19th of August, N. S. the Lord Bolinbroke, on the 18th of July, O. S. declares, he had then sent very positive Orders to the Queen's Admiral, not to intercept the French Fleet coming from the Levant.

These constant Compliances in the English Ministry, encourage'd Mons. de Torcy, to press again the concluding the separate Peace between England and France, as what they both agreed in to be the most effectual Way to make the rest of the Allies comply. He desires, *That the Troops in Flanders, under the Command of the Duke of Ormond, may be left there to make a good Use of the Towns which he was in Possession of; but as the King of France cou'd not consent to the Duke of Savoy's having Sicily, except the Elector of Bavaria has also the Netherlands besides his Electorate, he thinks the Queen's having a good Army in Flanders under the Command of the Duke of Ormond, may render this very practicable; and as the Queen has done a great deal for her own ungrateful Allies, it will be for her Glory now to contribute to the Good of a Prince of so much Merit as the Elector of Bavaria, whose Acknowledgments will be equal to the Benefits he shall receive.* But this would not pass even upon the Ministry of Great Britain: The giving Flanders to the Elector of Bavaria, was what would absolutely engage us in a new War, to oblige the Imperialists and Dutch to agree to it; and they could not think it for the Honour or Interest of the Queen to make War upon her Allies, as ungrateful

ungrateful as they had been, in Favour of the Elector of *Bavaria*; and especially considering, that altho' we could secure *Ghent* and *Bruges* for him, the Allies had yet an Army in *Flanders* so considerable, both for the Number and Goodness of their Troops, that they were able to defend the Conquests they had made. And to give him *Sicily*, which was likewise demanded, Lord *Bolingbroke* hopes it will not be insisted on, because it might be the Occasion of continual Jealousies; it might, in particular, be the Source of Disputes and Quarrels betwixt *England* and *France*, whose strict Union and indissoluble Friendship were the Points in View, to which all our Measures had been directed for so long a Time. The Queen's Ministers think, when the King of *France* has made all reasonable Efforts for his Allies, he must do something for the Love of Peace, and that a particular Interest should yield to the general. You cannot, says Lord *Bolingbroke*, but feel the Force of this Argument, because you are not at all ignorant, that this Negotiation was begun and carry'd on upon a Disposition, that the Queen must desist from many Conditions, which in Rigour she was oblig'd to procure for her Allies. He very strongly urges the Necessity of concluding immediately the Peace between *England*, *France*, and *Spain*; but absolutely insists upon *Sicily* for the Duke of *Savoy*. But altho' this Negotiation was carry'd on upon a Supposition, that the Queen was to depart from several Things, which, in Justice, ought to have been procur'd for her Allies, the King of *France* thought himself under no such Obligation; his Honour to an Ally, whose Fidelity was without Reproach, was not to be dispens'd with; and therefore to satisfy his Engagements to so good an Ally, was a Point from which the King of *France* would never depart. But to shew the King's good Dispositions to the Peace, he at last consents to the Duke of *Savoy*'s having *Sicily* upon certain Conditions, wherein very ample Provision is made for Satisfaction to the Elector of *Bavaria*; and one express Condition is, That a Peace be concluded between *England*, *France*, *Spain*, and *Savoy*. In answer to this Letter, Lord *Bolingbroke* acquaints Mons. de *Torcy*, That he had receiv'd the Queen's Orders to go immediately to *France*, and he hoped under the Auspices of the Abbot *Gualtier*, in a Week's Time to salute him at *Fontainbleau*.

Whilst these great Points were transacting directly betwixt *France* and *England*, nothing material pass'd at *Utrecht*; however, some few Passages concerning such Communications as were thought necessary to be made

to keep up the Form of a Negotiation, are here taken Notice of.

The Advice of the Duke of Ormond's Orders to engage in neither Siege or Battle, gave great Alarm; the States desire the British Ministers to give them some Satisfaction, concerning a Matter wherein they thought Religion, Liberty, and all that is valuable, was so nearly concern'd; to which they could obtain nothing but very general Answers. Upon which, they expressing their Discontent to be kept entirely in the Dark, without the least Knowledge of what was done, or intended to be done, the Bishop took that Opportunity to put an End to their Curiosity, by executing the Orders before mention'd, *That the Queen thought herself now under no Obligation whatsoever to the States.* This Declaration is grounded upon the Behaviour of the States; but it must be remember'd, that this Order is dated very few Days after the Orders to the Duke of Ormond not to engage in Siege or Battle. And in the same Letter the Bishop of Bristol, giving an Account of a Conference between his Lordship and Mr. Conbruck, the Emperor's Minister, the Bishop says, *He was very desirous to know, and I was as unable to inform him, of the Particulars wherein the Care of the Emperor's Interest did consist.* The Dutch did likewise send an Express to their Minister at London, with a long and most moving Letter to the Queen, to remonstrate against this Proceeding, but he could obtain no Answer at all; Mr. St. John thought the Queen intending that Week to lay before the Parliament the Plan of Peace, the Proceedings of the two Houses on that Occasion, would be a more seasonable, as well as a more decisive Answer to the States than any he could return. The Queen having communicated to the Parliament how far the French are already come, in their Proposals for settling a General Peace, the Bishop of Bristol is directed to discourse with the Ministers of the several Allies as soon as possible, agreeable to the Plan contain'd in her Majesty's Speech; but before his Lordship makes this Step, Mr. St. John tells him, *It will be proper that he speaks first with the French Plenipotentiaries upon this Subject, and enquire of them whether they will be willing, and in what Manner they will be willing to give this Communication to the Allies.* But the Bishop of Bristol gives an Account on the 28th of June, N. S. That the French Plenipotentiaries declar'd they had no such Orders, and without them they could not do it. And the Bishop finding it might be of some Service, and that it was look'd upon at the Hague as a Step

Step that might facilitate the Suspension of Hostilities, His Lordship did again press the French Ministers to know, whether they were willing to declare in a solemn Conference, that the Particulars declar'd in the Queen's Speech, are the King their Master's Offers to the Allies, and that he will make them good in the Negotiation. The French again refused to make any such Declaration; and in this Opinion they persisted even after the Dutch Ministers consented to accept the Contents of her Majesty's Speech *pro missis tractandi*; if the French would at the same Time acknowledge them to be their Master's Offers, and negotiate upon them in order to make them good. But the French Plenipotentiaries were so far from agreeing to this, that they demanded of our Ministers to know the Queen's Mind upon the several Parts of the last general Plan brought over by M. Guiscard, and which are not explain'd in her Majesty's Speech; saying, Their King expected, and they do not know how to proceed till those Points be stated; and the utmost they were to be brought to, was, that it was not to be understood to exclude their Master from making some Distractions for the Elector of Bavaria, and that this was to be restor'd, over and above the two or three Places excepted in the Queen's Speech.

At the same Time that Mr. Sir John communicated the Queen's Speech to the Bishop of Bristol, he orders him to let the Dutch Ministers know, that the Queen thinks a Suspension of Arms, at least in the Netherlands, to be absolutely necessary. And here the Committee observe, that these Orders to propose to the States a Suspension, are dated June 11, 0. S. which was the very Day the Articles for a Suspension was sign'd by Mons. de Tercy, and had been sign'd by Lord Bolingbroke five Days before. In several Letters that follow'd from the Bishop of Bristol, he gives an Account of the general Distatisfaction of all the Allies, and the inexpressible Consternation they were all in; that they represented our Proceedings as the unavoidable Ruin of Europe; Religion, Liberty, the Faith of Treaties; we urg'd as the Enormity of our Usage. His Lordship does not know what he may expect from the unmeasurable Rage of the People, nor where it will end. That the Dutch seem to be uneasy on Account so much, as that they cannot come to a Knowledge of what is to be their Lot: Their Concern is chiefly, that they cannot know the Particulars of what is design'd for them; especially what Species are to be excepted out of the Treaty of

1664, and what Towns out of the Barriet. On which Occasion the Bishop of Bristol did, as with the greatest Truth, assure them, that he knew nothing either of the one, or the other. But the Reception of these Representations met, seems to the Committee as unaccountable as any Thing that happen'd. Mr. St. John, June 20, O. S. says, *They are not surpris'd at the Clamours and Rage of the Dutch, which they foresaw, and were prepar'd for : It is certain we run great Hazards, but it is as certain their unaccountable Folly is the Occasion of it : He cannot imagine the Bishop should be in any Danger, his Character is saved in a double Manner ; and besides, I have Reason to think, that tho' they kick and flounce like wild Beasts caught in a Tail, yet the Cords are too strong for them to break ; they will soon tire with struggling, and when they are tir'd grow tame.* This is the Treatment and Language which the Queen's Secretary thinks fit to bestow upon her Allies : Their desiring to have some Satisfaction in what most nearly concern'd them, is call'd unaccountable Folly that had drawn all these Mischiefs upon them ; and if any Resentment is shewn, they are wild Beasts ; but the Cords of the Tails which England and France had caught them in, were too strong for them to break. But Lord Strafford is not content with hard Words only, he is glad that Orders were given to stop the Pay of the Foreigners, of which they complain horribly, but it will make them humble and sharp ; handling does better with these People than the best Words.

June 24, O. S. Mr. St. John writes a long Letter to the Lord Privy Seal, and instructs him to lay the entire Blame of all that has happen'd upon the Dutchy, and that the Want of Concioert is only to be imputed to those who are at the Head of Affairs in Holland ; however, that her Majesty is still ready for their Sakes, and for the Sake of the common Interest of Europe, to forget all that is past, and to join with them in the strictest Terms of Amity and Confidence. This Farce was still to be carry'd on in Holland, and these Professions made in the Name of the Queen, when it is notorious, that four Days before, June 20, O. S. Mr. St. John had, in the strongest Terms, promis'd, in the Queen's Name to Mons. de Torcy, to conclude a separate Peace with France, on Condition Dunkirk was deliver'd to the English ; and that this Offer of a separate Peace made by England, arose from the French's refusing to deliver Dunkirk, upon the Conditions first agreed upon, altho' at the same Time the Queen's Plenipotentiaries are directed in a most publick Manner to lay the Blame of all

all our Measures at the Door of the States General. But altho' in all the Letters, that pass'd between Lord *Bolingbroke* and Mons. de *Tersy*, the concluding a. separate Peace is treated as a Thing settled on both Sides, the Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht* are order'd to proceed upon another Foot; and in a Letter from Lord *Bolingbroke* of July 26, O. S. to the Plenipotentiaries jointly, upon a Supposition that Lord *Strafford* was then got back again, to *Utrecht*, they are order'd to lose no Time in settling the Conventions for a Suspension of Arms between *Great Britain* and *France*, both by Sea and Land; and when that is brought to Perfection, to call upon the Allies to enter again upon the Negotiations on the Foundation of the Plan laid down in the Queen's Speech; and it is desir'd their Lordships will appear sollicitous in this Matter, and affect so to be the Aggressors, and to press the Allies to give in categorical Answers. By this Means the Negotiations were seemingly set on Foot again, and whether the Allies did, or did not comply, our Ministry were ready to make their Use of it either Way; if they did comply, the Scandal of a separate Peace would be avoided; if they did not, the Blame was to be imputed to their Ohtiunity.

The Treaty being left upon this Foot, at *Utrecht*, with a Possibility of being carry'd on or drop, as should be found convenient, and the King of *France* having consented to the Demands made by *England* on Behalf of the Duke of *Savoy*; but among others, upon these two express Conditions, That, a Suspension of Arms both by Sea and Land be immediately granted, and that a separate Peace between *England*, *France*, *Spain*, and *Savoy*, be forthwith concluded, it was thought proper and necessary, that Lord *Bolingbroke* should go himself to *France*, finally to adjust and settle the great Points in Dispute. The Substance of his Instructions was, To remove all Difficulties that might obstruct the general Suspension of Arms between *England* and *France*, from taking Place, or settling the Treaty of Peace in such a Course, as may bring it to a happy and speedy Conclusion. But, to declare, that he does not imagine there will be any Possibility to prevail with the Queen to sign the Peace with *France* and *Spain*, unless full Satisfaction be given to the Duke of *Savoy*. He is therefore to take particular Care to secure his Barries, and to procure Sicily for him; to settle the Renunciation in such a Manner, that there may be as little Room left as possible for Dispute or Delay; that the Elector of

Bavaria

Bayaria may have *Sardinia*, and be restor'd to his Domi-
nions in the Empire; except the *Upper Palatinate*, and the
First Electorate; and then he is to proceed to speak to
such Articles as relate to the Interest of *Great Britain*, and
endeavour to have such of them, as there may appear to
be any Doubt concerning, explain'd in the most advan-
tageous Manner. And then he is to do his best to dis-
cover, upon the several Parts of the general Plan of Peace,
what the real *Ultimatum* of *France* may be; and when the
Peace between *England* and *France* shall be sign'd; that it
may be expedient to fix the Allies a Time to come in,
wherein the Queen will use her good Offices, but will
not be under any Obligation to impose upon the Allies
the Scheme offer'd by *France*, or to debar them from ob-
taining better Terms for themselves. By these Instruc-
tions it appears, that Lord *Bolingbroke* was impower'd to
conclude a separate Peace with *England*, *France*, *Spain*,
and *Savoy*. That at this Time there was some Doubt
concerning several Articles relating to the particular In-
terests of *Great Britain*, which he was to endeavour to
get explain'd; but no Instruction, if his Endeavours
prove ineffectual in Behalf of *Great Britain*, not to con-
clude the Treaty, which in these very Instructions is
expressly provided for in Favour of *Savoy*: And his Lord-
ship is order'd to do his best to discover the *Ultimatum* of
France, which hitherto, it seems, the Ministry were ig-
norant of: But whether *France* condescended so far or not,
as to let his Lordship into this Secret, our Treaty was to
be concluded; and the Ministry seem to think, they had
sufficiently discharg'd their Duty in declining to be en-
gag'd to impose what Terms *France* should think proper
upon the Allies; those Allies to whom the Queen was
bound by the Faith of Treaties, and all the most solemn
Engagements and publick Declarations, to procure all just
and reasonable Satisfaction, according to their several
Alliances. But now it seems sufficient, that we did not
debar them from the Liberty of endeavouring to obtain
still better Terms for themselves. With these Instructions
Lord *Bolingbroke* goes to *France*, and without entering
into any further Particulars, the Convention for a general
Suspension of Arms between *Great Britain* and *France* for
four Months, was sign'd at *Paris* by Lord *Bolingbroke* and
Mons. *de Torcy*, August 22, N. S. 1712, as his Lordship
says, but dated August 19, N. S.

France was now become entire Master of all future Negotiations, and did not fail to make use of the Power that was put into their Hands; an early Instance of which was seen in the Affair of *Tournay*: But being now come back to *Utrecht*, the Committee mention an Incident that happen'd there; the Dispute between Count *Rechteren* and Mr. *Mesnager*, which was made use of by the French to keep the Negotiations in Suspence as long as it serv'd their Purpose, and in which *England* concurr'd.

August 30, The British Plenipotentiaries acquaint Lord *Bolingbroke*, that in some Discourse with the Ministers of the Allies, they had carry'd Matters so far as to tell them, *That tho' her Majesty will endeavour to promote their Interest in a Peace, and obtain for them the best Terms that shall be possible, yet if those Endeavours should not procure more than the Contents of her Majesty's Speech, or even in some Degree fall short of that Plan, the Fault will be entirely theirs, who have render'd Things difficult and uncertain, which otherwise would have been easy and practicable.* And having thus far comply'd with their late Orders to lay all the Blame upon the Allies, they farther inform his Lordship, *That they had, however, obtain'd the Consent of the Ministers of the Allies to come to a Conference with those of France, in order to renew the Negotiations, the Time to be fix'd between the British and French Plenipotentiaries, who meeting to have some Discourse previous to the general Conferences, parted without coming to any Conclusion.* The Occasion of their Difference, that prevented renewing the Conferences, arose upon Proposals made by the British Ministers in relation to *Tournay*. Their Lordships, in their Letter of the 2d of September, N. S. to Lord *Bolingbroke*, state the Case in this Manner: In her Majesty's Speech it is express'd, *That the Dutch are to have the entire Barrier as demanded in 1709, except two or three Places at most.* The French Ministers insist, *that they must have L'isle as an Equivalent for Dunkirk, and that the same is not to be understood as one of the three Places mention'd in the Speech, and consequently that they must, in all, have four of the Places mention'd in the Demands of 1709.* This to us appears to be altogether inconsistent with what her Majesty has declar'd, and we accordingly think it contrary to our Duty to bring on a Conference, in which such an Explanation is to be made. The French Ministers, on the other Hand, have shew'd us their Orders, which positively require them to insist upon the Restitution of *Tournay* as well as *L'isle*; and that they can by no Means consent to

the Cession of *Maubeuge* or *Conde*. The *British* Ministers then press'd the *French* to speak at first in Terms as general, as their Proposal was conceiv'd in; but the *French* thought it necessary to be particular and express in that Point above all others, because they should otherwise have ty'd themselves up, and given the *Dutch* an Advantage. The Result of this Debate was not to proceed to a Conference till this Point be determin'd, the *French* insisting that their Orders were so plain, as neither to need or admit any Explicatiq; and the *British* Ministers thinking the Matter as plain on their Side. They hope their Zeal for her Majesty's Honour will be graciously approv'd, and desire to be directed what further they are to do in this Matter, which they apprehend to be of a decisive Consequence, because they find even those among the *Dutch*, who appear to be most cordially dispos'd to such a Peace, as may re-establish a good Harmony between her Majesty and the States, as absolutely necessary for their mutual Preservation, fully resolv'd, either to retain *Tournay* and have *Conde* yielded to them, or to take one of these two Courses, either to come into any Terms that *France* offers, or to continue the War at all Hazards. In the same Letter our Plenipotentiaries give an Account, that the *French* Ministers did insist, that the States General should, in a publick Manner disavow Count *Rechteren* for the Affront done to Mr. *Mesnager*, and then remove him from the Congress: And this Satisfaction to precede any further Negotiation.

The Language which our Plenipotentiaries had used to the Allies, is very much approv'd by Lord *Bolingbroke*, who says, ' They had spoke the Sentiments of the Queen's Heart in what they declar'd, *August*, 30, *N. S.* and that if the Allies did fall short of the Plan laid down in the Queen's Speech, the Fault was entirely their own. His Lordship says, " Sure it is, that this Plan was nothing more than the Ultimatum of what *France* would offer, but he wish'd that the Imperial and *Dutch* Policy had not render'd it the Ultimatum of what *France* will grant. The same general Reflection may be apply'd to the particular Case mention'd in your Lordship's last Letter. *France* would have yielded *Tournay*, tho' much against the Grain. If *France* has now any Advantage, and refuses flatly to yield what she only begg'd to have restor'd, the Fault is entirely theirs." But the Dispatch of the Plenipotentiaries of the 2d of *September*, relating to *Tournay*, having not yet been consider'd by the Lords

of the Council, his Lordship could not give any positive Instructions about it till the next Opportunity; but in the mean Time recommends to them two Considerations, that the keeping of the Dutch in hopes of her Majesty's good Offices, will prevent them from taking any desperate Resolution; and the French insisting to have Count Rechteren disavow'd before any further Treaty, will put off for some Time the Decision of that great Point.

Lord Strafford, in the mean Time, by his Letters of the 13th and 16th of Sept. N. S. ' Represented the States as mightily sunk with their Misfortunes, and not knowing well what Measures to take; but that they insisted upon Tournay as so essential to their Barrier, that they actually had none without it; and his Lordship is so much of that Opinion, that he wishes they might have Tournay, tho' they were forc'd to struck Ipres for it; that if he could positively assure them they should have Tournay, he believ'd they would submit to the Plan of the Queen's Speech. This Opinion of his Lordship is not very easily to be reconcil'd to what he afterwards wrote to Mr. Prior upon this Subject, October the 4th, 1712. If we had a Mind to have Nick Frog sign with us, we might, for he is ready to do it for Tournay; which, if we sign together, we can't well refuse him; but I expect you will cut that Matter short, and I long to hear from you.

The Transaction in Relation to Tournay, is, by the Committee set forth in one short View: The Dispute concerning it arose from the French Ministers insisting to be very particular and express in demanding the Restitution of this Place; which the British Plenipotentiaries conceiving to be inconsistent with what the Queen had declar'd, refuse to open the Conferences, until they had further Orders. When this came to be consider'd in England, Lord Bolingbroke says, It occasion'd Warmth in the Cabinet Council; but his Lordship, instead of taking Measures for preserving the Town as Part of the Barrier of the States-General, which, as he confesses, was so intended in the Queen's Speech, proposes Expedients whereby the Town might be restor'd to France without the Queen's becoming a Party to a Thing which was contradictory to what she had once advanc'd: And gives his Advice to Mons. de Torey, by what Management Tournay might be secur'd to the King of France, contrary to the avow'd Sense of what the Queen had declar'd in Parliament; and altho' France had consented in a Memorial deliver'd by Abbot Gualtier so early as the 18th of No-

ember, 1711, not to insist upon *Tournay*; and this he does in his private Capacity, and not as a Secretary of State. But that his Lordship was not single in his Endeavours to assist *France* upon this Occasion, appears by the great Trouble that he says this Materer had given both him and my Lord Treasurer in the Cabinet; and if any Regard is to be given to Mr. *Priest's* Paper, my Lord Treasurer must certainly have written to Mr. *Priest* upon this Subject, who could otherwise have had no Ground to say, *My Lord Treasurer does not at all doubt but the Court of France will find a Remedy*; which is agreeable to what Lord *Bolingbroke* said in other Words, when this Advice was sent: *The Solution of this Difficulty must come from France*. What happen'd afterwards in Relation to *Tournay*; upon what great Concessions made to *France*, together with the advantageous Terms procur'd for the Elector of *Bavaria*, the Measures and Councils relating to this Affair were afterwards alter'd, is not material enough to require a long Detail; but nothing less than an absolute Concurrence, without any new Objection or further Demands, was to satisfy for the Cession of *Tournay*, and that it was at last obtain'd, is owing solely to the Firmness and Resolution of the States.

The Dispute between Count *Rechteren* and Mr. *Mesnager* was still kept on Foot; tho' it was at last left to her Majesty to decide upon this Difference. There being some Points relating to Commerce, and *North America*, which are of very great Consequence to the Interest of the Queen's Subjects, and the Honour of this Treaty still to settle; Lord *Bolingbroke* thinks it necessary, tho' the *Dutch* may be uneasy that that Affair of the four Species to be excepted out of the Tariff of 1664, should still be kept in Uncertainty; and the *British* Plenipotentiaries accordingly, to gain Time till they could know her Majesty's Pleasure, reviv'd the Difference between Count *Rechteren* and Mr. *Mesnager*; and hope 'tis for her Majesty's Service in this Manner to slave off the Conferences.

The Differences that arose concerning the Treaty of Peace, and in particular about our Commerce, being finally to be determin'd at *Paris* by the Duke of *Shrewsbury* and Mr. *Priest*, the Committee think it needless to enter into all the Orders and Instructions, Objections and Answers, that went and came to and from *Utrecht*, where there was, indeed, but little more than the Form of a Negotiation;

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and conceive that an Account of what pass'd between London and France, will set this whole Matter in a clear Light. In the first Place they take Notice here of a remarkable Passage or two, found in Lord Bolingbroke's Letters to Mr. Prior. On the 19th of September, O. S. Lord Bolingbroke sends Mr. Prior an Account of some Advices they had receiv'd of the Invasion of the Leeward-Islands by the French. This, Dear Matt. (says his Lordship) proves a very untoward Contretemps ; it gives a Theme for the Whigs, and serves to awaken the Passions that were almost lull'd asleep. We expected that Cassart's Squadron might be gone to the Coast of Brazil, or to Surinam, but we never imagin'd our Colonies would have been attack'd by him, at the Time when we were knitting the Bands of Friendship between the two Nations with all possible Industry. Could this ill Opinion of our new Friends have enter'd into our Heads, I do assure you, he should have been accompany'd by a Fleet of the Queen's, which would have kept him in Respect : Compare this Conduct with that of the Queen's, &c. And here follows the Passage which has been already mention'd, wherein his Lordship declar'd concerning the Order sent to the Duke of Ormond. I will not say this Order sav'd their Army from being beat, I think in my Conscience that it did. His Lordship goes on : In a Word, we depended so much upon the good Understanding, which we thought establish'd, and were so earnest to prevent any thing which might break in upon it, that we not only avoid'd to fortify our Squadron, as we might have done, but we also neglect'd to put in Execution some Designs, which would have annoy'd both French and Spaniards, perhaps more than any that have been effected in the Course of this War.

Another Instance of his Lordship's good Disposition to the French Nation, is to be found in his Letter to Mr. Prior, of the 29th of Sept. wherein he says, I have got at last the Affair of the Griffin comporised, not without very great Difficulty ; and tho' the Sum paid to the Captors was so large as 35000 l. the Ship was plainly Prize, and the Pass sent over hisher might have been prov'd to have been numerically one of those I deliver'd at Fountainbleau, four Days after the Griffin was in Sir Thomas Hardy's Power ; tho' Gualtier was ready to swear that he receiv'd it some Months before ; which Bert of the Abbot has, I confess to you, done him no Good in my Opinion. From whence it appears, tho' this Pass was none of them, that Passes had been granted some Months before the Suspension was concluded.

Whilst the English Ministry are doing these good Offices to the Subjects of France, and taking all Opportunities both

publick and private, to espouse their Interests ; the Committee is surpriz'd at the ill Treatment which *England* receiv'd from *France* at this Time, and at their Backwardness in making good the Promises and Engagements they were under in some Points that most nearly concern'd the Interests of *Great Britain*. At the latter End of *October*, Mr. *Prior* was sent into *England*, and, by what appears, left his Residence in *France* without the Leave, or any Order from the Queen his Mistress ; but was sent over by the King of *France*, as a proper Person, whom he thought fit to entrust with the great Secret of prevailing with the Queen, by her Credit to obtain what the King demanded for the Elector of *Bayaria*. He brings a Credential Letter from the King of *France* to the Queen, which seeming something new of the Kind, is annex'd in the Appendix. About the Middle of *November*, Mr. *Prior* goes back into *France* with new Instructions, wherein the Proposal of a Neutrality in *Italy* is one of the chiefest Articles ; and that he might have a perfect Knowledge of the Queen's present Resolutions and Councils, in Relation to the present Treaty of Peace, a Copy of the last Instructions to the Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht* is given him, that, as Occasion should require, he might act in all Things conformable to the Queen's Intentions therein express'd. He carries likewise a Letter from the Queen to the King of *France*, wherein, among other Things, it is said, That Mr. *Prior* continuing to behave himself so as that his Conduct may be entirely agreeable to the King of *France*, he does but literally execute the Orders the Queen had given him, and is a Proof of his Duty and Zeal for her Service. After this it appears, that when the Treaty of Peace was ready to be concluded, the Advantages *Great Britain* was to expect and reap from the Endeavours of the British Ministry, to assist and support the Cause of *France*, were in a great Measure unsettled and undetermin'd. *France* began to cavil, and, as Lord *Bolingbroke* said, go back from what the King had promised the Queen. His Lordship cannot be persuaded, as he tells Mr. *Prior*, that the French act either fairly or wisely : They press us to conclude, that they may have others at their Mercy ; and at the same Time, they chican with us concerning the most essential Article of all our Treaty, and endeavour to elude an Agreement made, repeated, confirm'd.

The two great Points of Moment in dispute, were concerning the Fishery at *Newfoundland*, and in what Manner the Cession of *Cape Breton* was to be made ; the other was about

about the Treaty of Commerce. As to the first, it is observ'd, that in the Queen's Instructions to the Duke of Shrewsbury, he is directed to propose, as the Queen's last Resolution, that she will consent to give and yield up to his most Christian Majesty the entire Possession and Propriety of the Island of *Cape Breton*, but with this express Condition, that his said Majesty shall on his Part, in Consideration of the same, relinquish to her Majesty all Manner of Right to Fishing, and drying Fish on the Coast of *Newfoundland*, or any Part, reserv'd to his Subjects, by the Articles sign'd at London the 27 Sept. 1711.

Several Representations were sent backward and forward, shewing the fatal Consequences of what was demanded by *France*; and altho' Lord Bellingbroke, in his Letter to Mr. Prior of the 19th of Jan. 1712-13, insisted, that the Queen had never yielded what *France* pretended to, which then remain'd an unsurmountable Difficulty; yet in his Letter to the Duke of Shrewsbury of the same Date, he tells his Grace, If the *French* close with the Overture he then made them, with regard to the Disputes concerning Commerce, her Majesty is willing to accept the last Expedient propos'd by Monsieur de Torry, for adjusting our Differences about *North America*, and to consent that the King in the Cession of *Newfoundland*, do reserve to his Subjects a Right of Fishing and Drying on the Coast of *Newfoundland*, from Point Riche North about, to Cape *Ver-*
gneuf. And here no Direction is given concerning *Cape Breton*, of which the *French* got the entire Possession and Propriety; altho' in the Duke of Shrewsbury's Instructions, it is declar'd, that the Queen look'd upon *Cape Breton* to belong to her; and reckon'd that Island a Part of the ancient Territory of *Nova Scotia*, which it by this Treaty restored to her. But if his Grace could not prevail upon them to agree with him in the Article of Commerce, he was to declare, That neither will the Queen agree with them in their Proposition concerning *Newfoundland*. Here the Committee consider'd upon what Consideration this valuable Privilege of taking and drying Fish upon the Coast of *Newfoundland* was yielded up to *France*. In Monsieur de Torry's Answer to Lord Bellingbroke's Memorial of May the 24th, 1712, it was agreed, That *British* and *French* should grant to the Subjects of each Crown reciprocally, the same Privileges and Advantages which they shall either of them grant to the Subjects of any other Nation whatsoever. Upon this Foundation was establish'd the

Principle of treating, and being treated, as *Gens amicissima*; and pursuant to this Principle the Tariff of 1664, which was granted to *Holland*, excepting the four Species, was likewise to be granted to us; and by the 8th and 10th Articles of the Project of the Treaty of Commerce it was so settled. But *France* pretending now, that this Tariff would be too beneficial to us, refused to grant it to us, until another Tariff should be made in *Britain*, exactly conformable to that of 1664, whereby our Duties should be reduc'd as low here, as theirs are in *France* by that Tariff. This, Lord *Bolingbroke* says, is an open Violation of Faith; and by this they are removing a Corner-Stone, which was laid early in the Foundation of a Building brought almost to Perfection; the Fall whereof must prove at last of as fatal Consequence to them as to us. He adds, He was strangely surpriz'd when he saw the Precedent of the *Ryswick* Treaty quoted, to persuade us to refer our Commerce, as the Dutch then did theirs, to Commissioners, to be treated of after signing the Peace; that the Behaviour of the French upon that Occasion has given us Warning; and it is from thence we have learn'd, that whatever is refer'd, is given up; and they must have a mean Opinion of those whom they would persuade to pursue the same Method, to get the Tariff of 1664, by which the Dutch lost it. But his Lordship had either not learnt this Lesson, or had entirely forgot it, when on the 24th of May, he himself propos'd, that several Points relating to Commerce, requiring a longer Discussion than that Crisis would admit, Commissioners should be appointed to settle and adjust the Differences. But then, it seems, they were more intent upon the General Peace, than any particular Advantages.

After this, his Lordship proposes to strike out of the Project of the Treaty of Commerce the 9th and 10th Articles, and instead thereof, to insert one to the Effect of that which he had drawn: And as the Acceptance of this Amendment was to put an End to all the Differences, and gave such ample Advantages to *France*, the French readily agreed to it, and inserted it *verbatim* as it was sent, which makes the 9th Article of the Treaty of Commerce as it now stands, and is the same that was rejected by the last Parliament; and this Article which has been since so universally and justly condemned, appears to be the Work of the English Ministry, and the Price for which they sold to *France* the Fishery of *Newfoundland*.

This Treatment of *France* could not but give the Ministry the greatest Uneasiness; tho' their Apprehensions left

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the Circumstances they were in should be known, far exceeded their Concern at the Disappointment *Great Britain* was like to meet with. They had sign'd a separate Treaty with *France* in September 1711, upon this single Principle, that the Interests of *Great Britain* were in the first Place to be adjusted ; and as long as they had this to say, they were unconcern'd at all other Events. They had gone on for 25 Months together, and acted in every Thing as the Instruments of *France*, and are at last in Danger of being disavow'd by *France*, in the most essential Part of all their Treaty. One of the chief Inducements and principal Conditions upon which the fatal Cessation of Arms was granted, was, That no Privileges or Advantages relating to Commerce with *France*, shall be yielded to any Foreign Nation, which shall not at the same Time be granted to the Subjects of her *Britannick* Majesty ; but *France* had now reap'd the full Benefit of the Suspension, and were at Liberty to dispute the Principle of *Gens omniae*. In these Circumstances were the *English* Ministry in January 1712-13, and to extricate themselves, they give up all Points in Dispute in *North America*, and the Fishery of *Newfoundland* ; upon the single Consideration of the 9th Article of the Treaty of Commerce, which the Parliament rejected with a just Indignation. However, to bring *France* to a Compliance, even upon these Conditions, the Duke of *Shrewsbury* is instructed to prevail with *France* to come to this Resolution without the Loss of one Moment's Time. The Parliament was suddenly to meet, and it would be necessary for the Queen to communicate to both Houses the present State of the Negotiation. His Grace is then to represent to Monsieur *de Torcy*, how smoothly every Thing would glide along, if the Queen was able to speak of her own Interests as absolutely determin'd with *France* ; and on the other Hand, what Travels we shall be expos'd to, and what Confusion may arise, if our Negotiation appears to be still open, and if the Secret comes to be divulg'd, that *France* refuses to make good in the Treaty, the full Effect of former Promises to the Queen. That as the *French* Ministers desire that the Queen would precipitate the Conclusion of her Peace, and leave all the Confederacy at their Marcy, they must be told, that when the mutual Interests of *France* and *England* are settled, the Plenipotentiaries of *Great Britain* shall publickly declare in the Congress that they are ready to sign with those of *France*, and shall call upon the Allies to quicken their Negotiations, and conclude without Loss of Time : But if they

they seek unnecessary Delays, or make unreasonable Demands, her Majesty, who has induced them to treat, will by the same Measures engage them to conclude, or at least she will sign without them: And that the Queen having once declar'd her Interest to be settled, and her Treaty ready to be sign'd, the General Peace becomes from that Moment sure, and the Remainder of the Negotiation easy; it is therefore wise for the French to comply with her Majesty.

The great Distraction the Ministry was in, appears sufficiently, from this long Letter of Lord Bolingbroke's to the Duke of Shrewsbury: But to be more fully satisfy'd what their own Apprehensions were, and what they themselves thought would be the Consequence of such Proceedings; the Committee takes Notice of two Letters, written upon this Subject by Lord Bolingbroke to Mr. Prior; one of January 19th, the other of the 22d, O. S. In the first his Lordship says, *We stand indeed upon a Precipice, but the French stand there too: Pray tell Monsieur de Torcy from me, that he may get Robin and Harry hang'd; but Affairs will soon run back into so much Confusion, that he will wish me alive again. To speak seriously, unless the Queen can talk of her Interest as determin'd with France; and unless your Courts will keep our Allies in the Wrong, as they are sufficiently at this Time, I foresee inextricable Difficulties. My Scheme is this: Let France satisfy the Queen, and let the Queen immediately declare to her Parliament, and in the Congress, that she is ready to sign; at the same Time, let the French Plenipotentiaries free a Disposition to conclude with all the Allies. And then his Lordship enumerates the several Offers which he would have France make to the several Allies; which, altho' very general and insufficient, his Lordship says, If such Offers as these (made to the Allies) were not instantly accepted, our Separate Peace would, setting the Parliament, be address'd for, made, and approv'd; and the Cause of France for once become popular in Britain. If they were accepted, let Monsieur de Torcy sit down and consider what a Bargain would be made for France; let him remember his Journey to the Hague, and compare the Edict of 1709 and 1712. Monsieur de Torcy has a Confidence in you; make use of it once for all upon this Occasion, and convince him thoroughly, that we must give a different Turn to our Parliament and our People, according to their Resolution at this Crisis.*

The next Letter is of the same Strain: *We are now, says his Lordship, at the true Crisis of our Disease; we die at once, or recover at once. Let France depart from that shame-*

ful Expedienc, by which they thought to bubble us out of the Advantages which they had solemnly yielded, and all is well; otherwise, by G—, both they and we are undone. Pray send Barton back as fast as possible; the Queen can neither delay the meeting of the Parliament longer than the 3d, nor speak to the Houses till we hear from you. My Compliments to Monsieur de Torcy:—Let him know, that if they do not agree with the Queen, I may perhaps be a Refugee; if I am, I promise beforehand, to behave myself better in France, than the French Refugees do here. Make the French ashamed of their sneaking Chicane; by Heaven, they treat like Pedlers; or, which is worse; like Attorneys.

Through all these publick Transactions pass'd through the Hands of Lord Bolingbroke, it appears that he was not the only Person in the Secret; but that a greater Influence chiefly directed and govern'd all these Councils; and that the Lord Treasurer, as in the great Affair of Tournay, was in this Transaction the chief Conductor, as may very reasonably be concluded by several Letters that Mr. Prior wrote about this Time to the Lord Treasurer, altho' Mr. Prior has not thought fit to produce one Letter from his Lordship to him. Mr. Prior's Dispatch to the Secretary's Office giving a full Account of the present State of the Treaty, with several Papers concerning Commerce and North America, is dated December the 28th, 1712, N.S. The Day after, (December the 29th, N.S.) Mr. Prior writes to my Lord Treasurer, and tells him, I have wrote a Book instead of a Letter, to my Lord Bolingbroke, which I desire your Lordship would be pleas'd to run over; that knowing what I have done here, you may honour me with your Commands as to what I am to do. He hopes his Proposal about Newfoundland, which he sends his Lordship enclos'd, is such as may terminate that Affair to our Advantage. If your Lordship is of the same Opinion, I shall have entire Satisfaction. Jan. 8. 1712-13, N.S. Mr. Prior writes again to the Lord Treasurer, that he had been in Conference with the French Ministers, to adjust the Points undecided; that he had sent the Lord Bolingbroke the Result of those Conference, and says, I hope the whole Affair of Newfoundland is adjusted to your Desire; there were some Points insisted upon by our Plenipotentiaries, which the Ministers here thought very unreasonable; and to say a Truth to my Lord Treasurer plainly, which I a little mitigate to my Lord Bolingbroke, I think not very Reasonable. He then gives an Account, that Monsieur de Torcy was surpriz'd that the Dutch had but in Part comply'd with what Lord Streford declar'd to them to be her Majesty's Resolu-
tions,

tions, to which he hopes the Queen will send such an Answer as may cut off all Delays; and upon this Occasion, Mr. Prior says to the Lord Treasurer, *This I only write to your Lordship, it being a Thing that should not be canvass'd in Council; and I have promis'd the King should have her Majesty's Answer upon it, as he desires.* January 19th, 1712-13, N. S. Mr. Prior writes again to the Lord Treasurer, and acquaints him, *That the Duke of Shrewsbury now sends to Lord Bolingbroke the Substance of their last Conferences with Monsieur de Torcy, upon the Subject of Newfoundland; to which I take Leave to add, That your Friend Torcy is in the last Concern to find the Duke's Instructions so strict, in a Point which cannot be given up by France, at a Time when we well hoped that Difference was adjusted.* Pray, my Lord, let us have your distinct and positive Orders therupon by the first. Duke of Shrewsbury desires that we may have your Orders to finish. I believe Torcy writes himself to you. January the 23d, 1712-13, N. S. Mr. Prior writes once more to the Lord Treasurer, and tells him, *I have already wrote so amply to your Lordship, on the two great Points of Newfoundland and the Tariff of 1664, and expect so dairly your last Orders upon those two Points, that I will not trouble you at present further than to say, if these two are settled, the Peace may be determin'd here To morrow, and sent the next Day to Utrecht to be sign'd.* And on the 2d of February, 1712-13, Mr. Prior says to the Treasurer, *If I desire you to write to me, it is because I really think it for the Queen's Service; that in this great Post where you have put me, I may say, I have the immediate Commands of my Lord Treasurer; and in REGARD to that Friendship with which you have so publickly honour'd me, and which, by the By, does all the Business here. And on February the 4th, I shall direct myself as you shall be pleased to instruct me privately.* If the Committee had found among the Papers deliver'd by Mr. Prior, the Lord Treasurer's Answers to these Letters; it would have appear'd, how far the giving up the Fishery of Newfoundland, and the accepting of the 9th Article, of the Treaty of Commerce, was owing to his Lordship's immediate Orders. It seems however, to be a very extraordinary Proceeding, that the Queen's Ministers in France, acting by Authority, and under her Instructions, should apply to the Lord Treasurer, for his distinct and positive Orders to release them from the Queen's Instructions, because they are thought by the French Ministers to be too strict; and if it be a Doubt, by whose Ordre or Advice it was procur'd, so much is certain, that these Applications had their desir'd Effect; and the

the Newfoundland Fishery was given up'; and the Advantages we were to receive, from having treated upon the Foot of *Gens amicissima*, were all bury'd in that destructive Article, of the 9th Article of the Treaty of Commerce.

The Dispute raised at *Utrecht* had been so order'd, that the Ministers of the Allies could not obtain any Conferences with those of *France*, till the Points in Difference were adjusted between *England* and *France*; by which Means it was *February*, 1712-13, before the *Dutch* and *French* were suffer'd to meet: And it being now the Business of *France* to conclude with *England* separately, the Temper the *French* Plenipotentiaries appear'd in, made all Business so impracticable, that the *British* Plenipotentiaries were under a Necessity of complaining of it to Lord *Bolingbroke*, and to acquaint him, *February* the 3d, 1712-13,

' The *French* appear so very uncomplying in every Point
' debated, and so very forward and positive in their Re-
' fusals of a great many Things, which the *Dutch* took to
' be granted and settled, as well by her Majesty's Speech,
' as the Declarations lately made by the Lord *Strafford*,
' that the Disappointment they met with, put them into
' the greatest Consternation: Reason was also given us to
' participate in these Discontents, and to regard several
' Things, which appear contrary to what her Majesty
' has declar'd, as very unfair; yet all that could be said
' prevail'd not.

The Committee is not surpriz'd, that the Instances of their Excellencies had so little Effect with the *French* Plenipotentiaries, who then expected that Orders should be sent to the *British* Plenipotentiaries immediately to sign a separate Peace; which, according to their Expectations, were sent *February* the 20th, 1712-13, by Mr. *St. John*, Brother to the Lord *Bolingbroke*, to conclude and sign with *France* as soon as the Duke of *Shrewsbury* should send them Advice that the Propositions he was to make at the *French* Court were accepted; and on the 28th, Lord *Bolingbroke* with the utmost Joy acquaints their Excellencies, That he had receiv'd from the Duke of *Shrewsbury* the expected Returns; he had therefore dispatch'd a Courier to them, to renew those Instructions which he hop'd were clear enough signify'd in those Papers which his Brother carry'd. He acquaints them, that the Duke of *Shrewsbury* had declar'd that their Lordships had Orders, in Case the *French* comply'd, as they now actually have done, to sign her Majesty's Peace with *France* without further Delay; and that her Majesty would open the Parliament,

by

by telling them she had made a Peace with France. The latter she will herself perform on Tuesday; and the former, it is her positive Command that your Lordships make good as fast as the necessary Forms of preparing and executing the Instruments will allow. And his Lordship gives their Excellencies positive Orders, without any Delay, to execute the Treaties of Peace and Commerce between Great Britain and France.

On the 7th, and 20th of March, O. S. Lord Bolingbroke repeats these positive Orders, and insists, that the Peace should be concluded with that Precipitation which her Majesty would have used. And it is observable, that among all the Demands that were made, upon Account of any Prince or Potentate, none, at this Time, met with the least Regard; when, at the same Time, the Interest of the Prince's Ursini was espous'd in the strongest Terms: And in the same Letter, March 3, O. S. where his Lordship speaking of the Consequence of the Restoration of the Elector of Bavaria to his Electorate, says, *Her Majesty does not much enter into the Notion of the Degradation of Hanover, as a Matter of any Importance.* His Lordship declares, *That the Principality in some Part of the Spanish Netherlands, with a Revenue of 30000 Crowns demanded for the Prince's Ursini, must be made to the Emperor, and all Parties concern'd, a Condition sine qua non, of the General Peace.*

But the British Plenipotentiaries, who were to sign, had some Difficulties; and acquaint Lord Bolingbroke, *We could say a great deal to justify our cautious Proceedings with the French, and are satisfy'd that your Lordship would be of the same Opinion, if you were to see their Way of negotiating with all the Allies, and how hard it is for us to obtain here what to your Lordship seems impossible the French should make any Diffculty to grant.*

The repeated Orders to the Plenipotentiaries prevail'd at last so far upon them, as to acquaint the Allies, *The Queen found it necessary to conclude her own Peace without Delay; and that Time should be allow'd those that were not ready: But they still avoided the actual signing, till the rest of the Allies, whose Treaties were in a Forwardness, were ready to sign with them; and, to justify themselves, they acquaint the Duke of Shrewsbury, *That, besides other Considerations, their chief Objection was, that tho' they had Orders to sign a particular Peace, yet their full Powers under the Great Seal only authoriz'd them to negotiate, agree, and conclude the Conditions of a good and General Peace, agreeable to the Interest of all, and each of the Allies.* And what made*

made them more averse, was the great Importunity with which the French push'd them to sign separately. We are, say they, surpriz'd at the Eagerness of the French Ministers to have us conclude alone, when so many of the Allies are, in a Manner, ready to join with us; nor can we enough apprehend the Consequences at Home of doing it alone.

Hereupon Lord Bolingbroke who says he has not Sagacity enough to find the Objections that the Plenipotentiaries had made to their first full Powers, for their Satisfaction, sends them a new Commission, and repeats to them positive Orders to sign and conclude with France, for which Purpose they were to appoint a Day to desire them to be ready, and at the same Time to press such as could not be ready by that Day, to fix some other on which they will sign. By this new Commission his Lordship tells them, they have a Power, as before, tractandi Conveniendique the Conditions of a Good and General Peace, which is no more than you are to do, when you are to offer, jointly with the Ministers of France a general Plan to the Allies. These Difficulties of the Plenipotentiaries made the Lord Treasurer, who never fail'd to exert himself when he found it absolutely necessary, think it high Time to interpose his Authority; and accordingly, March 31, N. S. he wrote to my Lord Strafford in this Manner: *I must felicitate your Excellency upon the Success of all your Zeal, and the true Love you have shewn to your Queen, your Country and the Repose of all Europe. The remaining Danger is, lest we should suffer Shipwreck in the Sights of the Port. The Nation here are 500 to one for Peace. The Warriors are driven from their Outworks; the last Retrenchment they have is Delay; and I must say, this operates much here. The Ferment begins to work, and it will be impossible to answer for the Turn the House of Commons will take, if these Delays provoke them further. They all feel how many 100000L this needless Protraction costs them. We now maintain 49000 effective Men by Land, and 30000, within a Trifle, by Sea. In the mean Time, the Merchants lie off, and will not come into Port; the Amusement of Stories invented by the Faction, and the Correspondence and Encouragement that Party gives to their Friends to hold out, and to wait for some unhappy Accident that may unravel all which is done: Add to this, the ill Humour which will grow in Members, by being kept so long in Town idle; and, in one Word, all that has been unsettled for many Days, is not worth one Day's Charge England is at extraordinarily, by this Delay. I find this seems to be the prevailing universal Opinion here, and that France has acquitted herself;*

herself; the only Stop is now at Utrecht. But this Stop did not remain long; and as his Lordship never yet appear'd in vain, all further Obstructions at Utrecht, were after this soon remov'd. April 1-12, 1713, the Treaties of Peace and Commerce between *Great Britain* and *France* were sign'd between two and Three in the Afternoon. This Example was follow'd by several of the Allies; and last of all, when it was in vain to hold out any longer, the *Dutch*, about Midnight, sign'd their Treaties of Peace and Commerce; and the Emperor and Empire alone, chose rather to bear the Weight of the War, than submit to such disadvantageous and dishonourable Terms as had been car'd out for them by *England* and *France*.

The Committee observe, that the Queen's Plenipotentiaries suffer'd a Clause to be inserted at the End of the 15th Article of the Peace with *Spain*, whereby they gave a Pretence to the *Spaniards* to claim a Right to fish at *Newfoundland*, contrary to the 7th and 8th Article of the Treaty made with that Crown by Sir *William Godolphin*, Ju'y 8-18, 1670, whereby it is agreed, That the King of *Great Britain*, his Heirs and Successors, shall enjoy for ever, with plenary Right of Sovereignty, &c. all those Lands and Places whatsoever, being or situated in the *West Indies*, or in any Part of *America* which the said King of *Great Britain*, and his Subjects, do at present hold and possess. And that the Subjects and Inhabitants, Merchants of the Kingdoms, &c. and Dominions of each Confederate respectively, shall forbear to sail and trade in the Ports and Havens which have Fortifications, Magazines, or Ware-houses, and in all other Places whatsoever, possess'd by the other Party in the *West Indies*, &c. The Board of Trade being consulted on the *Spaniards* claiming a Right to fish at *Newfoundland*, return'd the following Answer to Lord *Dartmouth*, dated June 13, 1713.

¶ We have consider'd the Extract of a Memorial from the Marques; de *Monteleon*, relating to a Claim of the Inhabitants of *Guipuscoa*, to fish on the Coast of *Newfoundland*; and thereupon take Leave to inform your Lordship, that we have discours'd with such Persons as are able to give us Information in that Matter; and we find that some *Spaniards* are come hither with Passes from her Majesty, and others may have fish'd there privately; but never any, that we can learn, did do it as of Right belonging to them. By the Act to encourage the Trade to *Newfoundland*, pass'd in the 10th and 11th Years of his late Majesty, whea we were in Amity and Alliance

“ Alliance with *Spain*, it is declar’d and enacted, That no Alien or Stranger whatsoever, not residing within the Kingdom of *England*, Dominion of *Wales*, or Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*, shall at any Time hereafter take bait, or use any Sort of Trade, or Fishing whatsoever in *Newfoundland*, or in any of the Islands adjacent, Pursuant to which Act, Instructions have been given every Year to the Commodores of the Convoys, to prevent Foreigners coming thither.” The Committee are at a Loss to account for the Reasons that prevail’d with the Ministry to admit the Insertion of this Article; and upon this Occasion acquaint the House, that they find very few Footsteps remaining of the whole Transaction relating to Commerce with *Spain*. That the Managemeng of it was intrusted with Mr. *Gillingham*, an *Irish* Papist, who was sent thither for that Purpose; for which Reason Lord *Lexington*, in his Letters to Lord *Dartmouth*, frequently excuses himself for not writing upon that Subject, Mr. *Gillingham* giving such full Accounts of the Matter; notwithstanding which, no one Letter from Mr. *Gillingham* to the Secretaries Office can be found; and the Committee are induc’d to believe, that this whole Transaction was carry’d on by another Way.

From this Passage it appears evident to the Committee, that a Correspondence was carry’d on between the Earl of *Oxford* and Mr. *Gillingham*, in Relation to our Treaty of Commerce with *Spain*; but for want of the Papers which pass’d between them upon this Subject, the Committee is likewise at a Loss to find, what Motives could induce the British Ministry to admit so essential an Alteration of the Treaty of Commerce sign’d by the Queen’s Plenipotentiaries, as is made by the *Three Explanatory Articles*, as they are call’d, which are added to the said Treaty, and are, in an unprecedented Manner, inserted in the Ratification of it; notwithstanding it doth not appear, they had ever been consented to, much less sign’d by any of the Queen’s Plenipotentiaries. Amongst other very material Difadvantages to which these Articles subject our Merchants, the Committee is inform’d, that, by Virtue of them, *Spain* does actually at this Time demand of our Merchants 14 per Cent. on Account of *Cientos*, *Milones*, and *Alcavadas*, over and above 15 per Cent. which they exact for other Duties, which added to them, amount to 29 per Cent. whereas ’tis notorious, that, during the Reign of King *Charles II.* of *Spain*, the whole Duties exacted, and paid by our Merchants for all Goods imported to the

several Ports of Spain, computed by an Average, did never exceed 10 per Cent. but rather fell short of it. By what Management these Articles were ratify'd, and how legal and warrantable it was to affix the Great Seal to Articles so pernicious in their Contents, and so irregularly offer'd, the Committee submit to the Consideration of the House.

The Committee having thus gone through the chief Transactions relating to the Negotiations of Peace and Commerce, proceed to offer to the House what they have found material in the Papers referr'd to them concerning the Catalans. In the first Place, they observe, that after several unsuccessful Attempts by the Way of Portugal, and the Design upon Cadiz, to settle King Charles on the Throne of Spain; and that the Confederate Fleet had appear'd before Barcelona in 1704, without the desir'd Success; her Majesty in the Beginning of the Year 1705, sent Mr. Crowe as her Minister to Genoa, with private Instructions to treat with the Catalans, or any other People of Spain, about their coming into the Interest of Charles III. of Spain, and joining with her Majesty and her Allies. For that Purpose he is to inform himself what Number of Forces they will raise, and what they expect shall be sent to assist them: If any of the Nobility insist upon a Sum of Money to be advanc'd to them, he must assure them, he does not doubt but he shall be empower'd to remit to them whatsoever is necessary and reasonable for their Support, as soon as they are actually in the Field: That he shall give the Catalans, or other Spaniards, Assurances of her Majesty's utmost Endeavours to procure the Establishment of all such Rights and Immunities as they have formerly enjoy'd under the House of Austria: That she has, for their further Satisfaction, sent to King Charles III. for Powers for confirming the same to them; and that she is willing, if they insist upon it, to give her Guarantee that it shall be done. Mr. Crowe had also a Commission of the same Date with his Instructions, to treat with the Catalans upon the Terms before mention'd, upon this express Condition on their Side, *That they should acknowledge, and receive King Charles as lawful King of Spain, and utterly renounce the House of Bourbon.* He had with this credential Letters, sign'd by the Queen, directed to the Nobility, Magistrates, and all Officers Civil and Military of Catalonia, desiring them to depend upon the Promises he should make them in her Name. The Earl of Peterborough and Sir Cloudesly Shovel, by their Instructions,

dated *May 1, 1705*, were likewise order'd to use their Endeavours to induce the *Catalans* to join with them in their Undertakings, and to animate that People to prosecute their Liberty with more Vigour; to assure them of the Queen's Support, and to promise them in her Name, that she will secure to them a Confirmation of their Rights and Privileges from the King of *Spain*, that they may be settled on a lasting Foundation to them and their Posterities. But they are order'd, in Case the *Catalans* make no suitable Return to these kind Offers, to annoy the Towns on the Coast of *Spain*, and to reduce them by Force. Moreover, a Declaration was drawn here, and deliver'd by Mr. Secretary *Harley* to the Earl of *Peterborough*, full of Assurances in the Queen's Name of Support, and of their Liberties on the one Hand, and Threats on the other; which Declaration his Lordship did accordingly publish. The Success of that Expedition needs not be here particularly mention'd. King *Charles*, in his Letter to the Queen of *October 22, 1705*, gives an Account of them, and what they were owing to, *viz.* The Assurances of your Majesty's generous Protection, upon which my Subjects in *Catalonia* expose their Lives and Fortunes. No Want of Fidelity or Zeal for the Common Cause, during a long War, that abounded with extraordinary Turns of Fortune, was ever objected to these People; on the contrary, they receiv'd to the last the Applauses of the Allies, and Assurances repeated to them by every General and Minister that was sent from *Great Britain* into that Country, that they should never be abandon'd. When the Queen enter'd into separate Measures of Peace, Lord *Lexington* was sent Ambassador to *Spain*, at which Time, considering the Circumstances of King *Philip*'s Affairs, and the Obligations he had receiv'd from the Queen, the *Catalan* Privileges, if plainly demanded and insisted upon, could not have been refus'd, and without it, could never be expected to be granted to a People so remarkably zealous for the common Cause. But his Lordship's Instructions, instead of directing him to insist upon this as a Condition of the Queen's coming into the Peace, order him only to represent to the Court of *Spain*, That it is no less for the King's Interest, than for the Queen's Honour, that a General Amnesty, without Exception, be granted to all *Spaniards* who have adher'd to the House of *Austria*, and in a particular Manner to the *Catalans*, with Regard to their Persons, Estates, Dignities, and Privileges. These Instructions, tho' very defective, were not comply'd

ply'd with ; for Lord Lexington, in the 11th Article of his Demands deliver'd to the Court of Spain, upon his Arrival there, expresses himself thus, *That the Queen prays his Catholick Majesty, that a General Amnesty, without Exception, be granted ; but leaves out the Words in his Instructions with Regard to their Persons, Estates, Dignities, and Privileges.*

The King's Answer was, *That the General Amnesty relating to the General Peace, was not proper for the present Treaty ; and therefore he left it to be then treated of ; that he would make use of his great Clemency, provided the Queen would contribute to the Safety, Repose, and Interests of so many faithful Subjects, who had follow'd his righteous Cause in Flanders and Italy ; and that an express Article be inserted in the Peace, wherein it shall be declar'd, That all Subjects who have done their Duty, by adhering to his Catholick Majesty, shall be establish'd in their Estates and Honours, of what Nature soever they be, which they enjoy'd when they were under his Obedience.* Lord Lexington transmits this Answer to England, which, tho' containing a direct Refusal of what was desir'd, and only general Assurances of Clemency from the King, on Conditions that could not possibly be expected to be comply'd with ; yet his Lordship writes to Lord Dartmouth, *That the Article about the Catalans was agreed to ; and thinks what they desire is but Justice : And then goes on, Thus, my Lord, I have finish'd my Negotiation in the best Manner I could, and hope it will be to her Majesty's Satisfaction.* No Satisfaction was shewn by the Ministry in England, either with this Manner of negotiating, or the Fruitesness of it ; but he is order'd to proceed in the Business, both as it was an Act of Humanity, which every one to the utmost of their Power ought to promote ; and that the Interest of the King of Spain was most nearly concern'd by that Means to get the Germans out of the Country. Hereupon another Memorial for an Amnesty is presented, the Motive used to induce the King to grant it, is his own Interest, and to remove the Germans, without any Notice taken of the Queen's Honour being concern'd in the Affair.

The King answer'd, *That the Catalans had deserv'd little from him ; that they were now reduc'd to a small Extent of Ground, by the withdrawing of the Troops of Britain and Portugal ; that his Troops, and those of the King his Grandfather, were entering into* their

their Country by three several Ways; therefore more in Compliance to the Queen, than for the Arguments that had been offer'd, he was willing to grant his Pardon to those *Catalans*, who, acknowledging his Clemency, and repenting them of their Error, should submit to his Dominion and Vassalage, within a Time to be prefix'd." Count Zinzendorf, in the Project for evacuating *Catalonia*, insisted upon the preserving to that People their Privileges; but the King of *Spain* refus'd it, and would only grant them an Amnesty. Lord Dartmouth, in his Letter to the Marquess de Monteleone and Lord Lexington, says, "He cannot express the Queen's Surprise, to hear, that the Privileges of the *Catalans* were not intended to be preserv'd to them by the Court of *Spain*; that those Privileges were necessarily included in the Meaning of a General Amnesty, already granted; and this was an Affair wherin the Queen's Honour was extremely concern'd, and that she was oblig'd by Motives of Conscience not to depart from it." Lord Lexington is hereupon order'd to insist again upon it in the strongest Manner, that when the King of *Spain* is convinc'd of her Majesty's Steadiness, and the Firmness of her Resolution to adhere to this Demand, no doubt he will yield to what has been so solemnly promis'd, and is in itself so reasonable. That the Marquess de Monteleone being restrain'd by his Instructions from treating upon this Point, the negotiating of it must entirely lie upon Lord Lexington. Accordingly his Lordship presents another Memorial for a General Amnesty, with the Confirmation of all their Privileges. "The Amnesty, he says, was grant-ed; but the Privileges entirely refus'd, and in such a positive Style, as he never met with, but in demanding a Tract of Ground about *Gibraltar*. In another Letter, speaking of the many Denials he met with in *Spain*, he says, "Things are not here upon the same Foot as they were before the Suspension, for the King told me these Words, *We know that the Peace is as necessary for you as for us, and that you will not break it off for a Trifle.*"

It may seem unaccountable how the Queen's Endeavours could fail of Success, when she declar'd her Conscience was concern'd in this Matter, and that, tho' she desir'd a Peace, she would not act inconsistently with Honour and Justice to obtain it. But the Committee hereupon

observe, That the first fatal Step to the Ruin of the *Catalans*, was the Orders sent Lord Lexington, (contrary to his first Instructions) upon his Arrival at Madrid, to acknowledge *Philip* as King of *Spain* in a private Audience, before any one Article of Peace or Commerce was settled with him, which put him in a Condition of refusing this, and whatever else he should think fit. The Manner how *Spain* gain'd this important Point appears to be as follows: Lord Dartmouth had acquainted Mr. Prior, that Lord Lexington was not to acknowledge *Philip* as King of *Spain*, till he had agreed to the Demands his Lordship was to make in the Queen's Name. However, Lord Dartmouth thinks it convenient the Sentiments of the *French* Court should be known upon this Matter as soon as possible. This Method of Proceeding with *Spain* was very much dislik'd in *France*, and Mr. Prior writes Lord Dartmouth a very elaborate Letter, full of Monsieur Torcy's Reasons to induce our Ministry to recede from that Point, and concludes with this remarkable one, 'That the whole Treaty being eventual, this Acknowledgment of *Philip* as King of *Spain*, would fall as the other Points, unless the Conditions were made good, and the Peace agreed to, and ratify'd.

Hereupon Lord Bolingbroke determines this Matter in Favour of *Spain*, by imputing the former Directions to Lord Dartmouth's mistaking the Queen's Meaning; and writes Mr. Prior Word, that he was equally surpriz'd and vexed, to find by the uncouth Way of explaining the Queen's Sense, that Mr. Prior had been led to imagine it was intended Lord Lexington should make any Difficulty of acknowledging the King of *Spain* as such. 'The proceeding this Way, by acknowledging the King in the first Place, (says his Lordship) seems natural, civil, and unexceptionable; but any other Scheme is absurd, and inconsistent with all the rest of our Proceedings. And then concludes, 'For God's Sake, dear Mast: hide the Nakedness of thy Country, and give the best Turn thy fertile Brain will furnish thee with, to the Blunders of thy Countrymen, who are not much better Politicians, than the *French* are Poets.' Lord Dartmouth acquiesc'd, and dispatch'd Orders to Lord Lexington, to acknowledge King *Philip*, notwithstanding his former Instructions to the contrary.

Nor did the Ministers shew that Zeal for the Queen's Honour as might be expected, with respect to the *Catalans*, but plainly gave this Matter up. Lord Bolingbroke in his Letter

Letter to the Queen's Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, tells them, It is not for the Interest of *England* to preserve the *Catalans* Liberties ; and observes, that the *Catalans* Privileges are the Power of the Purse and Sword ; but that the *Castilian* Privileges, which the King of *Spain* will give them, in Exchange for their *Catalan*, are, the Liberty of trading to the *West-Indies*, and a Capacity of holding those beneficial Employments the King has to bestow in *America*, which, says his Lordship, are of infinitely greater Value to those who intend to live in a due subjection to Authority. Lord *Lexington* also, instead of supporting the *Catalans* Privileges, treated the People as Rebels ; and to induce *Spain* to make Peace with *Portugal*, puts Monsieur *Orry* in Mind of the Necessity *Spain* is in of withdrawing their Troops from *Andalusia*, in order to end the Rebellion of the *Catalans*. When the Convention was forc'd upon the Emperor for the evacuating *Catalonia*, the Imperial Ministers at *Utrecht* insisted upon the preserving by that Treaty the Privileges of *Catalonia*, *Majorca*, and *Ivica* ; but *France* and her Confederates insisting that that Matter should be referred to the Peace, the Imperial Ministers at last acquiesced, upon the Queen of *Great Britain*'s declaring again, that she would interpose her good Offices in the most effectual Manner, to obtain the Privileges of *Catalonia*, *Majorca*, and *Ivica* : And the *French* King engag'd at the same Time, to join his Endeavours for that Purpose. Hereupon, the Negotiation in *Spain* was kept up till our Treaty of Peace with that Crown was ripe, by which the *Catalan* Liberties were to be abandon'd. This, Lord *Lexington* sign'd, contenting himself with protesting against that Article at the same Time he sign'd it ; as he had writ Word before he intended to do, and that therefore the Queen was entirely at Liberty to reject it.

Notwithstanding the King of *Spain*'s former Refusal, Lord *Lexington* is directed to insist upon the *Catalan* Privileges, and is again told, that the Queen thought herself oblig'd by the strongest Ties, viz. those of Honour and Conscience, to insist upon it, for a People, whom the Necessity of the War had oblig'd her to draw into her Interest; His Lordship had sign'd the Treaty with *Spain* before these Orders to present another Memorial arriv'd. He thereupon acquaints the Marquess of *Bedmar*, that he was sorry he was oblig'd to do any thing which he knew was against the King's Sentiments, but having receiv'd express Orders, he must follow his Duty, and presents a Memorial, setting forth, ' That the Queen had nothing more at Heart, than

to obtain for the *Catalans* the same Privileges they formerly enjoy'd, which she thought herself oblig'd to do, by the two strongest Motives, viz. Honour and Conscience; that she might not leave a Nation, which the Misfortune of War oblig'd her to draw into her Interest, in a worse Condition than she found them. That after all the Pains she had taken for procuring a solid and lasting Peace to Europe, she hop'd his Majesty would not leave her with the Grief of having been the Occasion of the Loss of the Privileges of that People; but rather that in Regard to the strict Friendship which was so near being establish'd between both their Majesties, as well as the Union so necessary to the Interests of both Nations, he would not make any Difficulty to grant this Favour to her Majesty, which she had so much at Heart.

The Marquess de Bedmar's Answer to this Memorial was, ' That, this Point about the *Catalans*, having been debated in the Treaty lately concluded, and sign'd in this Court by his Excellency and himself; the King does not see that any thing further is to be done in the Matter.' This Treaty was sent to *England*, and ratify'd by the Queen. Lord Dartmouth says, that Lord *Bolingbroke* had the principal Share in the Negotiation; and that the Article of the *Catalans* was put in as soft Terms as was consistent with the Queen's Honour to allow. The Terms of the Treaty are, ' That the *Catalans* shall have the same Privileges as the King's best belov'd Subjects (the *Castilians*) enjoy.' When the King of *Spain* had receiv'd this convincing Proof of our Ministry's Attachment to his Interests, and that the Ties of the Queen's Honour and Conscience were of no Force with them, when opposed to his Desires, he takes a further Step, and directly proposes to Lord Lexington, that the Queen would assist him with Ships to block up *Barcelona*.

His Lordship's Answer was, ' That he was afraid this Proposal would meet with this Difficulty, That her Majesty would be very unwilling to lend her Ships to exterminate a People that had taken up Arms, in a great Measure at the Instigation of her Ministers; and that she would think she had done enough to gratify the King, in not insisting upon the preserving for them their ancient Liberties, without helping to destroy them.' But the Regard the Ministry had to this Request of the King, will afterwards appear. The French Ambassador

and the *Princes des Ursins* proposed to Lord Lexington, and the Night before he left *Madrid*, the King sent for him, and engaged him, to write a Letter, concerted with, and approved by the King to the Regency of *Barcelona*, advising them to submit themselves to their King. His Lordship assures them of his constant Endeavours to do the best he could do for them; that God had not permitted him to do more than he had done: That if they would take their Resolution soon, before he was out of *Spain*; he would write for them in the Manner they should desire; and concludes his Letter with new Assurances of his Concern for their Interests. To make this appear the more friendly to them, he tells them, " he had intrusted the Consul at *Alicant* to get his Letter conveyed to them, upon some Pretence or other; " tho' a Duplicate of it was also sent to the Count of *Lecheraine*, one of the King of *Spain*'s Generals before the Town, with Direction to have it sent in as by a Deserter, without his Knowledge. Mr. *Burch* his Lordship's Secretary, amongst other Reasons, gives this for the writing this Letter; " That if the *Catalans* had a mind to accommodate, the Queen would have the Mediation; and if they had not, that then the Court of *Spain* would see, that her Majesty would be always ready to serve them." But this Artifice to induce the *Catalans* to abandon their Defence, in Hopes of his Lordship's good Offices, had no Effect upon Men determined to die for the Liberty of their Country. Nothing but Force could extort that from them; and therefore Sir *Patrick Lawles*, in September 1713, presents a Memorial, to the same Effect with what was proposed the Month before by Lord Lexington in *Spain*; setting forth that the *Catalans* and *Majorcans* had not submitted themselves to the King's Obedience, but had interrupted all Commerce and Correspondence in the *Mediterranean*; and submits it to the Consideration of the Queen, not only as Guarantee of the Treaty of Evacuation, but as it concerned the Interests of *Great Britain*; and therefore his Catholick Majesty hopes the Queen will order a Squadron of her Ships to reduce his Subjects to their Obedience, and thereby compleat the Tranquillity of *Spain*, and of the *Mediterranean* Commerce. As soon as the Season of the Year would permit, a Fleet is accordingly fitted out for the *Mediterranean*, under the Command of Sir *James Wifbors*, whose first Instructions bear Date *February 28*, and the Additional *March 18, 1713-14*; by which he is ordered to enforce a strict Observance

ervance of the Treaty of Evacuation in all its Parts ; and upon any Complaints of the Queen's Subjects, of Interruptions of Commerce, or Depredations by the vessels of *Catalonia*, *Majorca*, *Sardinia*, *Naples*, and other Places, to demand Restitution ; and in Case of Refusal, to make Reprisals. To repair with the Fleet before *Barcelona*, then besieged by the Enemy, and demand immediate Payment of the Value of the Queen's Stores in the Town, or a sufficient Security for Payment in some reasonable Time. To take care to time his Arrival before the Town, according to the Advices from Lord *Bingley*, then design'd to be sent to *Spain* ; by the strongest Representations to induce the Regency of *Barcelona* to accept of the Terms that shall be obtain'd for them. To take all the necessary Measures pursuant to the Queen's Intentions to put an End to the Confusions that now reign in those Parts : And all proper Methods of Persuasion to induce the Inhabitants of *Majorca* to submit to the Terms that shall be offer'd them ; and in Case of Refusal, to employ his Squadron in countenancing and assisting all Attempts which may be made for reducing them to a due Obedience. Here the Committee take notice, 1. That altho' the Queen had engag'd herself by the Treaty of Evacuation, to interpose her good Offices in the most effectual Manner, to obtain for the *Catalans* their Liberties ; yet instead thereof, the most effectual Methods were used to the contrary, and Mr. *Prior* acquainted Mons. *Torcy*, that the Queen was assur'd the *Catalans* would submit upon the Terms before offer'd by the King of *Spain*, without so much as mentioning their ancient Privileges any more. 2. That the *French* King who had put himself under the same Obligation as the Queen, by the said Treaty, after this Account from Mr. *Prior*, of the Queen's Sentiments, thought fit also not to ask for their Privileges ; Mons. *Torcy* also alledging, that the King had little Interest with the Court of *Spain*. 3. That *Britain* was under the same Engagements by that Treaty, to support the Privileges of *Majorca*, as those of *Catalonia*, at the Time Sir *James Wishart* had direct Orders to attack them. 4. That when these rigorous Measures were forming against the *Catalans*, Lord *Bolingbroke* writes Word to Mr. *Prior*, *That by what we observe in the Catalan Agent here, of whom we have never taken the least Notice as a publick Man, it is pretty plain that a reasonable Accommodation might be made, as he expresses it, with that turbulent People.* What was called Turbulency in the *Catalans*, may appear by their Answer to the Duke of *Popoli* ; the King of *Spain*'s General,

ral, who summon'd them to surrend're. They told him, *They would rather die than be Slaves; but if their ancient Liberties were confirmed to them, they would open their Gates and receive him with all Gladness.* The House of Lords express'd their Concern in a publick Manner for the Miseries of the Catalans, and by their Address to the Queen; April 3, 1714, made it their most bumble and earnest Request to her Majesty, ' That she would be graciously pleas'd to continue her Interposition in the most pressing Manner, ' that the Catalans may have the full Enjoyment of their just and ancient Privileges continu'd to them.' Her Majesty's Answer was, ' That at the Time she concluded her Peace with Spain, she resolv'd to use her Interposition upon every Occasion for obtaining those Liberties, and to prevent, if possible, the Misfortunes to which that People are expos'd by the Conduct of those more nearly concern'd to help them.' Hereupon, for Form-sake, and to allay the Indignation conceiv'd against the Ministry by the People in general, who compassionated the Calamities of those who fought for Liberty, the Demand of the Catalan Priviledges is again put down in Lord Bingley's Instructions, who was before order'd to go to Spain, but was never sent. So that the only Favour obtain'd from the Ministry by this earnest Address of the House of Lords, in Behalf of the Catalans, was an intimation sent by Lord Bolingbroke to the Admiral not to appear before *Barcelona*, nor to attack the *Majorcans*, till he should hear from Lord Bingley, and receive Directions from *England*. And also a Letter from his Lordship to Mr. Grimaldo, above two Months after the Address, tho' the Town was invested at the Time of making it, wherein he makes a kind and friendly Complaint, as he terms it, that the Catalan Privileges had not been yet granted them, nor any reasonable Terms offer'd, which they must either have accepted, or forfeited the Queen's Compassion, and that of the whole World. The Admiral had also his Scruples, whether his Orders would justifie him in attacking *Barcelona*. He therefore writes to the Lord Bolingbroke and Lord Bingley upon it, and submits it to Lord Bingley's Consideration, whether the Catalans might not refuse Conditions that may be most advantageous, if they find he is not to act by Force; and desires that his Orders to act before *Barcelona*, either by Force, or otherwise, may be very plain and clear, assuring him that he will most punctually obey those already given him, and such as he shall hereafter receive. When Sir James Wibart ar-

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riv'd at *Cadiz*, he gave the Governor a List of the Ships under his Command for the *Mediterranean Service*, who sent it immediately to *Madrid*; but tho' several Messages came from Court to the Governor during the Admiral's Stay there, no one Compliment was made him, to signify his Arrival was welcome, or any Question asked, about what Services he was to perform, which a little surprized him; that as soon as they had an Account at *Madrid*, of his Arrival at *Cadiz*, Mr. *Orry* was dispatch'd to *Catalonia* with full Power to treat with the *Catalans*; so that, says he, it would appear, that tho' the King of *Spain* has all the Advantage of the Queen's Ships as much as if they were actually before *Barcelona*, by representing to those People, which they very well know, our Arrival in these Parts; and how far we are on our Way to the *Mediterranean*, yet the King would not seem to owe the Success of such Agreement to the Queen and her Ships, but to *France* only." But this Negotiation of Mr. *Orry* failing of Success, by the *Catalans* refusing to submit without having their Liberties granted them, oblig'd the Court of *Spain* to take more Notice than otherwise they were inclin'd to do of the Admiral, who from *Alicante* writes to Lord *Bingley*, then expected at *Madrid*, that he had received a very civil Letter from Mr. *Grimaldi*, who sent him the King's Order, for exempting the Provisions for the Fleet from paying any Duty. He tells him, that this Exemption was usually granted to the Admiral himself that commanded, but being a Trifle, he submits it to his Lordship's better Judgment, whether the granting him this, might not be a Means to prevent any Thing that might be intended by the Court at *Madrid*, more to his Advantage, and leaves it to his Lordship's Consideration, what may be most for his Interest at that Place; and hopes by his Friendship to find some Marks of Favour from thence, in Regard to his Expence in this Expedition, so much intended for their Service, and for which he has no Allowance from Home but his Pay, which will not defray half his Charges. In another Letter of Sir *James Wisbey* to Lord *Bingley*, he acquaints his Lordship, that tho' he had formerly desir'd him to move the King of *Spain*, that the Grant of Exemption of Duties for Provisions for the Fleet might be made to himself, yet upon farther Consideration of the Matter, which is but of small Moment, and may appear greater at the Courts of *Spain* and *England* than really it

is, he desires his Excellency, not to take any Notice of it, but let it stand as it does; and desires his Excellency's Countenance and Assistance upon any other Occasion that the Court of *Madrid* might take to express their good Will to him. Nor was it long before the Admiral gave the Court of *Spain* more particular Proofs that he was not unworthy of their expected Favours. After *Barcelona* had been invested a considerable Time by the *Spaniards*, and reduc'd to great Difficulties for Want of Provisions, the *French* King, tho' engag'd with the Queen by the Treaty of Evacuation, to employ his good Offices in the most effectual Manner, in Favour of the *Catalan* Liberties, thought fit to send his Troops against them, commanded by Marshal *Berwick*, who open'd the Trenches before *Barcelona* the first of *July*, O. S. 1714: And on the Eighth of the same Month, Sir *James Wishart*, in the Queen's Name, writ them a threatening Letter, directed to the Deputies, and others who possess'd the Government there, telling them, ' that Complaints had been made of their disturbing the Commerce of the Queen's Subjects, and that they had insolently presum'd to take, carry up, and plunder their Ships, and used the Men in a barbarous Manner; he had therefore thought fit to send Captain *Gordon* with two Men of War, to represent to them these unwarrantable and presumptuous Proceedings, and by the Queen's Command demands immediate Satisfaction for the same, and the Punishment of the Officers of the Ships with the utmost Severity. If this be not punctually complied with, he leaves it to themselves to judge what the Consequences may be.'

The Deputies return'd Answer, ' That only one of those Vessels mention'd in Captain *Gordon's* Memorial, was taken by them into *Barcelona*, being laden with Salt, for which they paid the Price immediately to the Captain of it; that being besieg'd, they thought they might do so with Justice, and by the Law of Nations; that they were far from living like Pirates, as their Enemies suggested in order to distress them, by preventing any one's coming with Provisions for their Relief; that what English Vessels had enter'd their Port with Provisions, had been well treated; and had freely sold their Merchandise, and at a higher Price than they could have got any where else; and that they had that Day publish'd an Order, forbidding upon Pain of Death any of their Ships to molest any English, even tho' they were going with Provisions to the Enemy. They hope his Excellency

Excellency will be satisfied with their Conduct, which is conformable to the Rights of People that are besieg'd; assuring him, that when they shall know of any of their Ships that shall have caus'd the least Damage to any English, they will not only immediately inflict a rigorous Punishment, but repair all the Damage; deferring to live in the good Correspondence they have had with his noble and generous Nation, with utmost Diference for the Queen, and ready to obey his Excellency's Orders with all Affection and Respect."

The Government of *Barcelona*, in their Extremity writ another Letter to the Admiral, dated July 23, setting forth, That the Engagement *Catalonia* enter'd into, to receive *Charles III.* for their King, was founded on the Protection of the High Allies, but most particularly of *England*; that they had for seven Years endeavour'd to serve the English Nation in every Thing it was possible for them to do, by contributing Troops, and considerable Sums of Money without Interest. And tho' they had pleas'd themselves with the Thoughts of the Happiness to be always Subjects of *Charles III.* yet by the ordinary Change to which Human Affairs are liable, they now see the Troops of the Duke of *Anjou*, aided by the French, Masters of all the Principality except *Barcelona* and *Cardona*, committing through the whole the most execrable Hostilities, Burnings and Plunderings, without sparing the Effusion of innocent Blood, and without Distinction of Age or Sex. That for a Year together the Enemy's Army had oppress'd *Barcelona* by Sea and Land, making them continually suffer the Calamity of so long a Blockade; during which Time, the Enemies have thrown fourteen thousand Bombs into the Town, which have ruin'd the greatest Part of the Houses: That now they expect to be attack'd in Form, they cannot express their Affliction, to see the Danger of the Inhabitants expos'd to be the Victims of that Cruelty with which the Enemy threatens to treat them. Having no Comfort left, they fly to the Queen of *Great Britain*, beseeching her Protection by the inclos'd Letter to *Dou Dalmatæ*, their Envoy at *London*; and in the mean Time, till an Answer can come, they beseech his Excellency from their Souls to mediate with the French Troops who oppress them, for a Suspension of Arms, since the Congress at *Baden* now fitting to conclude of a general Peace, may still determine this Affair; they doubt not that his Mediation will be able to procure them

them this Relief, since his Squadron is superior to that of the Enemy. They see no other Remedy in Nature for their Misfortunes, and therefore hope his Excellency will not refuse them; that if *Catalonia* has merited any Thing by its Services, and by its Conjunction with the *English* Nation, this is the Time to receive the Fruits of it; that it is worthy of his Excellency to comfort the Afflicted, and not to deny them this Favour in their great Necessity.

How the Admiral was affected with this Letter may appear by one of his to Lord Bingley, dated, *August* the 7th, wherein he acquaints him, *That Mr. Grimaldo had signified to him from the King of Spain, that all the King's Ships of War being employ'd before Barcelona, His Majesty could not send any of them to meet his Flota then coming home; and therefore desir'd the Admiral to send three of his upon that Service, which was accordingly comply'd with.* Of this he had acquainted Lord Bolingbroke, and hop'd to meet with Her Majesty's *Approval*. The *Catalans* thus abandon'd, and given up to their Enemies, contrary to Faith and Honour, were not however wanting in their own Defence, but appealing to Heaven, and hanging up at the High Altar the Queen's solemn Declaration to protect them, underwent the utmost Miseries of a Siege; during which, what Multitudes perish'd by Famine and the sword? How many have since been executed? And how many Persons of Figure are still dispers'd about the *Spanish* Dominions in Dungeons, is too well known. However, the Calamities of the *Catalans* cannot be imputed to *Great Britain* in general, abus'd by the Ministry, with repeated Assurances, that every Thing was doing for the Preservation of that unfortunate People.

The Committee find frequent Mention made of the Abbot *Gualtier*, who, altho' he does not appear to have had any publick Character, resided in *England* during the greatest Part of this Negotiation, and upon extraordinary Occasions, was very often sent backward and forward. But the Share he had in the more publick Transactions, was not his only Business. It is evident, that some Negotiations which requir'd more than ordinary Privacy, were verbally transacted, and upon all such Occasions, Abbot *Gualtier* was the Person to whom the *French* and *English* Ministers mutually referr'd each other. And as nothing could be a greater Secret than all Matters relating to the Pretender, this Province was particularly allotted to Ab-

for Gualtier, that thro' his Hands, and under his Conveyance, by French Couriers going continually betwixt France and England, such Practices might be carried on with great Safety, which in any other Manner had been too dangerous an Undertaking. The first Time that any secret Negotiation is expressly referr'd to Abbot Gualtier, is found in a Letter, wherein Mr. St. John, March 4. 1711, tells Mons. Torcy, *He had referr'd writing to him of late, till the necessary Dispositions were made among our People at Home, and till the Queen had taken the only Resolution which could bring us in a short Time to a good and solid Peace.* I have now the Satisfaction to tell you, that this Resolution is taken, and that Mr. Harley will carry with him this Night, or to Morrow Morning, the final Instructions of the Queen to her Plenipotentiaries. I refer myself to Mr. Gualtier, to explain to you more at large the Subject of this Gentleman's Commission, and what the Queen hopes his Most Christian Majesty will do to co-operate with her. Is not to be expected, that those who have been so careful to suppress Matters of less Importance, would leave behind them any Transactions that might tend directly to favour the Cause of the Pretender. But as the Committee has observ'd several Passages which are a plain Indication of the Regard with which the Cause and Person of the Pretender were treated, as often as mention'd, they thought fit to bring them together, and lay them before the House in one View. There is a Paper that was left in Lord Bolingbroke's Closer, dated at *Versailles*, Sept. 24, 1711, endors'd, as other Office-Papers usually are. It gives an Account that the Pope's Nuncio had in his last Audience of the King, made the following Declaration: *The Court of Rome being fully inform'd, that France was endeavouring to procure a Peace upon the most advantageous Terms that was possible; and being persuaded, that if the Peace shou'd be made, England would not suffer that the King of France should permit the Prince of Wales to continue in his Realms; the Court of Rome offers to the King of France to give this Prince an Azylum at Rome, or any other Part of the Ecclesiastick Domains.* To which the King of France return'd in Answer, *That an Azylum for the Prince of Wales would be no Obscacie to the Peace. That if the Allies did truly design to make a Peace, he would accept of any reasonable Propositions they shou'd make; and in this Case an Article for the Prince of Wales would be inserted in the Treaty.* June 7, 1712, the Bishop of Bristol giving an Account to Lord Bolingbroke, of some Discourse he had with some of the Ministers of the Allies, says, *Monsieur Combruck, one of the Emperor's Plenipotentiaries, kept also*

also within the Terms of Decency, save only that he took it for granted, that one great End of all this Management on our Part, was to bring in the Pretender; which Apprehension one of the Ministers of the States lately own'd in private Discourse, to have been the Fundamental Reason of all their Conduct of late.

It cannot be forgot what great Stress and Weight was laid upon the Removal of the Pretender out of the Dominions of France. This was what all the Nation with great Justice expected, and what the Queen declar'd was taken Care of, as an additional Security to the Protestant Succession. But his removing out of France, and being permitted to reside in Lorrain, was not only a great Surprise to all the Nation, but was receiv'd with such just Indignation, that the Parliament address'd the Queen upon this Occasion, *That she would insist upon his Removal from Lorrain, that Residence being equally, or more dangerous to Great Britain, than his Abode in France.* Her Majesty's Answer, *That she would repeat her Instances, occasion'd in the House of Lords a becoming Resentment, that the Duke of Lorrain should presume to receive and entertain the Pretender to her Crown, in Defiance to her Majesty's Application to the contrary.* But it will now appear in what Manner the Removal of the Pretender out of France, was settled, and that his residing at Lorrain was not only with the Approbation, but even by the Direction and Appointment of the English Ministry.

Mr. St. John, in his Letter to Mons. de Torcy, May 24, 1712, O. S. concludes with saying, *He hopes, that with the general Repose we shall see reviv'd in a few Weeks, a good Understanding between two Nations, which may become to each other the most useful Friends, for the same Reasons they have been the most formidable Enemies.* The Queen commands me to tell you, that she hopes, when you send an Answer to this Letter, we shall have an Account that the Chevalier had begun his Journey. In Answer to this, Mons. de Torcy says to my Lord Bellingbroke, *You may assure the Queen, that the Chevalier is ready to depart at a Moment's Warning, if he did but know where he was to go, and in what Place he might be in Safety.* I own to you, that I know no Prince who is willing to receive him, for Fear of displeasing the Queen, or other Powers; it will be absolutely necessary that there should be some Explanation upon this Subject, which I desire you to make to me by the Abbot Gaultier, if you do not judge it proper to do it your self.

Mr. St. John, June 6, 1712, O. S. writes a publick Letter in Answer to the several Points contain'd in Mons-

sieur de Torcy's last Letter ; but in that Letter takes no Notice at all of the Chevalier. But the Day after, June 7, 1712, he writes a private Letter, as he calls it himself, to Mons. de Torcy, and concludes, *The Abbot Gaultier will write to you on the Subject of the Chevalier.*

The Committee observe, there are two Copies of this private Letter, one deliver'd by Lord Bolingbroke, the other enter'd in Lord Strafford's Book : And in the Copy of this Letter given in by Lord Bolingbroke, this Passage, *That Abbot Gaultier shall write about the Chevalier*, is omitted by his Lordship. June 22, 1712, N. S. Mons. de Torcy writes two Letters to my Lord Bolingbroke : In the publick Letter nothing is said of the Pretender ; the private Letter concludes with saying, *I have the Honor to send you a Letter under the King's Hand, for her Britannick Majesty, and I refer you to what the Abbot Gaultier shall say to you, about the Departure of the Chevalier.*

Aug. 21, 1712, Lord Bolingbroke being then in France, in his Dispatch to the Earl of Dartmouth, says, *The Chevalier has fix'd his Departure for the first of next Month, N. S. they propose that he shall retire to Bar ; and they intend to write to the Duke of Lorrain, to ask of the Emperor, and other Princes, a Security for his Person, during his Residence in that Place.* But on the 28th of December, 1712, N. S. it appears, that the Chevalier was still in France, upon which Account Mr. Prior writes thus to my Lord Bolingbroke : *Another Point upon which this Court is very solicitous, is, that the Chevalier remaining in any Town of France obstructs the Signing the Peace ; yet he cannot go to Lorrain till the Emperor's Passports will secure him there. Your Lordship by the Perusal of the Papers, will see the State of that Case ; and I have only to add upon this Subject, that the Court of France expresses an Impossibility on their Side, to do more than they have done, and hopes we should have Interest enough with the Emperor, to obtain such Passports from him, as may secure as well the Person, who is to go into Lorrain, as the Duke of Lorrain, who is to receive him.*

Mr. Prior on the 29th, writes to the same Effect to my Lord Treasurer, and says, *The Monarch is a good deal troubled upon this Head, lest the young Man should fall into the Hands of the Hussars or Barbarians. And Mons. d' Aumont has, I presume, Orders to speak to our Ministry upon it. As to the Dowry, I shall not only be Dunn'd to Death, but hang'd ; for the Dowager sends Messengers to me, which you in England do not think it extremely lawful to receive : But if it is to be paid, pray let it be done in a handsome Manner, that may*

show

shew the Charity of the Queen, and the Generosity of her Lord Treasurer.

The Papers referr'd to in Mr. Prior's Letter, contain an Account of what the Duke of Lorrain had done at the Desire of the King of France, to obtain from the Allies the necessary Safeguards for the Chevalier. He says, That understanding that the Queen of Great Britain had already granted her Safeguard or Protection to the Chevalier de St. George, he believ'd they had no more to do, but to apply to the Emperor, and to the States General. By this Account it is evident, that Abbot Gaultier manag'd the Affairs of the Pretender, with whom such Practices were verbally to be transacted, as our Ministry did not think proper to commit to writing. That the Place to which he was to go, because no Body would receive him at the Hazard of the Queen's Displeasure, and where he might remain in Safety, was to be prescrib'd from England. That this was not fix'd and determin'd till Lord Bolingbroke went into France. And if his Lordship's Instructions are consider'd, it will be hard to find in them any Thing of that Importance and Secrecy, as to require his going in Person to settle it. His Lordship gives an Account from thence, that the Pretender was to go to Bar, and this is acquiesc'd in here, without the least Objection made.

The Ministry are told by Mr. Prior, That the Court of France hopes, by our Interest, such Passports would be procur'd as might secure his Person: And in the Paper sent to France from the Duke of Lorrain, it is asserted, That the Queen of Great Britain had already granted her Protection to the Pretender. But November the 6th, 1713, Lord Bolingbroke writes to Mr. Prior, Her Majesty having repeated to the Duke of Lorrain the Instances which you know have been so often made to the Most Christian King, for removing the Pretender to her Crown out of his Dominions, I am directed to acquaint you therewith, that you may speak to the Minister of Lorrain, and to any other Minister whom you shall think proper, and let them know it is absolutely inconsistent with the Amity and good Correspondence that is between the Queen and their Masters, to receive into their Dominions, or to protect a Person, who disputes her Majesty's Title, and endeavours to disturb the Peace of her Kingdoms. That you may be able to shew them that this is the collective Sense of the whole Nation, as well as the Queen's Command to you, I herewith send you the Addresses of both Houses of Parliament. This can be understood as no more than a bare Compliance with the Addresses of Parliament. And to shew

how little Resentment and Indignation was conceiv'd against the Duke of *Lorraine* for this Indignity offer'd to her Majesty, the Committee insert here a Letter wrote by Lord *Bolingbroke* to Mr. *Prior*, within four Days after his last mention'd Letter upon the Subject of the Pretender. This Letter, says Lord *Bolingbroke* to Mr. *Prior*, will be deliver'd to you by the Baron de Forstner, who has been twice at our Court with the Character of Envoy from the Duke of *Lorraine*, and who is extremely well with your Friends on this Side of the Water, that I make no doubt but that he will be a welcome Acquaintance to you: I must at the same Time recommend the Interest of the Duke of *Lorraine* his Master to your Care. You know, Sir, how little that Prince has yet felt the good Effects of what was stipulated for him at *Ryswick*: You know, Sir, how justly he pretends to an Equivalent from this Emperor for the Montferrat, which was given away from him to the King of Sicily. In a Word, you are enough apprized of his Wants, of his Expectations, and of her Majesty's earnest Desire, if by any Means she can, to contribute to the Ease, and to the Advantage of a Prince, who deserves much better Usage than he has on many Occasions met with.

There are several other Letters that were wrote after the Address of Parliament to press the removing of the Pretender from *Lorraine*; but 'tis needless to observe what little Effect was to be expected from such Representations made in the several Courts of *Europe*, which were known to be contrary to the Sense and Intention of the Court of Great Britain. And if any further Demonstration was wanting to shew their true Spirit and Inclination, it may be observ'd, that the Addresses in Parliament were made in July 1713; and the first Letter that Lord *Bolingbroke* wrote in Pursuance of those Addresses, was on the 6th of November, which was four Months after the Addresses were presented to the Queen.

The Committee insert here an Extract of a Memorial touching the Demolition of the Sluices of *Dunkirk*, deliver'd by Mons. *de Tracy* to Lord *Bolingbroke* at *Paris*, in August 1712. It is not *our Business* now to examine whether the Queen of England, and the English Nation, were in the Right to demand the Demolition of the Fortifications, and the filling up the Harbour of *Dunkirk*, that is a Thing resolv'd and agreed upon. It may perhaps come to pass in the Course of this Affair, for Reasons easily to be foreseen, that England shall repent having demanded the Demolition of a Place, and the Destruction of an Harbour, which might be of great Use in Conjunctions which perhaps are not very remote.

The Committee do not take upon them to explain what Conjunction France had in View, and which they thought not very remote, when Dunkirk might be of particular Service; but think it proper to conclude this Part of the Report with observing, that the Pretender did, immediately upon the Demise of the late Queen, publish a Declaration, which the Duke of Lorrain has acknowledg'd in his Letter of the 6th of December, 1714, that he receiv'd from the Pretender himself, wherein is this remarkable Passage. Yet contrary to our Expectations upon the Death of the Princess our Sister, (of whose good Intentions towards us we could not for some Time past well doubt; and this was the Reason we then sat still, expecting the good Effects thereof; which were unfortunately prevented by her deplorable Death) we found that our People; instead of taking this favourable Opportunity of retrieving the Honour and true Interest of their Country, by doing us and themselves Justice, had immediately proclaim'd for their King a foreign Prince, to our Prejudice, contrary to the Fundamental and Incontestable Laws of Hereditary Right, which their pretended *Acts* of Settlement can never Abrogate.

After this, the Committee insert at large a Letter from the Earl of Oxford and Mortimer to the Queen, dated June the 9th, 1714; with an Account of Publick Affairs from August the 8th, 1710, to June the 8th, 1714, all written with his own Hand. The Letter is as follows:

May it please your Majesty,
I Presume, in Obedience to your Royal Commands, to lay before your Majesty a State of your Affairs. Tho' I have very much contracted it from the Draught I made, and the Vouchers from whence it is taken, yet I find it swell under my Pen in transcribing, being willing to put every Thing before your Majesty in the clearest Light my poor Understanding can attain to. It was necessary to lay it before your Majesty in the Series of Time, from the Beginning to this present Time; and when that is compleatly laid before you, it remains only for me to beg God to direct your Majesty.

And as to myself, do wish me what you please, place me either as a Figure, or a Cypher, displace me, or replace me, as that best serves your Majesty's Occasions, you shall ever find me, with the utmost Devotion, and without any Reserve,

MADAM,

Your most dutiful, most faithful, most humble,
most obedient Subject, and unworthy Servant,

O X F O R D.

A Brief Account of Publick Affairs since August the 8th, 1710, to this present 8th of June, 1714. To which is added, The State of Affairs Abroad, as they relate to this Kingdom; with some humble Proposals for securing the future Tranquillity of her Majesty's Reign, and the Safety of her Kingdoms.

HER Majesty on the 8th of *August*, 1710, was pleas'd to alter her Treasury, and two Days after, in a new Commission, *Robert Harley*, by her Majesty's great Favour, was made Chancellor of the *Exchequer*. The State of Affairs at Home and Abroad are fresh in every ones Memory.

The Condition of the Treasury at that Time was laid before her Majesty in a large Representation. I beg leave to touch some few Heads. The Army was in the Field; no Money in the Treasury; none of the Remitters would Contract again; the Bank had refus'd to lend a Hundred Thousand Pounds to Lord *Godolphin* on very good Security; the Navy, and other Branches of Service, Eleven Millions in Debt, which enhanc'd the Price of every Thing proportionably; the Civil List in Debt about Six Hundred Thousand Pounds, and the yearly Income too little for the currant certain Expence, by the lowest Computation, One Hundred Twenty Four Thousand, Four Hundred Ninety Five Pounds, Two Shillings and Four Pence.

In a few Days this new Commission made Provision for paying the Army by the greatest Remittance that had ever been known; tho' the Opposition from every Office, which was full of Persons who were Enemies to the Change made by the Queen, was very strong, and very troublesome and vexatious; and such was the Situation of Affairs, that nothing but great Patience could ever have overcome these Difficulties; it being impossible, as well as unavoidable, to make Removals, but by Degrees.

As soon as it was possible, (and notwithstanding the Clamours then rais'd, it was the only proper Time) a new Parliament is call'd. Its first Meeting was *November* the 27th, 1710, *Robert Harley* had prepar'd the Funds ready, (before the Parliament met, as he has done every Session to this Day) not only for the Current Service of the Year, both by Sea and Land, but also for easing the Nation of above Nine Millions of Debt. This was thought so Chimerical

merical when *Robert Harley* did begin to open it, that it was treated with Ridicule, until he shew'd how practicable it was. It is true, this gave great Reputation Abroad, and enabled to treat advantageously of a Peace; it rais'd sinking Credit at Home; but at the same Time as it drew Envy upon *Harley* from some, and the Rage of others, so it gave Offence to some of his Fellow Servants, who told him plainly, that he ought to have told his Secret, and if he would not get Money himself, he ought to have let his Friends share a Hundred Thousand Pounds, which would not have been felt or found out in so vast a Sum as Nine or Ten Millions.

To this Principle was owing the setting on Foot at this Time the unhappy Voyage to *Canada*: To all which Meetings *Harley* avoided coming, and gave Lord *Rochester* his Reasons, and after he desir'd his Lordship to be a Means to the Queen to hinder that Expedition; but it happen'd to be too late. But Lady *Massam* knows how much *Harley* was concern'd at it, tho' he did not know the true Spring of that Voyage, which will appear after in this Paper.

The Beginning of *February*, 1710-11, there began to be a Division amongst those call'd Tories in the House, and Mr. Secretary *St. John* thought it convenient to be listing a separate Party for himself. To prevent this, Lord *Rochester* and *Harley* desir'd to have a Meeting, and to cool such rash Attempts; and it was contriv'd Mr. Secretary *St. John* should invite us to Dinner, (which was the last Time he ever invited *Robert Harley*, being now above three Years) where was Duke of *Shrewsbury*, Earl *Poulet*, Lord *Rochester*, and others; and Lord *Rochester* took the Pains to calm the Spirit of Division and Ambition.

Harley was at this Time seiz'd by a violent Fever, and on his first coming Abroad, *March* 8, met with a Misfortune which confin'd him many Weeks. The Transactions during that Time are too publick, as well as too black, for *Harley* to remember or to mention.

In the End of *May* 1711, the Queen, out of her a-bounded Goodness, was pleas'd to confer undeserv'd Honours on *Robert Harley*; and on the 29th of the same Month, was pleas'd to put the Treasurer's Staff into his Hands: A Post so much above *Harley's* Abilities to struggle with, that he had nothing but Integrity and Duty to recommend him to her Majesty's Choice; so he must have Recourse to her Majesty's transcendent Goodness and Mercy

to pardon all his Faults and Failings, both of Omission and Commission, during the whole Course of his Service.

But to return and resume the Thread of this Discourse : The 4th of June 1711, three Days after the Treasurer was sworn, he was surpriz'd with a Demand of Twenty Eight Thousand Thirty Six Pounds and Five Shillings, for Arms and Merchandise, said to be sent to *Canada*. When the Treasurer scrupled this, Mr. Secretary *St. John* and Mr. *Moor* came to him with much Passion upon this Affair ; and about a Fortnight after, the Secretary of State signify'd the Queen's positive Pleasure to have that Money paid ; and accordingly her Majesty sign'd a Warrant June 21, and the Treasurer not being able then, with all his Precaution, to discover further Light, the Money was paid July the 4th, 1711. Since the Return from that Expedition, the Secret is discover'd, and the Treasurer's Suspicion justify'd ; for the Publick was cheated of above Twenty Thousand Pounds. There is Reason to be more particular upon this Head, because it is one of the Things never to be forgiven the Treasurer ; and Lord Chancellor told him more to that Purpose ; that they told him no Government was worth serving, that would not let them make those Advantages, and get such Jobbs.

One Thing more is crav'd Leave to be added, That the Treasurer was forc'd to use all his Skill and Credit to keep the House of Commons from examining this Affair last Parliament.

June the 12th, 1712, the first Session of last Parliament ended. From this Time, to the Beginning of the next Session, the Treasurer's Hands were full of negotiating the Peace in all Courts Abroad ; and besides the ordinary and necessary Duty of his Office at Home, he had frequent Occasion of calming the Quarrels and Grudges Mr. Secretary had some times against Lord *Dartmouth*, some times against Lady *Maffam*, and sometimes against the Treasurer himself.

The second Session of the last Parliament began December the 7th, 1711. This was attended with great Difficulties and Dangers, as well from the Practices of the Discontented here, as the Designs carry'd on by Mr. *Basys*, Prince *Eugene*, and *Bothmar* ; in which Densigs concurr'd the Emperor, and other States and Princes who gain'd by the War. This put her Majesty under a Sort of Necessity to preserve the whole, and to take a Method which had been

been used before to create some new Peers. So many having been brought formerly out of the House of Commons of those who used to manage Publick Affairs, it was propos'd to Mr. Secretary, That if he would be contented to stay in the House of Commons that Sessions, her Majesty would have the Goodness to create him a Peer, and that he should not lose his Rank. The second Session ended the 21st of June, 1712; and notwithstanding *Bathurst's* Memorial, and all other Attacks both from Abroad and at Home, Supplies were provided, and every Thing relating to the Publick put upon a good Foot, and the Malecontents began to despair, as appear'd by the Duke of *Marlborough* retiring Abroad, and other Particulars.

After the Session was ended, the Queen, as she had promis'd, order'd a Warrant for Mr. Secretary *St. John* to be a Viscount; this happen'd to put him in the utmost Rage against the Treasurer, *Lady Maffam*, and without sparing the greatest. It did avail very little, to tell him how much he had got in Place; for had he been created with the other Lords, it would have fallen to his Share to have come next after Lord *Trevor*; but the Treasurer with great Patience bore all the Storm, of which Lord *Maffam* was often a Witness of the outrageous Speeches; and Mr. *Moor* very lately told the Treasurer, that Lord *Bolingbroke* said very lately to him, that he ow'd him a Revenge upon that Head. This Discontent continu'd, until there happen'd an Opportunity of sending him to *France*; of which there was not much Occasion; but it was hoped, that this would have put him in good Humour; which it did, until in October 1712, there were Knights of the Garter made. This created a new Disturbance, which is too well remember'd, and breaks out now very often in outrageous Expressions publickly against all then made.

In November, on the Death of Duke *Hamilton*, he was much against Duke *Shrewsbury's* going, for Reasons very plain, which then were in Negotiation; for before the last Session of that Parliament began, a new Model was fram'd, or a Scheme of Ministry; which how they afterwards came to fall out, will appear in its due Place.

The third and last Session began April the 9th, 1713, which was as soon as the Peace was concluded, and could be proclaim'd. It is not decent to take Notice, That during this whole Negotiation, the Treasurer was oblig'd by his own Hand, and his own Charge, to correspond in all

the Courts concern'd in the Negotiation ; and very often he had the good Luck to set right several Mistakes, and to obtain some Things very little expected ; but the only Merit of this belongs to her Majesty, the Credit of whose Favour brought it about, and gave Power to the Treasurer to act with Success.

During this Session, the Lrds of the Cabinet, and others, met every Saturday at the Treasurer's, in order to carry on the Queen's Business, as they had done the Year before on Thursdays. Many Offers were made, and repeated by the Treasurer, in order to attack former Offenders, and quiet the Minds of the Gentlemen, and of the Church Party ; and the only Reason for this failing, was, because of the Project laid for their new Scheme, and putting themselves at the Head, as they call'd it, of the Church Party.

This being the last Session of Parliament, and some Gentlemen fearing their Elections, and some for other Reasons, dropt the Bill of Commerce. The Treasurer saw this Opportunity, and immediately took it, and prevail'd with Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, and others, to come into the Payment of the Civil List Debts, incur'd before the Change of the Treasury, tho' the present Treasurer was rail'd at and malign'd ; which he chose to bear patiently, rather than own the true Reason, that there was no Money to do it with, which would have ruin'd all at once. This Step of paying the Debts, put the Malecontented into the utmost Rage, which they did very publickly express in both Houses. This last Session of that Parliament, and the third since the Change of the Ministry, ended *July the 16th, 1713.*

The Peace with *France* being over, and it growing necessary to put her Majesty's Affairs into a further and more settled Regulation, and to ease the Treasurer of the Burthen, as well as Envy, of such a Bulk of Business ; her Majesty was pleas'd to approve of the Scheme of the Duke of *Ormond*'s staying here to attend the Army Affairs, which was necessary at the Time of Disbanding ; Duke *Shrewsbury* to go to *Ireland*, upon his Return from *France* ; Lord *Findlater* to be Chancellor of *Scotland* ; Lord *Mar* third Secretary ; Lord *Dartmouth* Privy Seal ; Mr. *Bromley* Secretary of State, and Sir *William Wyndham* Chancellor of the Exchequer. I am sure the Queen very well remembers the Rage this caus'd, as perfectly defeating their Scheme, and shewing that her Majesty would put her Affairs upon a solid Foot ; the Lord Chancellor said it

was

was against Law; and to this Day will not treat Lord Findlater with Decency; and Lord Mar has met with many ill Treatments, as well as Mr. Secretary Bromley. But that the Treasurer might leave them without Excuse, and make her Majesty's Affairs, if possible, easy with and to those in her Service, as soon as he was recover'd enough to write, he wrote a large Letter to Lord Bolingbroke, containing his Scheme of the Queen's Affairs, and what was necessary for Lord Bolingbroke to do, as belonging only to his Province.

This Letter was dated July the 25th, 1713, and was answer'd July the 27th by Lord Bolingbroke; the Copy was shewn to Lady Maffam, who came to visit the Treasurer, then confin'd to his Chamber; and she then thought it was a very good one, and what was proper for the Occasion. I believe the whole would be of Use to give Light to her Majesty into the Ground and Foundation of the Follies and Madness which have since appear'd; the whole is ready for her Majesty's Perusal when she pleases.

In this Letter the Treasurer gives an Account to Lord Bolingbroke of the Occasions, or rather the Pretences for giving Disturbance to the Queen's Servants. He proposes the Remedy, and what was requisite to be done by him as Secretary in his own Province, and also Assurance of the Treasurer's Assistance to the utmost, and of his Desire to consult with him (Lord Bolingbroke) how to unite the rest of our Friends. Being then sick, the Treasurer took the Liberty to put Lord Bolingbroke in Mind of the several Particulars which then requir'd Dispatch, and were solely belonging to his Province, without any other Interposition, than that of taking your Majesty's Direction. Amongst others, that of a Circular Letter upon the Addresses of both Houses relating to the Pretender. This was not done in three Months. His Lordship wrote Word it was done July the 27th.

In the same Letter the Treasurer propos'd, that (according to the Treaty of Peace) Care should be taken of the following Particulars, viz. Newfoundland, Hudson's Bay, Acadia, St. Christopher, the Affiants, and other Things contain'd in the Treaties of Commerce. These Particulars the Treasurer thought to have been executed, until within a few Weeks he heard the contrary by Accident, and that the Time in the several Treaties was elaps'd. Upon this, the Treasurer, on Wednesday June 2, told Mr.

Mr. Moor of this, and that every body would be liable to Blame who are in the Queen's Service.

Thursday, June 3, 1714, Lord Bellingbroke writes to the Treasurer a Letter, which begins thus: *Mr. Moor has been this Morning with me, and has put into my Hands a Paper, which he calls, (I think not improperly) a Charge upon me.* This Paper contains the Neglect abovemention'd in the Treasurer's Letter of July 25, 1713, eleven Months before; and yet these Faults are now charg'd upon the Treasurer.

Hereupon the Committee observe, that his Lordship has here taken to himself the Credit of corresponding by his own Hand, and at his own Charge, in all the Courts concern'd in the present Negotiations, and that very often he has had the good Luck to set right several Mistakes, and to obtain some Things very little expected. That he boasted of his laying hold of a feasible Opportunity in Parliament, upon rejecting the Bill of Commerce, to prevail with the Members of the House of Commons to come into the Payment of the Civil List Debts; and has also charg'd several Persons, then in high Stations in her Majesty's Service, with Corruption and Imbezilment of the Publick Money; and presumed to recommend himself to her Majesty, by having us'd all his Skill and Credit to keep the House of Commons from examining into the same. And the Committee having receiv'd Information, that large Sums of Money had been directed for special Services relating to the War, by Signs Manual, and Warrants upon the same, countersign'd by his Lordship; which Sums were afterwards paid to his Lordship's Order: The Committee thought fit to lay before the House, Copies of the said Signs Manual, and Warrants, and Orders thereupon.

The Committee having likewise observ'd several Transactions, Orders, and Directions, given by the Ministers in the Queen's Name, in no Manner agreeable to her Majesty's Sentiments and Intentions, as express'd in several Messages to Parliament, and Speeches from the Throne, concerning the Terms of Peace which she was pleased to communicate to both Houses; thought it their Duty to enter into a particular Examination of this Matter, and to compare her Majesty's Declarations, with the Measures that her Ministers presum'd to take in carrying on these important Negotiations. The first Time the Queen made Mention of the Peace to the Parliament, was December 11, 1713, when nothing had been concluded between *England* and *France*, but the Special Preliminaries sign'd by

Earl

Earl of Dartmouth and Mr. St. John on the Part of England, and Monsieur Mesnager on the Part of France, September the 27th, 1711; and the General Preliminaries sign'd by Monsieur Mesnager only, which were sent over by the Earl of Strafford, as the Foundation of a General Peace.

After these Preliminaries were sign'd, Mr. St. John presid Monsieur de Torcy, that the King of France would explain himself with Regard to the Allies; and such Explanations as the King of France thought fit to make, are contain'd in the Answer to the Memorial brought by M. Gaultier, November 18, 1711. Upon which, her Majesty at the opening of that Session, in laying before the Parliament the State of the Treaty then on Foot, said, 'That notwithstanding the Arts of those who delight in War, both Place and Time are appointed for opening the Treaty of a General Peace. Our Allies, especially the States General, whose Interest I look upon as inseparable from my own, have, by their ready Concurrence, express'd their Confidence in me.' The Queen thought the States had readily concurr'd with her; but it must be remember'd, that the States had in the strongest Manner represented against the Propositions sign'd by Mons. Mesnager, as too general and uncertain, not being a sufficient Foundation, upon which a Negociation might be hazarded; they dreaded the fatal Consequences of opening the general Conferences, before the Articles offer'd by France were made specifick, and before they knew what they were to trust to, for their own Barrier, and their Commerce. But instead of acquainting the Queen with these Representations, or acting according to her Majesty's Sentiments, Mr. St. John, October 9, declares, 'Certain it is, that her Majesty is so far determin'd in her Measures, that those will deceive themselves, who may imagine by Delay to break them.' And October 29, 'The Queen remains firm in her first Resolution, of causing the Conferences to be open'd upon the Articles sign'd by Mons. Mesnager.' And November 2, 'The Queen will not finally concert a Plan for the Prosecution of the War with the States, until they join with her in agreeing to open the Conferences of Peace.' And November 15, Lord Stafford says, 'He had now told them her Majesty's Order to him was to declare, that she should look upon any Delay as a Refusal to comply with her Propositions.' By these Threats, and extraordinary Measures, the States are compell'd by the Queen's Ministers, to consent to open the Conferences; when at the same Time her Majesty was persuaded,

persuaded, that they readily concurr'd in what had been propos'd to them. *Her Maj sty* declares, she looks upon the Interest of the States General to be inseparable from her own. *Mr. St. John* declares, That *Britain* had gone so much too far in weaving her Interest into that of the Continent, that it would prove no easy Task to disentangle them, without tearing and rending.

The Queen says further, "The Princes and States which have been engag'd with us in this War, being by Treaties entitled to have their several Interests secnd'd at a Peace, I will not only do my utmost to procure every one of them all reasonable Satisfaction, but I shall also unite with them in the strictest Engagements for continuing the Alliance, in order to render the General Peace secure and lasting." And in her Message of the 17th of *January* following, her Majesty again expresses the Care she intended to take of all her Allies, and the strict Union in which she proposed to join with them. By these Declarations it appears, her Majesty's own Resolution was to unite with the Allies in the strictest Engagements. But her Ministers had taken upon them, in the private Propositions sent over by *Mr. Prior*, to insert an Article, *That the Secret should be inviolably kept between England and France, till allow'd to be divulg'd by the Consent of both Parties.* And altho' *France* had offer'd to treat with *England* and *Holland*, either separately or jointly, with the rest of the Allies, at the Choice of *England*; the Queen's Ministers excluded the Allies, and in the Conference held with *Monsieur Mesnager*, they are much surpriz'd to find that he had Orders to insist that the Queen should enter into particular Engagements, upon divers Articles, which depend not upon her, and which regard the Interest of the Allies; and they insisted, that it was absolutely necessary to remit the Discussion of the particular Interests of the Allies to General Conferences. And when *Mr. St. John* was pressing *Monsieur de Torcy*, to give them some Explications of what was design'd for the Allies, he assures him, *If the King would offer a Plan of Specifick Preliminaries, the Queen will never communicate it to her Allies.* And upon another Occasion he declares, *This Negotiation was begun and carry'd on upon a Supposition, that the Queen must desist from many Conditions, which in Rigour she was obliged to procure for her Allies.*

In the Message of *January* 17, the Queen declares, Her Plenipotentiaries had begun, in pursuance of their Instructions, to concert the most proper Ways of procuring a just

just Satisfaction to all in Alliance with her, according to their Treaties, and particularly with Relation to *Spain* and the *Indies*. And her Majesty had said before, in Answer to an Address from the House of Lords, presented December 11, 1711, *I should be sorry any one could think I would not do my utmost to recover Spain and the Indies from the House of Bourbon.* The Committee cannot doubt but her Majesty was determin'd to recover *Spain* from the House of Bourbon : But that her Ministers had no such Thoughts, and did not in the least endeavour it, appears in every Part of the Negotiation. In the first Propositions sent over by Mr. *Prior*, Demands are made of the King of *France*, to be perform'd by the King of *Spain*, which the King of *France* was to engage for. And as appears by an Entry in Lord *Strafford's* Book, Mr. *Prior* had Orders to see if they had full Powers from *Spain*. In the special Preliminaries, sign'd by the Earl of *Dartmouth* and Mr. *St. John*, it is said expressly, *The King promises in the Name of the King of Spain his Grandson, and according to the Powers which his Majesty has receiv'd from that Prince, that Port Mahon, and Gibraltar shall remain to the English.* These Steps had been taken by the Queen's Ministers, even before her Majesty had made these Declarations ; which the Committee cannot therefore but conclude, that her Majesty was not inform'd of. And altho' the Queen's Plenipotentiaries were obliged by their Instructions to insist, that *Spain* and the *West-Indies* should not be allotted to any Branch of the House of *Bourbon* ; when the Plenipotentiaries of *France*, February 11, 1711-12, gave in their Specifick Explanation of the General Preliminaries, sign'd by Mons. *Mesnager*, the King of *France* made his first Offers, in the Name, and by Virtue of Powers from his Grandson-King *Philip*, as King of *Spain*, Mar. 4, 1711-12. At a Meeting of the Ministers of the Allies at *Utrecht*, Count *Zinzendorff* insisted, that the Restitution of the whole *Spanish* Monarchy should be expressly mention'd. Upon which Occasion, it appears, by a Letter from the *English* Ministers, March 6, That they were the only Ministers that did not make any Mention at all of *Spain*, and that they were sensible of the disadvantageous Consequences of doing so. All the Attempt that the Queen's Ministers ever made towards obtaining this great Point, which her Majesty declares she should be sorry any one could think she did not do her utmost to procure, was to demand Assurances that the Crowns of *France* and *Spain* should never be united. The Method of preventing this

Union

Union was never mention'd by the Queen's Ministers in order to be treated of, nor the Senes of *France* and *Spain* ever ask'd upon it, till the latter End of *March*, 1712.

In this Message her Majesty further adds, ' The World will now see how groundless those Reports are, which have been spread abroad by Men of evil Intentions, to serve the worst Designs ; as if a Separate Peace had been treated, for which there has not been the least Colour given.

In this Declaration, her Majesty is advis'd by her Ministers, in Order to clear them from the just Suspicions which all the World had conceiv'd of the separate Measures they were engag'd in, not only to declare there had not been the least Colour given for such Jealousies, but to brand all that entertain those Apprehensions, with the Character of Men of Evil Inclinations, that had the worst Designs to servt. But that most just Cause hath been given for these Reports, is sufficiently evident, from what was just now observ'd. The Ministry had insisted, That the Secret should be inviolably kept between *England* and *France*, exclusive of all the Allies. A separate Negotiation between *England* and *France* had been carry'd on by Papers sent backward and forward, and much Time spent therein, as is said in Lord *Strafford's* Instructions. Mr. *Prior* had been sent into *France*, and Mons. *Mesnager* had been in *England*, and not the least Communication was given for five Months together, to any of the Allies, of these Transactions, which were depending from *April* 1711, to *September* following. When the general Preliminaries were sign'd, which were sent over as a Foundation to open the general Conferences, a Set of Special Preliminaries between *England* and *France* was sign'd on both Parts, which were conceal'd, publickly disown'd, and never appear'd till this Enquiry ; and all these Transactions had pass'd, however disguis'd to her Majesty, before the Time that her Ministers advis'd the Queen to impose so greatly upon the Nation, as to declare in Parliament, there had not been the least Colour given for these Surmises. Her Majesty is advised to declare, That to report that a Separate Peace had been treated, proceeds from Evil Intentions, and to serve the worst Designs. But the Committee observe, that after this Declaration of the Queen, her Ministers proposed to *France*, agreed with *France*, and sent positive and repeated Orders to the Queen's Plenipotentiaries, not only to treat, but to conclude a Separate Peace with *France*.

June 20, 1712, Mr. St. John acquaints Mons. de Torcy, The Queen will make no Difficulty to conclude immediately a separate Peace with France, leaving the Allies a Time wherein they may have Liberty to submit to such Conditions as shall be agreed upon between the Queen and the most Christian King. In Answer to this, Mons. de Torcy tells Mr. St. John, Upon Condition the Queen does immediately make a separate Peace, and keep no Measures with her Allies, the King has determin'd to send his Orders to permit the English Troops to enter into Dunkirk.

Juⁿy 12, 1712, Mr. St. John thinks the Queen in a Condition not to lose a Moment's Time in concluding with the Ministers of France the Convention for a General Suspension of Arms both by Sea and Land, and even the Treaty of Peace between Britain and France. And August 4, 1712, Mons. de Torcy acquaints Mr. St. John, That the King consented to the Duke of Savoy's having Sicily upon certain Conditions; wherein one express Condition is, That a Peace be concluded between England and France, Spain and Savoy. And at last, when the Treaty drew near to a Conclusion, and almost all the Allies were ready to sign, February 20, 1712-13, positive Orders are sent to the British Plenipotentiaries to conclude and sign with France; and on the 28th, Lord Bolingbroke repeats those Orders.

The Committee close this Head with repeating a Passage from one of Lord Bolingbroke's Letters to Mr. Prior, wherein he says, If such Overtures as these were not instantly accepted, our separate Peace would, sitting this Parliament, be address'd for, made, approv'd, and the Cause of France for once became popular in Great Britain.

On the 6th of June, 1712, the Queen says, I am now come to let you know upon what Terms a General Peace may be made. On the same Day Lord Bolingbroke acquaints Mons. de Torcy, That tho' the King of France had not answer'd the Queen's Demands, according to Expectation, the Queen would not defer going that Day to the Parliament, and making all the Declarations that were necessary to render the Nation unanimously inclin'd to the Peace.

The Queen says, The Difficulties had been increas'd by other Obstructions, artfully contriv'd to hinder this great and good Work. Whereas it is notorious, that the Ministers had receiv'd but the Day before, the Account that King Philip had consented to make the Renunciation, upon which Account only the Queen's speaking to the Parliament had been deferr'd.

The Queen says, I have not omitted any Thing which might procure to all our Allies what is due to them by Treaties, and what is necessary for their Security. Lord Bolingbroke, on the same Day, in his Letter to Mons^t. de Tracy, says, Lord Strafford is going back to Utrecht, and in the Instructions he is to carry, will put the Queen's Plenipotentiaries in a Condition to keep no longer those Measures to which they have hitherto been oblig'd to submit; but from henceforth they may openly join with those of France, and give Law to them who will not submit to just and reasonable Conditions.

The Queen says, Nothing has mov'd me from steadily pursuing in the first Peace the true Interest of my own Kingdoms. Lord Bolingbroke just before, on the 24th of May, had propos'd to Mons^t. de Tracy, That the Queen being much more intent upon the General Peace, than any particular Advantages, Commissaries should be appointed to settle after the Peace such Points relating to Trade, as requir'd a larger Discussion than the present Crisis would admit.

The Queen says, That to prevent the Union of the two Crowns, she would not be content with what was speculative, but insist upon something solid: Altho' Mons^t. de Tracy had before declar'd to the Queen's Ministers, That to accept of this Expedient which they propos'd, would be to build upon a sandy Foundation.

The Queen says, The Nature of the Proposal for a Renunciation is such, that it executes itself; and that France and Spain are thereby more effectually divided than ever. But Mons^t. de Tracy had before assur'd the Queen's Ministers, That this Renunciation would be null and void by the fundamental Laws of France; and they would deceive themselves who accepted of it, as an Expedient to prevent the Union of the two Crowns.

The Queen says, Provision is made, that the same Privileges and Advantages as shall be granted to any other Nation by France, shall be granted in like Manner to us. But it appears, by a Letter of Lord Bolingbroke's in January following to the Duke of Shrewsbury, that France refus'd to let our Trade stand upon the Foot of *gens amicissima*; declar'd the Tariff of 1664, which was granted to the Dutch, except the four Species, was too beneficial for us, and refus'd to grant it, until another Tariff should be made in Great Britain, exactly conformable to that of 1664, whereby our Duties would be reduc'd as theirs are in France by that Tariff.

As to our Commerce with France, the Queen says here, June the 6th, 1712, *It was in a Method of being settled.* And Mr. Prior says of it in May following, near a Twelve-month after, *We had like to have made an Athanasian Business of it at Utrecht, by that Explanation of our own Way of understanding our own Commerce.* Their Letters to you are full of Surmises and Doubts, that all was untinged; and their Letters to us again, that Explanations, however made, were only to save Appearances, and signify'd nothing: This Melange, I say, and my endeavouring to understand it, had like to make me run mad, if the Duke of Shrewsbury's extreme good Sense, and Mons. de Torcy's not only honest, but right Understanding, had not redress'd us.

The Queen says, *The French consented to deliver up Newfoundland and Placentia.* But it must be remember'd, that in the Preliminaries sign'd in September preceding, the French had reserv'd to themselves a Liberty of taking and drying Fish in Newfoundland.

The Queen says, *An absolute Cession was to be made of Nova Scotia, or Acadia.* But Cape Breton, which was always understood to be, and is declar'd by the Queen's Instructions to the Duke of Shrewsbury, to be Part of Nova Scotia, is expressly given up to France.

The Queen says, *The Trade to Spain and the West-Indies may in general be settled, as it was in the Time of the late King of Spain, Charles the Second.* But when the Project of the Treaty of Commerce came from Madrid, Lord Bolingbroke says of it, *They had sent a blind, lame, mis-shapen, indigested Monster, instead of that fair Offspring which we had Reason to expect from our Candour.*

The Committee observe, That if all the other Parts of the Speech be strictly examin'd, it will be found, that the Ministry did so grossly deceive the Queen, in order to impose upon the Parliament by her Authority, that there is scarce a Paragraph that does not contain some unfair, or at least equivocal Representation of the State of the Negotiations. And when the Queen was advis'd by her Ministers to make this Communication to the Parliament, at the Terms upon which a General Peace might be made, it is very evident, they had no Assurances that France would make good what they prevail'd upon the Queen to declare in so solemn and publick a Manner. For on June the 23rd, the Bishop of Bristol is directed by Mr. St. John to discourse with the Ministers of the Allies, agreeably to the Plan contain'd in her Majesty's Speech: But before

his Lordship makes this Step, Mr. St. John tells him, *It will be proper that he speaks first with the French Plenipotentiaries upon this Subject; whether they will be willing, and in what Manner they will be willing, to give this Communication to the Allies.* In answer to which, the Bishop of Bristol writes Word, June the 28th, *That the French Plenipotentiaries declar'd they had no such Orders, and without them they could not do it: And in this Refusal of owning the Queen's Speech, as containing the Masters Offers, and in absolutely denying to treat upon it, the French Plenipotentiaries persever'd, even after the Dutch had consented to treat upon that Plan, and to accept the Queen's Speech pro Materia tractandi.*

The Committee having proceeded thus far in the Perusal and Examination of the Books and Papers refer'd to them, thought it not proper to defer this Report until they had perfected what remains, especially upon the Affairs of Dunkirk and the Assiento.

June 9. After Reading of several Petitions, Mr. Hampden reported the Resolutions of the Committee of Privileges and Elections, touching the Election for the Borough of Horsham in Sussex, which were agreed to, viz. That Sir Henry Goring, Bart. and Charles Eversfield, Esq; were not, and that the Honourable Arthur Ingram, Esq; and Arthur Ingram, Esq; were duly elected Burgesses for that Borough. Then the Resolutions of the said Committee touching the Election for the Borough of Aldborough in the County of Suffolk being reported, were most of them disagreed unto by the House.

June 10. This Commons resum'd the adjourn'd Consideration of the Report from the Committee of Secrecy, and the rest of the Report being read, (which lasted till about four o'Clock in the Afternoon) Sir Thomas Hanmer mov'd, That the Consideration of the said Report be adjourn'd till the 21st of the same Month, and was seconded by the leading Men among the Tories, who mov'd also, that the said Report be printed, to be perus'd by all the Members of the House. Hereupon Mr. Robert Walpole said, ' He could not but wonder, that those Gentlemen who had shew'd so great Impatience to have the Report laid before the House, should now press for adjourning the Consideration of it. That as for the Committee of Secrecy, as they had not yet gone through all the Branches of their Enquiry, they could have wish'd some longer Time had been allow'd them to peruse and digest several important

important Papers. That in order to that, they would have deferr'd three Weeks or a Month, the laying their Report before the House; but that some Gentlemen having reflected on the pretended Slowness of the Committee, since the said Report was now before them, they must e'en go through with it." General Stanhope added, That for his own Part, he would readily agree to give those Gentlemen all the Time they could desire to consider of the Report; but that since they themselves had precipitated this Affair, he was of Opinion, they ought to prosecute it with Vigour, lest, by stopping on a sudden, they should fortify the Notion, which the Friends of the late Ministry had, with great Industry, propagated among the People, That the Report of the Committee of Secrecy would vanish into Smoke; the rather, because these malicious Insinuations had rais'd the Spirits and Insolence of the Disaffected, and were the principal Cause of the present Ferment among the giddy Multitude. That he agreed with the Member who had mov'd for the printing of the Report, that not only the House, but the whole World, might be convinc'd of the Fairness and Impartiality of their Proceedings; but that the Crimes of some Persons nam'd in the Report were so obvious to every Body, that they ought, in his Opinion, immediately proceed to the impeaching of them." Some propos'd the adjourning the Debate till that Day Bev'nninght; and others would have been contented to deferr it for three Days only; but the Court Party were staunch and resolute against all Delays; and the Question being put about seven a-Clock in the Evening, on the Motion made by Sir Thomas Hanmer, was carry'd in the Negative by 280 Voices against 160. This Point being gain'd, Mr. Walpole said, " He made no Question, that, after the Report had been twice read, the whole House was fully convinc'd, that Henry Lord Viscount Bolingbroke was guilty of High Treason, and other High Crimes and Misdemeanours: That therefore he impeach'd him of those Crimes; but if any Member had any Thing to say in his Behalf, he doubted not but the House was ready to hear him." Hereupon there was, for some Minutes, a deep Silence in the House. Mr. Hungerford broke it with saying, " That, in his Opinion, nothing was mention'd in the Report, in Relation to the Lord Bolingbroke, that amounted to High Treason: " And General Ross said, " He wonder'd no Body spoke in Favour of my Lord Bolingbroke: That, for his own

‘ Part, he had nothing to say at present ; but reserv’d to himself to speak in a properer Time.’ The Resolution for impeaching *Henry Lord Viscount Bolingbroke* of High Treason, and other High Crimes and Misdemeanours, being pass’d, and Candles brought in according to Order, the Lord *Coningsby* stood up, and said, ‘ The worthy Chairman of the Committee has impeach’d the Hand, but I do impeach the Head ; he has impeach’d the Clerk, and I the Justice ; he has impeach’d the Scholar, and I the Master : And so impeach’d *Robert Earl of Oxford*, and *Earl Mortimer* of High Treason, and other High Crimes and Misdemeanours. Hereupon Mr. Auditor *Herby* made a long pathetick Speech ; wherein he endeavour’d to justify his Brother, as having done nothing but by the immediate Commands of the late Queen ; urging, that the Peace was a good one, and approv’d as such by two Parliaments : Concluding, that the Facts mention’d in the Report, and which were charg’d on the Earl, could not be constru’d to amount to High Treason, but only, in strict Rigour, to Misdemeanours. He was back’d by Mr. Auditor *Foley*, the Earl’s Brother-in-Law, who complain’d of the Hardship put upon that Nobleman, in charging him with High Treason, before they had examin’d the Report : But what was yet more favourable for the Earl, was spoke by Sir *Joseph Jekyll*, one of the Committee of Secrecy, who said, ‘ That as to the Lord *Bolingbroke*, they had more than sufficient Evidence to convict him of High Treason, upon the Statute 25 *Edw. III.* but that as to the Earl of *Oxford*, he doubted whether they had either sufficient Matter, or Evidence to impeach him of Treason.’ But another honourable Member of the Committee of Secrecy having assur’d the House, That besides what had appear’d before them, and was mention’d in the Report, they had other Evidence, *Viva voce* : It was likewise resolv’d, without dividing, That this House will impeach *Robert Earl of Oxford*, and *Earl Mortimer* of High Treason, and other High Crimes and Misdemeanours : And order’d, That it be referr’d to the Committee of Secrecy, to draw up Articles of Impeachment, and prepare Evidence against *Henry Viscount Bolingbroke*, and *Robert Earl of Oxford*, and *Earl Mortimer*. After this, it was order’d likewise, that the further Consideration of the said Report be adjourn’d to that Day Sev’nnight ; and that the said Report, with the Appendix, be printed.

The next Morning the Earl of Oxford went to the House of Peers, and appear'd serene and unconcern'd; but finding that some Lords avoided him; he retir'd out of the House.

June 11. The Commons order'd, That Mr. Speaker do send a printed Copy of the Report from the Committee of Secrecy to the Sheriff of every County, and to the returning Officer of every City and Borough sending Members to Parliament.

June 13. Sir John Cope presented to the House, a *Bill for securing the Freedom of Parliaments, by limiting the Number of Officers to sit in the House of Commons*, which was read the first Time, and order'd a second Reading.

June 14. The further Hearing of the Merits of the Election and Return for the Borough of Monmouth, was order'd to be discharg'd: And the Clerk of the Crown attending with the Return for that Borough, the same was read; and it appearing to be made by the Mayor of Newport, and several Burgesses of Monmouth, Newport, and Usk, without the Precept of the Sheriff of the County of Monmouth being annex'd thereto, it was order'd, That the Clerk of the Crown do take the said Return off the File, which he did accordingly. Then the House being inform'd, That the Mayor of Monmouth, was in Town with the Return for the said Borough, annex'd to the Precept to him directed, it was order'd, That the Mayor of the Borough of Monmouth do forthwith deliver to the Clerk of the Crown the Return (with the Precept annex'd) of a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the said Borough; and that the Clerk of the Crown do annex the same to the Writ return'd by the Sheriff of the County of Monmouth.

June 15. The Commons read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords, the *Bill for relieving William Paterson, Esq; &c.* And in a Committee of the whole House on the Supply, resolv'd to grant to his Majesty,

1st, 123698*l.* 10*s.* for Half-Pay for the Year 1715 upon Account, to the Officers of the Land-Forces and Marines disbanded, being his Majesty's natural born Subjects, or naturaliz'd.

2dly, 269*l.* 10*s.* for Half-Pay for the Year 1715, to the Officers of Lieutenant-General Hamilton's Regiment of Foot, being his Majesty's natural born Subjects, or naturaliz'd.

And 3dly, 250,000*l.* towards satisfying the Debt due for Subsidies and Arreans upon Account of the Land Forces;

T 4 which

which Resolutions were on Saturday the 18th of *June* reported and agreed to by the House.

Then Mr. *Walpole*, from the Committee of Secrecy, acquainted the House, That he was directed by the Committee to move the House, that the Persons taken into Custody, (pursuant to the Order of the House of the 9th Instant) might be examin'd in the most solemn Manner, according to former Precedents. Upon which it was order'd, That such Members of the Committee of Secrecy who are Justices of the Peace for the County of *Middlesex*, should examine *Matthew Prior*, Esq; and *Thomas Harley*, Esq; at the said Committee, touching Matters contain'd in the several Books and Papers referr'd to them.

June 17. The Commons resolv'd to address his Majesty, that he would be pleas'd to direct, when his Majesty should think it necessary, that more Farthings and Half-Pence should be coin'd, that they be made of the finest British Copper, and as near the intrinsick Value as is possible; and that if any Advantage was to be made thereby, it might be apply'd to the Service of the Publick. Then Mr. *Walpole* acquainted the House, That (pursuant to their Order) *Matthew Prior*, Esq; had been, the Day before, examin'd before the Committee of Secrecy, and during a long Examination, there appear'd Matters of such Importance, that the Committee had directed him to move the House, that he might be confin'd in close Custody, and no Person permitted to come to him: Upon which it was order'd, That *Matthew Prior*, Esq; (now in Custody of the Serjeant at Arms) be confin'd in close Custody, and no Person permitted to come to him without Leave from Mr. Speaker.

The same Day that Order was made, printed Copies of the Report from the Committee of Secrecy were deliver'd to the Members of both Houses: Upon which Mr. *Bromley* mov'd, that the farther Consideration of the said Report be adjourn'd till the 21st of *June*, that the Members might have Time to peruse the said Report, which was order'd accordingly.

June 18. The Commons proceeded to hear the Merits of the Election for the Borough of *Wesby* in the County of *Hereford*, and having heard the Counsel, and examin'd Witnesses on both Sides, it was resolv'd, That *Paul Foley*, Esq; the sitting Member, was not duly elected, and that *John Birch*, Serjeant at Law, the Petitioner, was. After this, upon a Motion made by Mr. *Walpole*, a Bill was order'd

order'd to be brought in, To examine, state, and determine
the Debts due to the Army.

On the 21st of June, the House having, according to Order, consider'd further of the Report from the Committee of Secrecy, Mr. Secretary Stanhope stood up and said, ' He wish'd he were not oblig'd to break Silence on that Occasion ; but that as a Member of the Secret Committee, and of that great Assembly, which ought to do the Nation Justice, he thought it his Duty to impeach James Duke of Ormond of High Treason, and other High Crimes and Misdemeanours ; ' and was seconded by Mr. Boscowen, Controller of his Majesty's Household. Hereupon Archibald Hutcheson, Esq; one of the Commissioners of Trade, made a long Speech in Behalf of the Duke of Ormond, wherein he set forth, ' his noble Birth and Qualifications ; and the great Services which both he and his illustrious Ancestors had perform'd to the Crown and Nation ; urg'd, That in the whole Course of his late Conduct, he had but obey'd the late Queen's Commands ; and concluded, That if all that was alledg'd against his Grace in the Report could be made out, it would, in the Rigour of the Law, amount to no more than High Misdemeanours.' This Speech made a great Impression on the Assembly ; and Mr. Hutcheson was seconded by General Lumley, who said, among other Things, ' That the Duke of Ormond had, on all Occasions, given signal Proofs both of his Affection and Love for his Country, and of his personal Bravery and Courage, particularly at the Battle of Landen, where he was wounded and taken Prisoner ; and that the late King William was extremely satisfy'd with his Grace's gallant Behaviour. That his Grace had generously expended the best Part of his Estate in the Wars, living in a most noble and splendid Manner, for the Honour of his Country : That therefore, in Consideration both of his great Services, and his illustrious Relations, if he had of late been so unfortunate as to fail in any Part of his Conduct, they ought not to proceed against him with the utmost Rigour of the Law ; the rather, because he ever meant well, and was drawn into ill Measures by crafty Ministers.' Sir Joseph Jekyll spoke likewise in Favour of the Duke of Ormond : He said, ' That if there was Room for Mercy, he hoped it would be shewn to that noble, generous, and courageous Peer, who, for many Years, had exerted those great Accomplishments for the Good and Honour of his Country.

That

‘ That if of late he had the Misfortune to deviate from his former Conduct, the Blame ought not, in Justice and Equity, be laid to him, but to them principally, who abusing his Affection, Loyalty, and Zeal for the Service of his Royal Mistress, had drawn him into pernicious Counsels: That therefore, as the Statute of the 25th Edw. III. on which the Charge of High Treason against his Grace was to be grounded, had been mitigated by subsequent Laws, the House ought not, in his Opinion, to take Advantage of that Act against the Duke, but only impeach him of High Crimes and Misdemeanours.’ Sir Joseph added, in the Course of this Debate ‘ That some Persons endeavour’d to aggravate the Duke of Ormond’s Faults, by charging upon him the Riots and Tumults which the Populace committed daily in many Places; but that he durst averr, that his Grace did no Ways countenance those disorders; and if the Disaffected made use of his Name, unknown to him, his Grace ought not to suffer for it.’ General Ross laid great stress upon Sir Joseph Jekyll’s Opinion, and said all he could in his Commendation, and the Duke’s Defence. Sir William Wyndham, Thomas Onslow, Esq; Mr. Ward, Mr. Hungerford, and some other Members of both Parties, Spoke also on the same Side: But Mr. Lyddal, Mr. Hampden, and Mr. Thompson, Recorder of the City of London, did strongly support General Stanhope’s Motion, answer’d all that had been alledg’d in the Duke’s Favour; and among other Things represented, ‘ That he ever affected Popularity; that he could not be ignorant of the Tumults and Riots of which his Name was the Signal; and that since he did not publickly disown them who made Use of his Name, his Silence was a tacit Approbation of their Proceeding, and seem’d to summon the People to a general Insurrection.

Sir Edward Northey, Attorney General, did not disown, but that in the Report of the Committee of Secrecy, there were some Matters, on which an Impeachment of High Treason might be grounded against the Duke of Ormond; but did not think it proper to explain himself further on that Occasion. Mr. Lechmere, Solicitor General, spoke plainer, and mention’d a Case parallel to the Duke’s, which had been adjudg’d Treason. By this Time, the Debate had lasted from about One till near Nine in the Evening; and a Motion that was made for adjourning being wav’d, Candles were order’d to be brought in, which being done accordingly, the Debate was prolong’d till about

about Half an Hour past Ten, when the Question was put, and resolv'd by a Majority of 234 Voices against 187, that this House will impeach James Duke of Ormond of High Treason, and other High Crimes and Misdemeanours. After which it was order'd, That it be referr'd to the Committee of Secrecy to draw up Articles of Impeachment, and prepare Evidence against James Duke of Ormond; and that the further Consideration of the said Report be adjourn'd to the next Morning. It was observ'd, that scarce any Debate was manag'd in that House with more Calmness and Decency, than this about the Duke of Ormond, not an angry or passionate Word having dropt from any that spoke for or against his Grace. It was likewise observ'd, that many Whigs and Courtiers went out of the House, to avoid giving their Votes; which they could not do without either wronging their Consciences, or doing Violence to the Tenderness and Affection they bore to that unfortunate Nobleman.

June 22. A Bill was order'd to be brought in, *For raising the Militia for the Year 1715, tho' the Month's Pay formerly advanced be not repaid.* Then the Commons resum'd the Consideration of the Report from the Committee of Secrecy, and Mr. Aislaby, Treasurer of the Navy, who spoke first, ' Took Notice of the general Concern that had appear'd the Day before in the House, for the noble Person that was impeach'd; because they were persuad'd, 'twas rather through Weakness than Malice that he had follow'd pernicious Counsels; but that, in his Opinion, few, if any, would speak in Favour of another Lord, whom he was to impeach. That the Person he meant, was Thomas Earl of Strafford, one of the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain at the Congress at Utrecht; whose Conduct had been vastly different from that of his Colleague, the present Bishop of London. That this good and pious Prelate seem'd to have been put at the Head of that Negotiation, only to palliate the Iniquity of it, under the Sacredness of his Character; but was little more than a Cypher in the Absence of the Earl of Strafford. That the Bishop not being in the Secret, had acted with Reserve and Caution, and would do nothing without the Queen's special Commands; where-as the Earl of Strafford not only was forward to venture and undertake any Thing, (as he expresses himself in one of his Letters) to be the Tool of a Frenchify'd Ministry; but in many Instances had gone beyond his Instructions, and advis'd the most pernicious Measures.

That

That having impartially weigh'd the different Conduct of these two Ministers, he was glad that nothing could be charg'd upon the Bishop, which gave them an Opportunity to convince the World, that the Church is not in Danger; but mor'd that *Thomas Earl of Strafford* be impeach'd of High Crimes and Misdemeanours." Mr. *Aislaby* afterwards enlarg'd upon this Charge, which he reduc'd to three principal Heads, *viz.*

1st, "The Earl of Strafford's advising the fatal Suspension of Arms, which was soon after attended with several Misfortunes that befel the Allies; and at last reduc'd them to the Necessity of submitting to the Terms of an unsafe, dishonourable Peace.

2dly, "Advising the seizing of *Ghent* and *Bruges*, in order to distress the Allies, and favour the Enemy.

And 3dly, "The Insolence and Contempt with which he had treated the most serene House of *Hanover*, and their Generals and Ministers.

Mr. *Baillie*, a Scotch Member, having seconded Mr. *Aislaby*, Sir *William Wyndham* endeavour'd to justify the Earl of Strafford, as to the first Head, by saying, "That the Peace, which was but the Sequel and necessary Consequence of the Suspension of Arms, had been approv'd as such by two successive Parliaments, and declar'd advantageous, safe, and honourable." Mr. *Shippen*, Mr. *Ward*, (the Lawyer) and Mr. *Snell*, spoke also in Favour of the Earl of Strafford; as did also Mr. *Hungerford*, who, among other Things, said, "That tho' the Bishop of *London* had an equal Share with the Earl of Strafford in the Negotiation of Peace, he was, it seems, to have the Benefit of his Clergy." General *Rox* having likewise said something to excuse the Suspension of Arms, General *Cadogan* answer'd, "That considering the Situation of both Armies, the Confederates lost the fairest Opportunity they ever had in *Flanders* to destroy the Enemy's Army, and to penetrate into the very Heart of *France*; but added, "That nothing less could be expected from a Prince and a Ministry, who had entirely deliver'd themselves into the Hands of *France*." Sir *James Campbell* spoke also against the Earl of Strafford: But the Member who distinguish'd himself most in this Debate, was Sir *James Dalrymple*, who summ'd up what had been said on both Sides; and having illustrated the present Case by parallel Instances and proper Observations, urg'd that both by the Civil and Statute Laws, the Earl of Strafford

Strafford was, at least, guilty of High Crimes and Misdemeanours. Hereupon, about Seven a-Clock in the Evening, the Question was put, and (by a Majority of 268 Voices against 100) resolv'd, That this House will impeach Thomas Earl of Strafford of High Crimes and Misdemeanours; and order'd, 1st, That it be referr'd to the Committee of Secrecy to draw up Articles of Impeachment, and prepare Evidence against the said Earl. And 2dly, That the further Consideration of the said Report be adjourn'd to that Day Sev'nnight; when it was further adjourn'd for a Week longer.

June 23. Mr. Farmer presented the Bill for raising the Militia, &c. which was read the first Time, and order'd a second Reading. Then the House proceeded to the Hearing the Merits of the Election for the County of Bedford, which was adjourn'd to another Day, and afterwards took up several other Sittings.

On the 24th of June, after the Reading of the Reports upon the several Petitions of the Merchants, who had suffer'd in the late dreadful Fire in Thames-street, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, For Relief of Merchants, Importers of Tobacco and Wine, concern'd in Bonds given in Part of the Duties on the same. Then the Commons read the first Time an ingross'd Bill from the Lords, entitled, An Act to explain the Act made in the twelfth Year of King William the Third, entitled, An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject; which was order'd to be read a second Time the 29th of that Month. After this, Mr. Carter, a Member of the House, communicated to the Commons the Informations he had receiv'd from several Hands of a great Riot at Manchester, in which the Pretender had been proclaim'd; and then mov'd the House, That the Act of the 13th and 14th Years of his late Majesty King William the Third, entitled, An Act for the further Security of his Majesty's Person, and the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line, and for extinguishing the Hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales, and all other Pretenders, and their open and secret Abettors, might be read; which being done accordingly, it was order'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, That a Bill be brought in, For the further Security of his Majesty's Person and Government, and the Succession of the Crown in the Heirs of the late Princess Sophia, being Protestants; and for extinguishing the Hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales, and his open and secret Abettors: And that Mr. Carter, Mr. Boscoway,

Lord

Lord Coningsby, and Mr. Heythrop, do prepare and bring in the same.

June 27. The Call of the House of Commons was further adjourn'd to that Day Sev'n-night.

On the 28th of June Mr. Secretary Stanhope acquainted the House, that he had a Message from his Majesty, sign'd by his Majesty; and he presented the same to the House, which Mr. Speaker read as followeth :

GEORGE R.

His Majesty having receiv'd an Address from the Commissioners appointed for building fifty new Churches in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, and Suburbs thereof, representing, how difficult they find it to proceed in perfetting the Establishment of such Churches, for want of a due Maintenance for the Ministers who are to attend the Service of the same; and praying him to recommend to the Care and Wisdom of the Parliament to provide such Maintenance: That this good Work may not be render'd ineffectual for want of such a Provision, his Majesty does most heartily recommend it to this House, to consider of the best Means of settling such a Maintenance, as may bring this pious Design to Perfection, for the Honour of the Church of England, and the Advancement of our Holy Religion.

Hereupon the Commons resolv'd to take his Majesty's gracious Message into Consideration, on Monday the 4th of July.

June 29. The ingross'd Bill from the Lords, to explain a Clause in the *Act of Succession, relating to the Naturaliz'd Foreigners*, was read a second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House on Monday the 4th of July; and order'd, That the proper Officers of the Courts of Chancery, King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, and the Clerks of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, and the Cities of London and Westminster, do lay before the House Lists of what Persons took the Oaths, in order to their Naturalization, pursuant to the *Act for Naturalizing foreign Protestants*, in the said Courts, and at the General Quarter-Sessions of the said County and Cities respectively.

June 30. The Commons read the first Time an ingross'd Bill from the Lords, entitled, *An Act for settling the Precedency of Robert Marquess of Linsey, Great Chamberlain of England, when created a Duke of Great Britain; and of such as shall succeed to the said Honour*; which was order'd

to

to be read a Second Time. Then the House read the first Time Two other Bills: One for Relief of Merchants, Importers of Tobacco and Wine, &c. And another, for erecting a Court of Judicature to determine Differences touching Houses and Buildings burnt down, demolished, or defaced, in and near Thamer-Street in the City of London. After this Mr. Farmer from the Committee appointed to inspect the Laws expiring or near expiring, reported which of them were fit to be revived or continued; and the House having agreed to the Resolutions of the said Committee, order'd that a Bill or Bills be brought in upon the same.

July 1, a Bill was order'd to be brought in to restrain Waggoners, Carriers, and all others, from drawing any Cartage with more than Five Horses in Length.

It was also order'd, *Nemine contradicente*, that a Bill be brought in, for preventing *Tumults and Riotous Assemblies*, and for the more speedy and effectual punishing the Rioters: After which a Complaint being made to the House, by the Right Hon. Robert Walpole, Esq; of a printed Pamphlet, intituled, *The Evening Post*, from Tuesday, June 28, to Thursday, June 30, 1715, wherein is printed a Copy of a Letter subcribed R. W. to the Lord S——— at the Bath (which printed Letter had been cried about the Streets, as if wrote by the said Mr. Walpo's to the Lord Sunderland, and had also been maliciously and industriously sent all over the Kingdom) the said *Evening Post*, and another printed Copy of the said Letter, were delivered in at the Table, and the printed Copy in the said *Evening Post* was read, as follows:

My LORD;

I have receiv'd Your Lordship's Letter, the Contents of which are rather a Concern to me than a Surprise; in the General Corruption, I had little Reason to believ'e the Neighbourhood where your Lordship is, should escape untainted.

By this Post you will have an Account from Lord T——— of what has been done in these Parts, with some Particulars of the Oxford Riot; the Inclos'd (My Lord) is a Copy of a Letter sent to Dr. Charlette; but it is not Writing that will ever be able to reduce that University to a State of Discipline or Order; other Means are necessary.

I am now to tell Your Lordship, the Committee has finish'd their Report, and will lay it before the House in a few Days; what the Result will be I am doubtful, but we have now nothing for it but a bold Push, and accordingly have determin'd

to allow no Time to the Enemy to examine or consider the Report.

The Impeachment will be for High Treason, and other Crimes ; and I wish we have not in this Resolution strain'd the Matter too fat. Not that I believe we are in any Danger of not seeing Your Lordship confirm whatever Accusation we shall bring before you ; the People, who think they have a Right to look into our Actions, know their Strength, know how far they have gone, and that they can secure themselves only by going further.

If on any drunken Holiday the Government is over-run with Rioters and Seditious Assemblies, what Opposition may we not reasonably expect, when we are leading the Favourites of the Faction to the Scaffold ?

If we fail in our Attempt, we must be content to bear the Toke we have been preparing for our Enemies : If we should succeed, we shall never more be troubled with that Spirit that has been so long grievous to us.

The Guards are sent for to be in a Readiness, but I am very doubtful how far they will come into what is necessary, should there be Occasion for them ; and must therefore go along with those who hold a Necessity of raising Assistance from Foreign Troops.

My Lord, I shall say no more, Jacka est Alea ; and Fortune in a few Weeks will dispose of us one Way or other.

Lord S—— at the Bath. I am &c. R. W.

Upon the Reading of this Letter it was resolved, *Nemine contradicente*, That the laid Letter inserted in the said Evening Post, is a false, scandalous, and traiterous Libel, highly reflecting on His Majesty and both Houses of Parliament. And ordered, That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the Author, Printer, and Publisher of the said false, scandalous, and traiterous Libel. And a Committee was accordingly appointed. Then a Complaint being also made to the House of a Paragraph in the said Pamphlet call'd *The Evening Post*, relating to John Bournois, a French Schoolmaster, who was whipp'd for speaking seditious Words against His Majesty ; the said Paragraph was read, as follows :

John Bournois, the French Schoolmaster, who was whipp'd from Stocks-market to Aldgate, for speaking seditious Words against His Majesty, was last Week, upon giving Suresties for his good Behaviour, discharged out of Newgate, but died the next Day of the King's Evil.

After which it was order'd, First, That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, That they do enquire into

the

the Author of the said Pamphlet called *The Evening Post* ; Secondly, That E. Berrington, Painter of the said Pamphlet called *The Evening Post*, be taken into the Custody of the Sergeant at Arms attending this House. And Thirdly, That J. Morpew, Publisher of the said Pamphlet be taken into Custody of the Sergeant at Arms attending this House.

July 4, The Commons agreed to the Resolutions of the Committee of Privileges and Elections, in Relation to the Election for the Town of *Haverford-West*, viz. That Sir George Barlow, Bart. sitting Member was not, and, on the contrary, that John Barlow of *Lawrenny*, Esq; was duly elected a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the said Town. And That the Proceedings of the Mayor and Common-Council of the Town of *Haverford-West*, in making Burgesses without the Consent of the Commonality, was illegal, and contrary to the Rights of the said Town; and that the Burgesses so pretended to be made, have not thereby acquired any Right of Voting in any future Election. After this, the Call of the House was adjourn'd to that Day Sevennight; and then the House proceeded to take into Consideration his Majesty's gracious Message of the Tuesday before; and the same being again read by Mr. Speaker, it was resolv'd *Nomina Contradicente*, 'That an Address be presented to his Majesty, to return the humble Thanks of this House for his Majesty's most gracious Message; in which he is pleased, out of his great and tender Concern for the Honour of the Church of *England*, and for the Advancement of our most Holy Religion, heartily to recommend to this House to consider of the best Meant of Securing a Maintenance for the Ministers who are to attend the Service of Fifty New Churches in and about the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*; and to assure his Majesty, that this House will effectually enable him to pursue and perfect so pious and so glorious a Work.' A Committee was appointed to draw up an Address, upon the said Resolution, to be presented to his Majesty and order'd, That his Majesty's most gracious Message be referred to the said Committee: After which the House resolv'd itself into a Grand Committee, upon the ingrossed Bill from the Lords, intituled; *An Act to explain the Act made in the 12th Year of King William the Third, intituled, An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better Securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject.* This Bill was, in Effect, to explain the Clause, inserted in the Act of Succession, to exclude Foreigners from Places of Trust Civil and Military, in Favour of such Protestant Foreigners, as

were naturalized before the said *Act for the further Limitation of the Crown*, took Place; But a Clause having been inserted in the said Bill, whereby a Door seem'd to be left open for the Admission of Foreigners into Places, many of the *Whig* Members, headed by Mr. *Hampden*, look'd upon that Bill as dangerous to our happy Constitution; And the *Tories* who resolv'd to oppose it, thinking this a proper Opportunity to make it drop, mov'd that the Consideration of it be put off to another Day: But the Question being put thereupon was carried in the Negative by two Votes only, *viz.* 141, to 139. Then the Committee went through the Bill, and made an Amendment to the Clause before-mention'd, the Report of which was put off till the 6th of July.

On the 5th the Commons resolv'd to address His Majesty, 'That he would be pleased to confer some Dignity in the Church on Dr. *Barker* Chaplain to this House: Which Address being, the same Day, presented to the King by Mr. *Boscawen*, he the next Day, acquainted the House, That His Majesty was pleased to answer, *That he would confer some Dignity in the Church upon the said Doctor, as was desired*. Then Mr. *Lamher* reported from the Committee of the whole House, to whom the engrossed Bill from the Lords, intitl'd *An Act to explain the Act made the 32th Year of the Reigne of King William III.* insisted, an *Act for the further Limitation of the Crown*, &c. was committed, the Amendment they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd in at the Table, where the same was twice read: And a Motion being made, *that the Bill be recommitted*, there arose a Debate that lasted near Three Hours: Mr. *Skippin*, with some others rais'd several Objections against the Bill, but were answer'd by Mr. *Walpole*, Mr. *Boscawen*, and some other Court-Members; and the Question being put upon the said Motion, was carried in the Negative by 190 Votes against 140. And then the Amendment (with an Amendment made thereto) was agreed to by the House.

On the 7th of July, the Commons being acquainted, That George *Carpenter* Esq; since his Election for the Borough of *Whitby*, was appointed his Majesty's Envoy to the Court of *Vienna*, and that he desired to know the Sense of the House, Whether he was included in the *Disability*, of the *Act of the 6th Year of her late Majestys*. The Clause in the said *Act* relating thereto was read;

and

and the Question being put, That *George Carpenter, Esq;* being appointed his Majesty's Envoy at the Court of *Vienna* since his Election for the Borough of *Whitchurch* in the County of *Southampton*, his Election for the said Borough was thereby become void? It passed in the Negative.

Then *Mr. Walpole*, from the Committee of Secrecy, acquainted the House, 'That the Committee had, in Obedience to the Commands of the House, prepared *Articles of Impeachment* for *High Treason* and other *High Crimes* and *Misdemeanours*, against *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*; and that the Committee had commanded him, at the same time, to acquaint the House, that they should, in a short Time, have further *Articles* to lay before the House against the said Earl; and that the Committee had directed him to report the *Articles* (already prepared) to the House.' And he read them in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd the same in at the Table, where they were once read.

After this it was moved that the further Consideration of the said *Articles* be adjourn'd to that Day Sevennight; but it was carry'd without dividing, and order'd, That the said Report be read a second time the next Day.

Accordingly, on the 8th of July, the First Ten of the *Articles of the Impeachment* against *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, were read a 2d Time; and upon the Question severally put thereupon (with Amendments to some of them) there was a long Debate from Two till Eight in the Evening, when they were agreed to, by a Majority of 280 Voices, against 125. Then a Motion being made and the Question put, That the further Consideration of the said Report be adjourn'd till the next Morning, the same was carry'd in the Negative, by 247 Voices against 139. Hereupon the Eleventh Article was read a second time, and amended by the House; and, after Candles had been brought in, there arose a great Debate, upon the Question, Whether the said Article was *High Treason*? *Sir Robert Raymond*, formerly Sollicitor-General, *William Bromley, Esq;* *Sir William Wyndham*, the *Auditors Harley and Foley*, *Mr. Ward*, and *Mr. Hungerford* (who had already spoke in Favour of the Earl of Oxford) maintain'd the Negative: And were strongly supported by *Sir Joseph Jekyll*, one of the Committee of Secrecy. The latter said, among other Things, 'That it was ever his Principle to do Justice to every Body, from the Highest to the Lowest; being persuaded, That it was

the Duty of an honest Man never to act by a Spirit of Party. That he hoped he might pretend to have some Knowledge of the Laws of the Kingdom; and as, in the Committee of Secrecy, he had taken the Liberty to differ from the Colleagues, he would not scruple to declare now to the whole House, that, in his Judgment, the Charge in Question did not amount to *High Treason*. Most of the other Members of the Committee of Secrecy were offended at this Speech, which both revealed and censured their Proceedings: And therewpon Mr. Walpole answer'd, with some Warmth, ' That there were both in and out of the Committee of Secrecy, several Persons, who did not, in the least, yield to the Member that spoke last, in Point of *Honesty*; and who, without derogating from his Merit, were superior to him in the Knowledge of the Laws; but who, at the same Time, were satisfied that the Charge specified in the Eleventh Article amounted to *Treason*. Mr. Walpole was back'd by General Stanhope, the Lord Coningsby, General Cadogan, Mr. Boscowen and Mr. Aislaby; and the Eleventh Article being amended, the same was agreed to by the House, by a Majority of 247 Votes against 127. Mr. Auditor Harley endeavour'd to justify his Brother; First, By urging that he ever acted by the late Queen's positive Commands; to prove which, he offer'd to produce two Letters from Her Majesty; and 2dly, The Necessity of making a Peace. Having upon this Occasion, advanc'd, that the Dutch prolong'd the War, and that their Deputies in the Army had often prevented the giving the Enemy a Decisive Blow. General Cadogan answer'd that the Dutch were more concern'd than any Prince or State in the Grand Alliance to put an End to the War; and undertook to prove, that there had not been any Campaign in Flanders, except that in which the Duke of Ormond commanded, that was not mark'd, and famous to all Posterity, for some signal and glorious Event, to the Advantage of the common Cause. Then the rest of the Sixteen Articles were severally read a second Time, and with Amendments to some of them, agreed unto by the House, who ordered, First, That the said Articles be engrossed; Secondly, That a Clause be prepared saving Liberty to the Commons to exhibit any further Articles against the said Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer; and that he may be sequester'd from Parliament, and committed to safe Custody. This Clause was, according to Order, offer'd the next Day, July the 9th, to the House;

and being twice read, and agreed to, was order'd to be engrossed with the Articles of Impeachment. Whilst this was doing, the Commons order'd Mr. Boscawen to go to the Lords with a Message, to desire that their Lordships would continue sitting some time; with which Desire their Lordships readily comply'd.

The same Day, July 9, a Petition of the Mayor, Bayliffs and Burgesses of the Borough of *Leverpoole* in the County *Palatine of Lancaster*, was presented to the House, and read, praying, 'That Leave may be given to bring in a Bill for Building and Endowing a Church upon the Scite of the late Castle of *Leverpoole*, held by Lease from the Dutchy of *Lancaster*.' And Mr. Secretary Stanhope having acquainted the House, That he had Directions from his Majesty to signify his Majesty's Consent that such a Bill may be brought in, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, according to the Prayer of the said Petition.

Then the Ingrossed Articles of Impeachment against Robert Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, were read; after which it was order'd, First, *That the Lord Coningsby do carry the said Articles to the Lords, 2dly, That the Lord Coningsby be directed (before he exhibits the said Articles to the Lords) to impeach Robert Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, to the Effect following, viz.*

My LORDS,

THE Commons assembled in Parliament having received Information of divers traitorous Practices and Designs of a great Peer of this House, Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer; have commanded me to impeach the said Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, of High Treason, and other High Crimes and Misdemeanours: And I do here in their Names, and in the Names of all the Commons of Great Britain, impeach Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, of High Treason, and other High Crimes and Misdemeanours. I am further commanded by the House of Commons to pray and demand of Your Lordships, That the Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer may be sequester'd from Parliament, and forthwith committed to safe Custody.

After this, Mr. Solicitor General having been sent to the Lords with a Message, to desire, that their Lordships would direct the Painted Chamber, the Lobby, and the Passage to the House of Peers might be clear'd from any Crowd, (which was done accordingly, by Five a-Clock in the Afternoon) the Lord Coningsby, attended by most of

the *Whig* Members, went up to the House of Peers, and at their Bar impeach'd Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, in the Form abovemention'd; and then left with their Lordships the following

ARTICLES of IMPEACHMENT against Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer.

WHEREAS many solemn Treaties and Alliances have been formerly enter'd into, between the Crown of *England* and other Princes and Potentates of *Europe*, for their mutual Safety, and from the Considerations of the common Danger which threaten'd all *Christendom*, from the immoderate Growth of the Power of *France*: And whereas the Preventing the Monarchy of *Spain* from coming into the Hands of the House of *Bourbon*, has, for many Years, been a fundamental Principle and Maxim of Union among the Allies, in order to preserve a just Ballance of Power in *Europe*: And to that End, as the Designs of *France* on the Monarchy of *Spain* have, from Time to Time, appear'd, new Treaties and express Stipulations have been enter'd into amongst the Allies, to strengthen themselves against that approaching Danger: And on this Foundation, a Treaty for an intended Partition, whereby a Small Part only of the Dominions of the Crown of *Spain* was allotted to the House of *Bourbon*, was condemn'd by the Wisdom of Parliament, as being highly prejudicial and fatal in its Consequences to *England*, and the Peace of *Europe*. And whereas the Duke of *Anjou*, Grandson to the King of *France*, on the Demise of *Charles II.* King of *Spain*, took Possession of the entire Monarchy of *Spain*, whereby the Ballance of Power, the Protestant Religion, and the Liberties of *Europe*, were threaten'd with immediate Danger: Whereupon *Leopold*, then Emperor of *Germany*, his late Majesty King *William the Third*, of ever-glorious Memory, and the States-General of the *United Provinces*, finding, at that most critical Juncture, that a strict Conjunction and Alliance between themselves was become necessary, for repelling the Greatness of the Common Danger from so great an Accession of the Power to the then Common Enemy, did, in the Year of our Lord 1701, make, form, and conclude, a new Treaty and Alliance, whereby it was agreed, That there shall be and continue between the said Confederates, His Sacred Imperial Majesty, His Sacred Royal Majesty of *Great Britain*, and the Lords the States-General

General of the *United Provinces*, a constant, perpetual, and inviolable Friendship and Correspondence, and that each Party shall be obliged to promote the Advantages of the other, and prevent all Inconveniences and Dangers that might happen to them, as far as lies in their Power: That the said Allies desiring nothing more earnestly than the Peace and general Quiet of all *Europe*, have adjndg'd, that nothing can be more effectual for the Establishment thereof, than the procuring an equitable and reasonable Satisfaction to his Imperial Majesty for his Pretension to the *Spanish Succession*, and that the King of *Great Britain* and the States-General may obtain a particular and sufficient Security for their Kingdoms, Provinces, and Dominions, and for the Navigation and Commerce of their Subjects: That the said Confederates therefore shall, in the first Place, endeavour, by amicable Means, to obtain the said Satisfaction; but if, contrary to their Expectations and Wishes, the same is not had, the same Confederates do engage and promise to one another, that they will assist each other with all their Forces, according to a Specification to be agreed upon in a peculiar Convention for that Purpose: That the Confederates, in order to the procuring the Satisfaction and Security aforesaid, shall, among other Things, use their utmost Endeavours to recover the Provinces of the *Spanish Low Countries*, that they may be a Fence and Rampart, commonly call'd a Barrier, separating and dividing *France* from the *United Provinces*, for the Security of the States-General, as they have serv'd in all Times, till of late, that the Most Christian King has seized them by his Forces; as likewise the Dutchy of *Milan*, with its Dependencies, as a Fief of the Empire, and contributing to the Security of his Imperial Majesty's hereditary Dominions; besides the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*, and the Lands and Islands upon the Coast of *Tuscany* in the *Mediterranean*, that belonged to the *Spanish Dominions*, and may serve to the same Purpose, and will be also of Advantage to the Navigation and Commerce of the Subjects of the King of *Great Britain*, and of the *United Provinces*: That in case the Confederates shall be forced to enter into a War, for obtaining the Satisfaction aforesaid for his Imperial Majesty, and the Security of his Majesty of *Great Britain* and the States-General, they shall communicate their Designs to one another, as well in Relation to the Actions of the War, as all other Things wherein the common Cause is concern'd: That it shall

not be permitted to either Party, when the War is once begun, to treat of Peace with the Enemy, unless jointly, and by a Communication of Counsels; and no Peace shall be made, unless an equitable and reasonable Satisfaction for his Imperial Majesty, and the particular Security of the Kingdoms, Provinces, Dominions, Navigations, and Commerce, for his Majesty of *Great Britain*, and the States-General, be first obtained; and unless Care be taken, by fitting Security, that the Kingdoms of *France* and *Spain* shall never come and be united under the same Government, nor that one and the same Person shall be King of both Kingdoms; and particularly that the *French* shall never get into the Possession of the *Spanish Indies*, neither shall they be permitted to fall thither on the Account of Traffick, directly or indirectly, on any Pretence whatsoever: And lastly, unless full Liberty be granted unto the Subjects of the King of *Great Britain*, and the States-General, to exercise and enjoy all the same Privileges, Rights, Immunities, and Franchises of Commerce, by Sea and Land, in *Spain*, the *Mediterranean*, and all Lands and Places which the King of *Spain* last deceased did possess at the Time of his Death, as well in *Europe* as elsewhere, which they used and enjoyed; or which the Subjects of both, or either of them by any Right acquired by Treaties, Agreements, Customs, or any other Way whatsoever, might have used and enjoyed before the Death of the late King of *Spain*: That, at the same Time that the said Agreement or Peace shall be made, the Confederates shall agree among themselves about all the Things that they shall think necessary for maintaining the Navigation and Commerce of the Subjects of *Great Britain* and the States General, in the Lands and Dominions they may acquire, and that were possessed by the late deceased King of *Spain*, and also in what Manner the States-General may be secured by the aforesaid Fence or Barrier.

And whereas his said late Majesty King *William*, and the States General, seriously considering, that *France* was then become so formidable from the Accession of *Spain* to the Duke of *Anjou*, that, in the Opinion of all the World, *Europe* was in Danger of losing her Liberty, and undergoing the heavy Yoke of Universal Monarchy; and that the surest Means of effecting that Design, were to divide the King of *Great Britain* from the States-General; for which Purpose all imaginable Efforts would be made; they therefore thought it necessary to unite in the strict-
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est Manner that was possible; and to that End a Defensive Treaty and Alliance was concluded and enter'd into between them, in or about the Month of *November*, 1701; wherin it was, among other Things, agreed, That in Case the said High Allies should be jointly engaged in War, by Reason of this defensive Alliance before-mentioned in the Fifth Article, or on any other Account, there shall be an Offensive, and Defensive, and Perpetual Alliance between them, against those with whom the War shall be; and all their Forces shall be employed by Sea and Land, and they shall act in Conjunction or separately, as it shall be agreed between them.

But since, in the Alliance with the Emperor, made in *September* last, particular Care was taken of the Recovery of the *Spanish Low-Countries* out of the Hands of the most Christian King, the said Confederates expressly engage to aid one another with all their Forces for the Recovery of the same. And in Regard the principal Interest of the said Confederates consists in the Preservation of the Liberties of *Europe*, the before-mentioned Treaty with the Emperor shall be faithfully and sincerely executed, and both Sides shall guaranty the same, and use their Endeavours to confirm and render it more strong from Time to Time: That in making Peace, particular Care shall be taken of the Commerce and Traffick of both Nations, as also for their Security, as well in Regard to the *Low-Countries* as the Countries adjacent: That when the War is begun, the Confederates shall act in Concert, according to the seventh and eighth Articles of the Treaty of the 3d of *March*, in the Year of our Lord 1677 between *England* and *Holland*, which is hereby renewed and confirmed; and no Peace, nor Truce, or Suspension of Arms, shall be negotiated or made, but according to the ninth and tenth Articles of that Treaty; by which it was agreed, That when the two Allies come once to an open War, it shall be lawful for neither of them afterwards to come to any Cessation of Arms with him, who shall be declar'd and proclaim'd an Enemy, without it be done conjointly, and with common Consent: That no Negotiation of Peace shall be set on Foot by one of the Allies, without the Concurrence of the other: That each Ally shall continually, and from Time to Time, impart to the other every Thing that passes in the said Negotiation, and shall stipulate with the common Enemy for the same Rights, Immunities, Exemptions, and Prerogatives

rogatives for his Ally, as he does for himself, if so be the said Allies do not agree to the contrary.

And whereas the *French King* having got Possession of a great Part of the *Spanish Dominions*, exercised an absolute Authority over that Monarchy, having seized *Malax* and the *Spanish Low-Countries* by his Armies, and made himself Master of *Cadiz*, of the Entrance into the *Mediterranean*, and of the Ports of the *Spanish West-Indies* by his Fleets, every where designing to invade the Liberties of *Europe*, and to obstruct the Freedom of Navigation and Commerce; and instead of giving the Satisfaction that ought justly to be expected, had proceeded to further Violences, and had taken on him to declare the Pretended Prince of *Wales*, King of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, and had also influenced *Spain* to concur in the same Affront; her late Majesty Queen *Anne* taking Notice, that she found herself obliged, for maintaining the *Publick Faith*, for vindicating the Honour of the Crown, and to prevent the Mischiefs which all *Europe* was threatened with, to declare War against *France* and *Spain*; did accordingly in the Month of *May* 1702, in the most publick and solemn Manner, declare War against *France* and *Spain*; and in the said Declaration, placing her entire Confidence in the Help of Almighty God, in so just and necessary an Undertaking, declared, That she would, in Conjunction with her Allies, vigorously prosecute the same both by *Sea* and *Land*, being assured of the ready Concourse of her Subjects, in a Cause they had so openly and heartily espoused. And his Imperial Majesty and their High Mightinesses, pursuant to the Treaties aforesumption'd respectively, in or about the said Month of *May*, 1702, did likewise declare War against *France* and *Spain*.

And whereas the Kings of *Portugal* and *Prussia*, the Electors of *Hanover*, *Saxony*, *Treves*, *Ments*, *Palatine of the Rhine*, the Duke of *Savoy*, the Prince of *Hesse*, the Dukes of *Wolfembuttle*, *Mecklenberg*, and *Wirtemberg*, the Circles of *Suabia*, and *Franconia*, and of the *Upper Rhine*, the Bishops of *Munster* and *Constance*, and other Princes and Powers, being invited by the said Grand Alliance, and relying on the *Faith* thereof, did afterwards become Parties to the said Confederate War against *France* and *Spain*; and in the Treaty entered into in or about the Month of *May* 1703, between his Imperial Majesty, the Queen of *Great Britain*, the *States General*, and the King of *Portugal*, it is, amongst other Things expressly stipulated, That

nd Peace nor Truce shall be made, but by the mutual Consent of all the Confederates; nor shall any, at any Time, be made, whilst the second Grandson of the most Christian King by the Dauphin, or any other Prince of the Line of *France* continues in *Spain*, nor unless the Crown of *Portugal* shall fully possess and enjoy all the Lands, Kingdoms, Isles, Castles, Cities, Towns, &c. with their Territories and Dependencies in *Spain*, or elsewhere, which it now possesses. And in the Treaty of *Norelingen*, ratify'd by her late Majesty, it is, amongst other Things, expressly agreed, that it shall not be allow'd to make particular Treaties, but the Peace shall be jointly treated of, and shall not be concluded without obtaining, as far as possible, the Re-Union of the Lands belonging to the Circles, and until at least the Security of the associated Circles be absolutely provided for, in the best Manner that is possible, and better than it has formerly been.

And whereas, to give the greatest Strength that was possible to the Union, so necessary to both Nations, her late Majesty and the States, by a Treaty in the Month of June, 1703, renewed and confirmed all Treaties and Alliances then subsisting between them; and therein it is, amongst other Things, expressly and particularly stipulated, That as the said most serene Queen, and the Lords the States-General, are now in War with *France* and *Spain*, and are reciprocally bound to assist each other, and mutually to defend, maintain, and preserve their Countries and Subjects in their Possessions, Immunities, and Liberties, as well of Navigation and Commerce, as other Rights whatsoever by Sea and Land, against and in Opposition to all Kings, Princes, and States, and particularly against *France* and *Spain*, to the End a just and reasonable Peace may the better be obtained, that may establish the Repose and Tranquillity of *Europe*, it is agreed between the most serene Queen of *Great Britain*, and the said Lords the States-General, that neither of the said Allies shall make a Suspension of Arms, or a Peace, with *France* or *Spain*, or any other King, Prince, or State, who shall molest or attack either of the said Allies, but in Conjunction, and by common Consent.

And whereas the said War was for several Years carry'd on with Vigour and Unanimity by her Majesty and her Allies, at a vast Expence both of Blood and Treasure; for the Support of which, on the Part of *England*, many Millions have been granted by Parliament, who, on many Occasions since, continu'd not only to express their Sense

of the Justice and Necessity of the War, but did frequently give their humble Advice to the Throne, that no Peace could be safe, honourable, or lasting, so long as the Kingdom of Spain and the *West-Indies* continu'd in the Possession of any Branch of the House of *Bourbon*.

And whereas it pleas'd Almighty God to grant to the Confederate Arms, under the Command of their great and victorious General the Duke of *Marlborough*, such unparalleled Successes, as exceeded even their own Hopes and Fears of the Enemy; and by the many signal Victories of *Scheellenberg*, *Hochstedt*, *Audenarde*, and *Ramillies*, as well as by the Conquests of the Electorates of *Bavaria* and *Cologn*, and the Reduction of the *Spanish Netherlands*, and many other great Advantages both by Sea and Land; and by the Wisdom and Unanimity of their Counsels, the Glory of the Confederate Arms, and the Reputation of *Great Britain* in particular, was rais'd to an higher Pitch than in any former Age.

And whereas her late Majesty, in Conjunction with her Allies, wisely foreseeing that whenever the Enemy should be brought to make Overtures of Peace, the surest Way to put an End to the War, and prevent *France* from putting in Practice her usual Intrigues, was by previously insisting on such Conditions from *France*, that nothing might remain to be done in a general Assembly, but to give them the Form of a Treaty; and for those Reasons a Preliminary Treaty was concluded on, and was afterwards sign'd by the Plenipotentiaries of his Imperial Majesty, of her late Majesty the Queen of *Great Britain*, and of the Lords the States General of the United Provinces, and afterwards ratify'd by their Principals; wherein the Interests of the several Allies were adjusted, in order to a general Treaty of Peace with *France*; and therein, the Restitution of the *Spanish Monarchy* to the House of *Austria*, being one of the chief Causes for carrying on the War, is laid down as an immutable Foundation among the Allies.

And whereas in the Year of our Lord 1709, the King of *France* having first signify'd his Consent to the Restitution of the *Spanish Monarchy* to the House of *Austria*, sent his Ministers to the *Hague*, to treat with the Ministers of the principal Allies on a General Peace; and in the Conferences held thereupon, the Interests of all the Allies, as adjusted in the said Preliminaries, were positively and expressly agreed to by the Ministers of *France*, and particularly that of the Restitution of the entire *Spanish Monarchy*

starchy to the House of *Austria*; and the said Negotiation was afterwards broke, on no other Dispute; but on the 37th Article of the Preliminary Treaty, concerning the Time and Manner of evacuating *Spain*.

And whereas the Conferences being resum'd at *Gertruydenberg*, in the Year of our Lord 1710, the said 37th Article became the only Subject of the Negotiation which was there set on Foot, for the finding out some Equivalent, by which the same Security might be given to the Allies, as they had by the 37th Article of the said Preliminaries; and tho' it was unquestionable, that before any Negotiation was begun, that while the Preliminaries were treating; that by those Preliminaries themselves, that before the last Negotiation was resum'd, and all the while it lasted, the Restitution of *Spain* and the *Indies* was laid down as a firm and immovable Foundation of the Negotiation, and no Question remain'd concerning it with the Ministers of the Allies, or those of *France*, but touching the Security for its Execution; and tho' all reasonable and prudent Overtures were made by the Allies for settling an Equivalent, yet the Conferences were broke off by *France* without any Satisfaction therin.

And whereas the sincere Intentions of all the Allies to have settled the Peace of *Europe* on solid and equitable Foundations, were notorious and incontestable, and the Rupture of the said Negotiations could only be imputed to the Enemy; her sacred Majesty, in Conjunction with her Allies, renew'd their Resolutions to continue and push the War with Vigour, and to make all possible Efforts, as the only Means left to force a good and general Peace. And as her Majesty, in her Speech from the Throne, on the 15th of November, 1709, taking Notice of the Endeavours of the Enemy, during the said Negotiations, to amuse and create Jealousies among the Allies, declar'd her Resentment therat, and earnestly recommended the carrying on the War, and a vigorous Prosecution of the Advantages obtain'd, that she might put the last Hand to that great Work, of reducing the exorbitant and oppressive Power which had so long threaten'd the Liberties of *Europe*. And it having pleas'd Almighty God, after the said Preliminary Treaty, to bless the Confederate Army, under the Command of their consummate General the Duke of *Marlborough*, with new and signal Conquests, the Reduction of *Tourney*, the Victory of *Tafnieres*, the taking of *Mons* and *Doway*, *Bethune*, *St. Venans* and *Aire*, and the penetrating the Lines near the *Scarpe*.

And

And whereas from the prosperous Condition of the Affairs of the Allies, and the Wisdom, Firmness, and Unanimity of their Counsels, nothing remain'd, in all human Appearance, but that they should reap the Fruits of all their Victories, in a speedy, just, honourable, and lasting Peace; and on the other Hand, nothing was left to raise the Hopes of the Enemy, whereby to defeat that happy Prospect, but the Success of their secret Endeavours to disunite the Confederacy.

And whereas *Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer* with other evil-minded Persons, Enemies to the true Interests of their own Country, as well as to the common Liberties and Welfare of Europe, having by many wicked Arts, and base Infamnations, obtain'd Access to her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, and in or about the Month of *July* or *August*, 1710, being admitted into her Council, and into Places of the highest Trust; and to make Way for their wicked Enterprises, did, by their evil Counsel and Advice, prevail on her Majesty to dissolve a Parliament, which had given the most unquestionable Proofs of their great Wisdom, and of their true Zeal for the common Cause; for which, as well as for the many Marks of Duty and Affection given to her, her Majesty return'd her hearty Thanks, and express'd her great Satisfaction.

And whereas the said *Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer*, and others his Accomplices, had form'd a treacherous Correspondence with the Emissaries of *France*, by Means whereof, certain Propositions were transmitted from *France* to *England*, sign'd by Mons^r. *de Turenne*, Secretary of the King of *France*, in the Month of *April*, 1711; to be the Basis of a Treaty of a General Peace; which Propositions, tho' her Majesty was prevail'd on by the false Counsels of the said *Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer*, and others, to receive as a sufficient Foundation for a Treaty of a General Peace, and as such, to communicate them to the Grand Pensionary, and the Minister of *Holland*, her Majesty however was graciously pleas'd, at the same Time, to declare to them her Pleasure by her Secretary of State, that being resolv'd in making Peace as in making War, to act in perfect Concern with the States, she would not lose a Moment in transmitting a Paper of that Importance; and that tho' the Propositions were general, and contain'd an Air of Complaisance to her Majesty, and the contrary towards the States, yet that could have so ill Consequences, as long as her Majesty.

jefty and the States understood one another, and acted with as little Reserve as became two Powers so nearly ally'd in Interest; and that the Pensionary should be assur'd, that that Rule should be inviolably kept on our Part. Which gracious Declaration of her Majesty, as well as the said Propositions, being maturely consider'd by the Grand Pensionary and the Ministers of Holland, an Answer was return'd from them to her Majesty, full of Duty and Thankfulness, for the obliging Manner in which she was pleas'd to communicate the said Propositions, and with the utmost Assurances of mutual Confidence, so necessary to prevent the Designs of the Enemy; but that more particularly the States desir'd, equally with Great Britain, to have a general, definitive, and lasting Peace, and declar'd, that they were ready to join in all the most proper Measures to procure it; that the Propositions were yet too general; and that the States desire, as Great Britain did, that France would explain herself more particularly upon the Points therein contain'd, and impart a Plan which she thinks the most proper to secure the Interest of the Allies, and settle the Repose of Europe; after which a more particular Negotiation might be enter'd into. Notwithstanding all which Premises,

Article I. He the said Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, having no Regard to the Honour or Safety of her late Majesty, or her Kingdoms, or to the many solemn Engagements she was then under to the old and faithful Allies of this Nation, or to the common Liberties of Europe; but being devoted to the Interest and Service of the French King, the common Enemy; and being then Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain, and one of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, contrary to his Oath, and in Violation of his Duty and Trust, and in Defiance of the Tenour of the several Treaties aforesumption'd, or some of them, as well as of the frequent Advices of Parliament, and the many Declarations of her Majesty from the Throne; but more particularly in Defiance of the solemn and mutual Assurances which had been so lately renew'd between her Majesty and the States, to act in perfect Concert with them in making Peace as in making War, did, on or about the Months of July or August, in the Year of our Lord 1711, maliciously and wickedly form a most treacherous and pernicious Contrivance and Confederacy, with other evil-dispos'd Persons, then also of her Majesty's Privy Council, to set on Foot

a private;

a private, separate, dishonourable, and destructive Negotiation of Peace between *Great Britain* and *France*, without any Communication thereof to her Majesty's Allies, according to their several Treaties; and was not only wanting in his Duty and Trust to her Majesty, by not opposing, and as far as was in his Power, by not advising her Majesty against going into any private separate Negotiation with *France*; but in the Execution of his Purposes aforesaid, he the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, did advise her late Majesty to send *Matthew Prior*, Esq; directly to the Court of *France*, to make Propositions of Peace, without communicating the same to her Majesty's Allies. And accordingly the said *Matthew Prior*, by the Advice, and with the Privity of him the said *Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, and other false and evil Counsellors, in or about the Months of *July* or *August*, in the Year of our Lord 1711, was sent in a clandestine Manner from *England* to *France*, and did communicate the said Propositions of Peace to the Ministers of *France*; in which the particular Interests of *Great Britain*, as well as the common Interests of *Europe*, were shamefully betray'd: And in Manifestation of his said Design to exclude her Majesty's Allies from their just Share in the said Negotiation, an express Article was inserted in the said Propositions, by the Privity and Advice of him the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, that the Secret should be inviolably kept, till allow'd to be divulg'd by the mutual Consent of both Parties; altho' the *French King* had, in the Propositions sign'd by Mons^r. *de Torcy*, and transmitted in the Month of *April* preceding, offer'd to treat with the Plenipotentiaries of *England* and *Holland*, alone, or jointly with those of the Allies, at the Choice of *England*. By which treacherous and dangerous Advice, he the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, did not only contrive and set on Foot a Negotiation of Peace, more advantageous to *France*, than even *France* itself had ask'd; but thereby did put it into the Power of the common Enemy, to create incurable Jealousies and Discords between her Majesty and her faithful Allies, and to destroy that Confidence which had so long, and so successfully been cultivated between them, and which was so necessary for their common Safety.

Art. II. That the *French King* laying hold of the said treacherous Overture, set on Foot in Manner aforesaid, did, in or about the Months of *August* and *September*, in the

Year

Year of our Lord 1711, send over M. *Mesnager* into *England* to carry on a clandestine and separate Negociation of Peace; which being made known to him the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, he did afterwards, in the said Month of *September*, 1711, secretly and unlawfully, without any Colour of Authority, meet, confer, and treat with the said Sieur *Mesnager*, on the Negotiations of a Peace between *Great Britain* and *France*; and therein he did advise and promote the making a private and separate Treaty or Agreement between the said Crowns; which said Treaty or Agreement was afterwards, with the Privity, Consent, and Advice of him the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, agreed, concluded, and sign'd by the said Sieur *Mesnager*, on the Part of *France*, and by the Earl of *Dartmouth* and *Henry St. John*, Esq; two of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in Behalf of her late Majesty, by Virtue only of her Majesty's Sign Manual under the Signet, and without the least Knowledge and Participation of the Allies. In which Treaty the immediate Interests even of *Great Britain* are given up to *France*, and the Duke of *Anjou* is admitted to be King of *Spain*, an express Stipulation being therein made with the Sieur *Mesnager*, in the Name, and (as is therein alledg'd) pursuant to Powers from King *Philip*, as King of *Spain*. Whereby he the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, did not only assume to himself Regal Power, in taking upon him to meet and treat with the Enemy, without any Authority or Power from her Majesty; but did what in him lay to subvert the ancient and establish'd Constitution of the Government of these Kingdoms, by introducing illegal and dangerous Methods of transacting the most important Affairs of the State; and by which private and separate Treaty, he the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, did what in him lay to dissolve and cancel the many solemn Treaties her Majesty then stood engag'd in, to her good and ancient Allies; and whereby her Majesty, even before any Thing was finally settled for the Safety and Advantage of her Kingdoms, was brought to this fatal Dilemma; either to submit to the Dictates of *France* in the Progress of the said Negociation, or so notorious a Breach of national Faith being divulg'd by the Enemy, from thence to lose all future Confidence of her good Allies.

Art. III. That the said Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, the better to disguise and carry on the aforesaid private, separate, and dangerous Negotiation, did, together with other evil-dispos'd Persons, then in high Trust under her Majesty, contrive and advise the preparing and forming a Set of General Preliminaries, entitled, *Preliminary Articles on the Part of France, to come to a General Peace*; and that the same should be sign'd by the Sieur Mesnager only. And the same being so prepar'd and sign'd by the said Sieur Mesnager, he the said Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer did, contrary to his Duty and Trust, impiously advise her sacred Majesty, that the same should be, and accordingly they were receiv'd by her Majesty, and communicated to the Ministers of the Allies then residing in *England*, as the Ground of a general Negotiation of Peace, and as if the same were the only Transactions that had been on this Subject between *Great Britain* and *France*. And to this End, the private Treaty, sign'd as aforesaid by the Earl of Dartmouth and Mr. St. John on the Part of *England*, and by the said Sieur Mesnager on the Part of *France*, was, by the evil Advice and Contrivance of him the said Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, and others, wilfully and industriously conceal'd, not only from all the Allies, but even from her Majesty's Council and her Parliament. And he did further advise her Majesty, not only to accept the said General Preliminaries, but in her Name, and by her Authority, to communicate the same to the States General, as a sufficient Foundation whereon to open the Conferences of Peace with *France*. And the more effectually to cover from the States General the pernicious Steps which his evil Influence had engag'd her Majesty in with the common Enemy, certain Instructions were prepar'd, and by his Counsel and Advice were sign'd by her Majesty, and deliver'd to the Earl of Strafford, her Ambassador to the States General; wherein the said Earl of Strafford is directed to represent to the Pensionary of *Holland*, and to such others as shall be appointed to confer with him: That when her Majesty had receiv'd in *May* last, by his Excellency's Dispatches, an Account of the Sense which those among them, who were at that Time in the Secret, had of the Overtures made by *France* for setting a General Negotiation of Peace again on Foot, and of the Answer which it was desir'd might be return'd to the Propositions sign'd by Mons. de *Torcy*; her Majesty did immediately acquaint the Enemy, that their Offers were thought

by her and by the States-General neither particular nor full enough: And therefore that her Majesty did insist, that they should form a distinct Project of such a Peace as they were willing to conclude. Whereas no such Instances had been made to the Enemy on her Majesty's Behalf; but on the contrary, notwithstanding her Majesty had declar'd that the Propositions of Monsieur *de Torcy* were thought by her and the States-General neither particular nor full enough; yet without any further Explication from the Enemy, her Majesty was prevail'd on, in Manner aforesaid, to send over Propositions to *France* as general, and insinuating, and in all Respects as destructive to the Interests of *Great Britain* and her Allies, as the Propositions of Monsieur *de Torcy*. And the said General Preliminaries, communicated to the States in Manner aforesaid, were calculated only to amuse and deceive them into a General Negotiation with *France*. And in the Particulars aforesaid, as well as in the several others, the said Instructions contain'd Matters either false or grossly prevaricating and evasive. By which most wicked Counsels of him the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, that unquestionable Truth and Sacredness which by the Laws of Nations ought to accompany and constitute the Instructions of publick Ambassadors to Princes in Friendship and Confederacy against the Common Enemy, was most vilely prostituted to the most dangerous Purposes, to deceive and mislead her Majesty's good Allies in Matters of the greatest Importance to their own Interests, and the Interests of these Kingdoms; the Honour of her Majesty's sacred Person, and of the Imperial Crown of these Realms, which had been rais'd to the highest Pitch of Glory abroad, and had been justly held in Veneration with her good Allies, was scandalously debas'd and betray'd; and the Royal Hand, by the wicked Arts of him the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, was made the Instrument to advance the Interest of the common Enemy.

Art. IV. That whereas the Earl of *Strafford*, pursuant to his said Instructions, had communicated the Preliminaries sign'd by Monsieur *Mesnager* only to the States-General, who being justly alarm'd at the pressing Instances made on the Part of her Majesty, that Conferences should be open'd on Propositions as general and uncertain as those so lately offer'd by *France*, and sign'd by *M. de Torcy*; and their High Mightinesses having been unsuccessful in their Remonstrances to the Earl of *Strafford* and opening the

Conferences upon the said Propositions, did send over Monsieur *Buys* their Ambassador, to represent to her Majesty, as well the Hazard of meeting the Ministers of *France* before the essential Articles were first settled by special Preliminaries, or at least explain'd by *France*, and made Specifick; as likewise the Advantages to the Enemy, who being but one Body, were influenc'd by one Council, and directed by one Power; whereas the Confederates consisted of several Powers, whose Interests are not only distinct, but in many Cases contrary to each other, whereby the *French* would have a fair Opportunity to divide the Allies, when it would be impossible for them to break in upon *France*; and further to represent, that the Propositions themselves were in some Instances very prejudicial, particularly in the Articles of Commerce, *Dunkirk*, and the Union of the Crowns of *France* and *Spain*. All which Representations of the said Monsieur *Buys*, by the evil Influence of him the said Robert Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, and others, were render'd ineffectual; but in order to prevail upon the States-General to open the Conferences upon the said General Preliminaries, by the Management and Contrivance of him the said Robert Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, and others, an Occasion was taken to declare to Monsieur *Buys*, at a Committee of Council in her Majesty's Name, her constant Affection and good Disposition to their State, and to the promoting their Interest, and to treat with their High Mightinesses with a perfect Confidence and Harmony: And at the same Time he the said Robert Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, did then falsely and maliciously declare, or was privy to advising and consenting, that it should be, and so it was declar'd, in her Majesty's Name, that she had made no Separate Treaty with *France*, nor ever would make any, before she had fully comply'd with all Engagements to her Allies, and that each of them should have Opportunity to make good their Pretensions.

By which false, scandalous, and dishonourable Assurances, he the said Robert Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* did not only highly Dishonour her Majesty, by whose Privity the said Separate Treaty with *France* had been before that Time concluded and sign'd; but their High Mightinesses, the good Friends and Ancient Allies of her Majesty, were grossly abus'd and thereby induc'd to enter into a Negotiation with *France*, so dangerous in its self, and so fatal in its Consequences.

Art. V. That her sacred Majesty Queen *Anne* having in due Form of Law, and under her Great Seal, constituted the Right Reverend *John Lord Bishop of Bristol*, and the Earl of *Strafford*, her Plenipotentiaries, with full Powers to meet, treat, and conclude with the Plenipotentiaries of the Confederates, and those whom the *French* King shall on his Part depute, for that Purpose, the Conditions of a good and general Peace, that shall be safe, honourable, and, as far as is possible, agreeable to the reasonable Demands of all Parties; he the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, not contenting himself to abuse the Royal Authority, to the Delusion of the States-General, the nearest Allies of the Queen, but intending the Universal Prejudice of his Imperial Majesty, and all the Allies of these Kingdoms, and thereby the more successfully to carry on the Measures of *France*, wherein he was then engag'd, contriv'd and prepar'd Instructions, or was privy to, consenting, and advising the same, for her Majesty's said Plenipotentiaries, which she was prevail'd upon by the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*'s evil Counsel to sign, and the same were deliver'd to the said Plenipotentiaries; wherein among other Things they are instructed to the Effect following, viz. ' If it shall be thought proper to begin by the Disposition of the *Spanish* Monarchy, you are to insist that the Security and reasonable Satisfaction which the Allies expect, and which his most *Christian* Majesty has promis'd, cannot be obtain'd, if *Spain* and the *West-Indies* be allotted to any Branch of the House of *Bourbon*.' Whereas the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer* had at that Time privately and treacherously negotiated and agreed with the Ministers of *France*, that *Spain* and the *West-Indies* should remain in a Branch of the House of *Bourbon*, and had prevail'd on her sacred Majesty to be Party to the said private Treaty, wherein the same is necessarily imply'd. And the said Plenipotentiaries are further instructed, in Case the Enemy should object, as the Imperial Ministers had done, that the Second Article of the Seven sign'd by the Sieur *Mesnager* implies, that the Duke of *Anjou* shall continue on the Throne of *Spain*; you are to insist, that those Articles, as far as they extend, are indeed binding to *France*, but that they lay neither us nor our Allies under any positive Obligation: Whereby the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer* basely enter'd into a Confederacy and Collusion even with the Ministers of the Enemy, and prevail'd on her Majesty to give her Royal Con-

sent thereto, the more effectually to impose on his Imperial Majesty and all the Allies, and to conceal the said secret Negotiations, and the Separate Treaty that had been agreed on between *Great Britain and France*. And the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, not only in the Particulars before mention'd, but in many others contain'd in the said Instructions, has brought a lasting Reproach on the Crown of these Realms, and grossly violated the many Treaties wherein her sacred Majesty was then engag'd to her Allies, to act in perfect Concert with them throughout the Negotiations of Peace.

Art. VI. That the Conferences of Peace being open'd between the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies, and those of the Enemy, for the negotiating a General Peace upon the mutual and most solemn Engagements amongst the Allies, not only to act in perfect Confidence with each other, but to promote their Common Interest, and to obtain from the Enemy all just and reasonable Satisfaction; and a Specifick Explanation of the General Preliminaries having been given in by the Enemy at *Utrecht*, whereon the Allies delivered their respective Demands; by the Artifices of *France*, and the secret Encouragement and Concurrence of the Ministers of *Great Britain*, the Progress of the said Publick Negotiation was delayed and kept in Suspence, under Pretence of the Enemy's refusing to give their Answer in Writing: During which Time, he the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, again assuming to himself Regal Power, in Derogation of the Royal Authority, to treat of Peace with *France*, which was then delegated under the Great Seal of *Great Britain* to her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, and for the promoting the Design of the Enemy, to the apparent Destruction of the Common Cause of her Majesty and her Allies, contrary to the known Laws and Constitution of this Kingdom, in direct Violation of the several Alliances her Majesty then stood engaged in, and in Opposition to the many Assurances given by her Majesty to act in Concert with her Allies, and in Defiance of the express Instructions given to her said Plenipotentiaries; was not only wanting in his Duty to her Majesty, as far as in him lay, to have put an End to, and prevented any further private and unlawful Negotiations with *France*, but did, with others his Accomplices, advise, concur, continue, and promote a private, separate, and unjustifiable Negotiation with *France*, directly from *England* to *France*, without any Communication thereof to the Allies;

Allies; and in such private Negotiations did concert with the Ministers of the Enemy, Terms of Peace highly prejudicial to the Interest of her Majesty and her Kingdoms, and of all her Allies, and whereby the good Effects of the said General Negotiations were entirely defeated.

Art. VII. That her sacred Majesty Queen Anne having been prevailed on by the false Counsels of him the said Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer to accept of a Treaty with France, on the Supposition that the Spanish Monarchy should continue in the Possession of a Branch of the House of Bourbon; and it being acknowledged even by the French King in the General Preliminaries signed by Monsieur Mesnager, that the Excess of Power from the Re-union of the Crowns of France and Spain would be contrary to the Good and general Repose of Europe: He the said Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer having nothing so much in View, as the aggrandizing the Common Enemy, yet always intending to cover the Iniquity of his Heart under specious Pretences and false Appearances, did wickedly and treacherously advise and carry on a private and separate Negotiation with France, on the Subject of a Renunciation of his Right to the Kingdom of France by the Duke of Anjou, and that such Renunciation should be the Security against the Re-union of the two Kingdoms. And by the Influence of his evil Counsels, her Majesty was prevailed on to accept and finally to conclude and ratify a Treaty of Peace with France, wherein the said Renunciation is taken, as a sufficient Expedient to prevent the Mischiefs that threatened all Europe, in Case the Crowns of France and Spain should be united upon the Head of one and the same Person; altho' he the said Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, well knew, that a Memorial had been, during the said separate Negotiation, transmitted by M. de Torcy, Secretary of State and Minister to the French King, to one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, whereby it was declared, that the said Renunciation would be null and invalid by the Fundamental Laws of France; which Laws were looked upon as the Work of Him who had established all Monarchies, and which He only cou'd abolish; and that no Renunciation therefore could destroy it: And if the King of Spain should renounce, they would deceive themselves that should receive it as a sufficient Expedient to prevent the Mischiefs proposed to be avoided. By which false and treacherous Counsels, he the said Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, did not only betray

the Interests of the Common Cause into the Hands of the most formidable Enemy, but wilfully and maliciously abused the Power and Influence which he had obtained with her Majesty, so far as to engage her sacred Majesty, and the Honour of the Imperial Crowns of these Kingdoms, to become Party with *France* in so fatal a Deceit.

Art. VIII. That her late Majesty Queen *Anne* having on the 7th Day of *December*, in the Year of our Lord 1711, earnestly recommended it from the Throne, That Provision might be made for an early Campaign, in order to carry on the War with Vigour, and as the best Way to render the Treaty of Peace effectual; in order to which, vast Supplies were granted, and Magazines provided at a great Expence for an early Campaign; and in Pursuance thereof, her Majesty having sent her Generals *Lumley* and *Cadogan*, to give early Assurances to her Allies of her sincere Intentions, and likewise expressly instructed her General, the Duke of *Ormond*, not only to renew the same Assurances, and declare her Resolutions of pushing on the War with the utmost Vigour, but to concert with the Generals of the Allies the proper Measures for entering on Action; and the Confederate Army, which at that Time was the finest and strongest that had been in the Service during the whole Course of the War, and provided with all Necessaries to act with Vigour, having march'd, according to the Resolution taken in Concert with her Majesty's General, almost up to the Enemy, with a great Superiority both as to the Number and Goodness of Troops, and animated with a noble Courage and Zeal to acquit themselves bravely; so that in all human Appearance, and with the divine Assistance, which had appeared so visibly for them, on many other Occasions, they would have been able, either by Battle or Siege, to have gained great Advantages over the Enemy, to have bettered the Affairs of Allies, and to have facilitated the Negotiations of Peace: And the Ministers of *France* having frequently and earnestly represented to the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, and other his Accomplices, during their secret Negotiations, their just Apprehensions from the Bravery and good Disposition of the confederate Army; he the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, being truly informed of the sure Prospect which, by the Blessing of God, the Army of the Confederates then had, of gaining new Conquests over the Army of *France*, and whereby they would have been enabled

bled to have forced Terms of Peace, safe, honourable, and lasting; in order to disappoint those comfortable Expectations of the Allies, and to give Success to his secret Negotiations with the Ministers of *France*, was privy to, consenting, and advising, together with other false and evil Counsellors, and together with them did advise and consent, that an Order should be sent, in her Majesty's Name, to the Duke of *Ormond* in *Flanders*, to avoid engaging in any Siege, or hazarding a Battle, till further Orders; altho' nothing had then been settled in the said private Negotiations for the Interest and Security of *Great Britain*; and altho' *Philip King of Spain* at that Time had not consented to the Renunciation of his Right to the Crown of *France*. And not contenting himself with having obtained that fatal Step, so highly advantageous to the Cause of *France*, but being wickedly determined to do all that in him lay to dissolve the whole Confederacy, he the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, with others, was privy to, and did consent and advise, that Orders should be sent to the Bishop of *Bristol*, one of her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries then at *Utrecht*, to take the first solemn Opportunity to declare to the *Dutch* Ministers, that her Majesty look'd on her self from their Conduct to be then under no Obligation whatsoever to them: Which two Declarations giving just Alarm to all the Allies, they represented to the Bishop of *Bristol* their general Dissatisfaction, and the unexpressible Consternation they were all in; that these Proceedings were the unavoidable Ruin of *Europe*: They urged Religion, Liberty, and the Faith of Treaties, to shew the Enormity of this Usage; and the States expressed their Uneasiness on no Account so much, as that they could not come to the Knowledge of their own Lot. Which Representation the Bishop of *Bristol* did, at the Instance of the Allies, signify to one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State; but their High Mightinesses finding that all Applications to the Ministers of *Great Britain*, and in particular to the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, were of no Avail against *France*, and for the Interest of the common Cause, thought it necessary, in a Manner the most moving and respectful, to address directly to her Majesty by a Letter of the 5th of June, 1712; therein expressing their great Surprize and Affliction at the two Declarations afore-mentioned; and finding it difficult to conceive how such Declarations, so prejudicial to the common Cause, given so suddenly without their Knowledge, and undoubtedly too without the Knowledge

Knowledge of the other Allies, could agree and consist with the Nature of an Alliance, and with those Assurances and Engagements her Majesty had so lately made, and not knowing how to reconcile it with the great Goodness and Kindness which her Majesty had always honoured them with, and not being able to conceive how such a sudden Change could happen with respect to them, having carefully examined their own Conduct, and finding nothing therein that could have given Ground to her Majesty's Dissatisfaction: And having represented the visible and immediate fatal Consequences of the said two Orders, not only to the common Interest of her Majesty and the States, but to the whole Confederacy, and to the Protestant Religion; they beseeched her Majesty, with all the Respect, and all the Earnestness they were capable of, that she would not persist in the Declarations made by the Bishop of *Bristol*, and would be pleased to revoke the Orders given to the Duke of *Ormond*, and would authorize him to act according to Occurrences, and as the Exigency of the War, and the Advancement of the common Cause should require. Notwithstanding which, he the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, being acquainted with the said Representations of the States, was not only wanting in his Duty to her Majesty, and to his Oath, and the great Trust reposed in him, in not advising, as he ought to have done, her sacred Majesty to have hearken'd to the said several Instances made to her; but persisting in his desperate and destructive Measures, for the Advancement of the Interest of the common Enemy, did afterwards advise her Majesty to disregard and reject the same, and did countenance, encourage, advise, and promote the said private, separate, and wicked Negotiations with *France*, without any Participation of the Allies, contrary to all her Majesty's Engagements, and to the apparent Ruin of the common Cause. By which several wicked and perfidious Counsels, the Progress of the victorious Arms of the Confederates was stopped, and an Opportunity lost of conquering the Enemy, the most favourable, in the Opinion of all the General Officers and the Quarter-Masters of the Allies, who were sent out to view the *French Camp*; and whereby all Hopes of Confidence between her Majesty and her Allies was entirely destroyed, and the *French King* made absolute Master of the Negotiations of Peace, and the Affairs of *Europe* given into his Hands.

Art. IX. That to impose upon the Allies the fatal Necessity of submitting to the Terms of *France*, and, in order thereto, to leave the whole Confederate Army at the Mercy of the common Enemy, he the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, was privy and consenting to a secret and separate Concert with the Ministers of *France*, without the Knowledge of the Allies, for the separating the Troops in her Majesty's Pay from the rest of the Confederate Army: For the effecting whereof, instead of preventing, as far as in him lay, so fatal a Step, he was not only wanting to advise against so unwarrantable a Proceeding, but did consent to and advise her Majesty, that the Duke of *Ormond*, and all the Troops then in her Majesty's Pay, or such of them as would obey his Orders, should separate themselves from the Army of the Confederates: And having Notice that the Generals of the Auxiliaries, paid by her Majesty, whose Honour and Consciences would not permit them to abandon the Confederates, and leave them as a Sacrifice to *France*; but for the Sake of the common Interest of *Europe*, and according to the true End and Design of their Conventions, did refuse to withdraw with the Duke of *Ormond*, without particular Orders from their respective Masters, he the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, being then Lord High Treasurer of *Great Britain*, and one of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, in Violation of his Oath, and the Duty and Trust repos'd in him, did take upon himself an arbitrary and illegal Power, to refuse and put a Stop to the Pay and Subsidies due on Account of the said foreign Troops, altho' they were entitled thereto by the Conventions enter'd into with her sacred Majesty, and by express Provision made by Act of Parliament for the Payment of the same. By which fatal Separation, which, pursuant to his evil Counsels, was afterwards made, great Numbers of the Confederate Troops, who had before, on many Occasions, signaliz'd themselves in the Defence of the Cause of *Europe*, soon afterwards, at the unfortunate Action of *Denain*, fell as Sacrifices to the Fury and Revenge of *France*; the Siege of *Landrecy* was rais'd; the important Towns and Fortresses of *Quesnoy*, *Bouchain*, and *Douay*, were retaken by the *French* Army; and not only the Fortune of the War, but the Fate of *Europe*, decided in Favour of *France*.

Art. X. That in further Execution of his pernicious Designs, to compleat the Destruction of the common Cause of *Europe*, and to render it impracticable for her Majesty to resume the War against *France*, in Conjunction with her Allies, or to recover the Union with her Majesty's old and faithful Allies, so necessary to the Preservation of these Kingdoms, he the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, then *Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain*, did carry on and concert with the Ministers of *France*, a private and separate Negociation for a general Suspension by Sea and Land, between *Great Britain* and *France*; and to that End, among others, did advise her Majesty to send over *Henry Viscount Bolingbroke*, one of her principal Secretaries of State, to the Court of *France*, with Powers to settle the said Suspension. In pursuance of which, a destructive Treaty of Suspension was made in *France* on the 19th of *August*, N. S. 1712, by the said *Henry Viscount Bolingbroke*, on the Part of her said Majesty, for four Months, without the Knowledge or any Participation of the Allies, and before any Terms of Peace were settled with the Enemy, either for *Great Britain* or the Allies. By which evil Counsels, the express Terms of several of the afore-mention'd Treaties were expressly contravened and broken, the good Friends and ancient Allies of her Majesty and these Kingdoms, were totally depriv'd of the just Assistance to which they were thereby entitled, and were left expos'd to the Insults of the common Enemy; and the sacred Ties of Union and Friendship between her Majesty and her Allies being cut asunder, her Majesty's Person and Government, the Safety of her Kingdoms, and the Protestant Succession to the Crown of these Realms, were left expos'd to the Enterprizes of her most formidable Enemy.

Art. XI. That whereas the States General of the *United Provinces* were, in or about the Months of *September* or *October*, in the Year of our Lord 1712, in Possession of the strong and important Town and Fortress of *Tournay*: And whereas the *French King* had, during the Course of the said private, separate, and traiterous Negociation, between him the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, and others, and the Ministers of *France*, signify'd his Consent to the Ministers of *Great Britain*, that the said Town and Fortress of *Tournay* should remain to the said States General as Part of their Barrier: And whereas her Majesty, in her Instructions of *December* the 23d, 1711, to her Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, had expressly directed them

them to infist with the Plenipotentiaries of *France*, in the general Congress, that towards forming a sufficient Barrier for the States General, *Tournay* should remain to their High Mightinesses ; and did afterwards declare herself conformably thereto, in her Speech to both Houses of Parliament, on the 6th of *June* 1712, in which she communicated to them the Terms whereon a Peace might be made. And whereas for several Years before, and till the said Months of *September* and *October*, in the Year of our Lord 1711, there was open War between her late Majesty and the *French King*, and the said War continuing for all the said Time, and afterwards, the said *French King* and his Subjects were Enemies to her Majesty ; he the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, then *Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain*, and a Subject of her Majesty's, not considering the Duty of his Allegiance, but having altogether withdrawn the cordial Love, and true and due Obedience, which every true and faithful Subject ow'd to her said Majesty, and designing to give Aid and Succour, and to adhere to the said *French King*, did, in or about the Months of *September* or *October*, 1712, during the said War, falsely, maliciously, wickedly, and traiterously aid, help, assist, and adhere to the *French King*, then an Enemy to her late Majesty ; and in the Execution and Performance of his said aiding, assisting, and adhering, maliciously, falsely, and traiterously did counsel and advise the said Enemy, in what Manner, and by what Methods the said important Town and Fortress of *Tournay*, then in Possession of the States General, might be gain'd from them to the *French King*, contrary to the Duty of his Allegiance, and the Laws and Statutes of this Realm.

Art XII. That whereas her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, not only in Pursuance of the Treaties she stood engag'd in to her good Allies, and in particular to his Imperial Majesty, for the Recovery of the Monarchy of *Spain* to the House of *Austria*, thereby to preserve a due Ballance of Power in *Europe*, but also from her just Resentment against the Duke of *Anjou*, who then stil'd himself King of *Spain*, and who, in defiance of her Majesty's Title to the Crown, had acknowledg'd the Pretender as King of *Great Britain* ; and on these just Foundations, her Majesty had, in Vindication of the Honour of the Crown, and in Justice to her People, at a vast Expence of Blood and Treasure, and on the earnest and repeated Advices of her Parliament, prosecuted a vigorous War against the said

said Duke of *Anjou*. And whereas, in the Years of our Lord 1710, 1711, 1712, the said open, bloody, and expensive War was carry'd on between her said late Majesty Queen *Anne*, and the said Duke of *Anjou*, and during all the Time aforesaid the said War did continue, and for all that Time the said Duke of *Anjou*, and the Subjects of *Spain* adhering to him, were Enemies of her late Majesty; he the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, then Lord High Treasurer of *Great Britain*, and one of her Majesty's Privy Council, and a Subject of her said Majesty, not considering the Duty of his Allegiance, but having withdrawn his true Obedience from her said late Majesty, did, at several Times, in the said Years of our Lord 1710, 1711, and 1712, falsely, maliciously, wickedly, and traiterously aid, help, assist, and adhere to the said Duke of *Anjou*, then an Enemy to her said late Majesty; and in the Execution and Performance of his said aiding, helping, assisting, and adhering, and in Confederacy and Combination with the then Enemies of her late Majesty, and with divers other wicked and evil-dispos'd Persons, did, at several Times, in the Years aforesaid, advise and counseil the Enemies of her late Majesty; and in such counselling and advising, did concert with them, and did promote the yielding and giving up *Spain* and the *West-Indies*, or some Part thereof, to the said Duke of *Anjou*, then in Enmity with her Majesty, against the Duty of his Allegiance, and the Laws and Statutes of this Realm.

Art. XIII. That whereas the Riches, Power, and Strength of these Kingdoms, depend entirely on the flourishing Condition of Trade and Navigation, and her late Majesty Queen *Anne* having due Regard thereto, as well as to the just Expectations of her People, after the vast Expences they had so chearfully undergone in Support of the War, did, on the first opening the Conferences for a general Peace, declare from the Throne to both Houses of Parliament, on the 7th of December, 1711, that she would endeavour, that after a War, which had cost so much Blood and Treasure, the Nation might find their Interest in Trade and Commerce improv'd and enlarg'd by a Peace: And on the 6th of June 1712, when she was pleas'd to communicate the Terms on which a general Peace might be made, did declare, that nothing had mov'd her Majesty from steadily pursuing the true Interest of her own Kingdoms, and that the Terms of Peace obtain'd for her own Subjects were such, as she had Reason to expect would make

make her People some amends, for the great and unequal Burthen which they had lain under thro' the whole Course of the War, and hoped, that none of the Confederates would envy her Share in the Glory and Advantage; and afterwards declar'd to both Houses of Parliament her Satisfaction in the near View she had of Peace, since it would, in some Measure, recompense her Subjects for their vast Expence: And after the Conclusion of the Treaty of Peace and Commerce with *France*, did declare from the Throne on the 9th of *April*, 1713, that the many Advantages she had obtain'd for her Subjects, had occasion'd much Opposition and long Delays to the Peace; but it afforded her great Satisfaction, that her People will have it in their Power, by Degrees, to repair what they had suffer'd during so long and burthensome a War. Whereon both Houses of Parliament did from Time to Time express their grateful Acknowledgments to her Majesty, for her great Care and Concern for the Welfare of her People. And whereas, at the setting on Foot, and in the Progress of the said private, separate, and pernicious Negotiations between the Ministers of *Great Britain* and *France*, it was laid down as a Principle on the Part of *Great Britain*, never to be departed from, That *France* should consent to adjust the Interests of *Great Britain* in the first Place, that the Ministers of *Great Britain* might thereby be enabled to engage the Queen to make the Conclusion of the general Peace easy to *France*; and on this plausible Pretence, it was infisted on by the Ministers of *Great Britain*, to remit the Discussion of the particular Interests of the Allies to general Conferences; and throughout the whole Course of the said separate Negotiation, all imaginable Concessions were not only made by the Ministers of *Great Britain* for the real Advantage of the Interests of *France* against the Allies, but all Measures were enter'd into and concerted between them, that even the Ministers of *France* could dictate, in order to strengthen their Hands, and to enable them to impose the Terms of a general Peace; he the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, having nothing in View, thro' the whole Course of the said Negotiation, wherein he was wickedly and principally engag'd, in Concert with *France*, but the final Destruction of his Country; and to that End, the sacrificing the Commerce of *Great Britain* to the Aggrandisement of *France*; was not only wanting in his Duty to her Majesty, in not insisting on in all Events, and not procuring, in the first Place, the most certain

tain and strict Securities imaginable, for the Safety and Advantage of the Commerce of these Kingdoms ; but did advise her late Majesty, that in the Propositions sent, by his Privity and Advice, by Mr. Prior to France, and also in the said private and separate Treaty, sign'd on the said 27th of September, 1711, wherein the Preliminary Demands for *Great Britain* more particularly were intended to be adjusted with *France* ; the Demands for *Great Britain*, in Point of Commerce, should not only be made in loose, general, and insufficient Terms, but that the Liberty of Fishing, and drying of Fish on *Newfoundland*, should be expressly given up to *France*, tho' the Restitution of that small Part of the Island, which *France* had taken during the War, was therein referr'd to be discuss'd in General Conferences. And having, by his wicked Artifices, engag'd her Majesty in the said private Treaty with *France*, without any Security for the Commerce of *Great Britain*, he did artfully and cunningly contrive with the Ministers of *France*, to keep in Suspense all Matters that concern'd the Commerce of *Great Britain*, until, by means of his wicked and pernicious Counsels aforementioned, *France* was become Master of the Negotiations, and the chief Advantages for the Commerce of *Great Britain* by that Means remaining unsettled : And the Ministers of *France* afterwards disputing the most essential Articles which had been in Agitation, and in particular that fundamental Principle of treating and being treated as *Gens Amicissima*, and endeavouring to elude what had been agreed on in the said private and separate Negotiation, for the supposed Advantage of *Great Britain* ; he the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, under Pretence of removing a Difficulty then depending, by an Expedient advantageous to *Great Britain*, did treacherously advise the Ninth Article of the Treaty of Commerce with *France*, a Bill for the rendering whereof effectual, was afterwards rejected by the House of Commons, as highly prejudicial and destructive to the Commerce of these Kingdoms : But yet, for the Sake of gaining that destructive Article for *Great Britain*, as if the same had been advantageous, he the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, in Defiance of the express Provision of an Act of Parliament, as well as in contempt of the frequent and earnest Representations of the Merchants of *Great Britain*, and of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, did advise her Majesty finally to agree with *France*, That the Subjects of *France* should have Liberty of fishing and drying Fish on *Newfoundland* ; and

and did also advise her Majesty to make a Cession to *France* of the Isle of *Cape Breton*, with Liberty to fortify the same, although the Isle of *Cape Breton* was Part of the ancient Territories of the Crown of *Great Britain*; and her Majesty had declar'd from the Throne, that *France* had consented to make an absolute Cession of *Nova Scotia* or *Acadia*, whereof *Cape Breton* is Part, to her Majesty. And the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, intending in all Events to secure to *France* the Advantages relating to the Fishery of *Newfoundland* and to *Cape Breton*, did, in Conjunction with the Ministers of *France*, advise her Majesty to consent, that the same should be made an Article in the Treaty of Peace between *Great Britain* and *France*: Whereas the only Advantages in Trade, pretended to be stipulated for *Great Britain*, being inserted in the Treaty of Commerce, were to depend on certain Conditions, to be made good by Act of Parliament; and pursuant to, and by the Influence of the said evil Counsel of him the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, her sacred Majesty was advis'd to ratify the said Article in the said Treaty of Peace; and the said Treaty of Commerce. By means of which pernicious Counsels, the good Intentions of her sacred Majesty; to have obtain'd for her People advantageous Terms of Commerce, were entirely frustrated, the Trade and Manufactures of *Great Britain*, as far as in him lay, render'd precarious, and at the Mercy of the Enemy, and that beneficial Branch of Trade, always esteem'd the great Support of the Naval Power, and the chief Nursery of the Seamen of *Great Britain*, yielded up to the Subjects of *France*; and the only Pretence for the avow'd and notorious Violation of Treaties, and the carrying on the Measures of *France*, viz. the adjusting first the Interest of *Great Britain*, thro' the whole Course of the said private and separate Negotiations, terminated at last in the Sacrifice of the Commerce of *Great Britain* to *France*, without the least Shadow of Advantage in Trade procur'd for these Kingdoms.

Art. XIV. That he the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer* did, in Concert with other evil and false Counsellors, even without any Application from his Royal Highness the Duke of *Savoy*, and after the *French King* had in the Course of the said Private and Separate Negotiations, consented that the Kingdom of *Sicily* should remain to the House of *Austria*, form a Project and Design to dispose of the Kingdom of *Sicily* to the Duke of *Savoy*, from the House of *Austria*: And to effect that his unjust, dishonourable,

dishonourable, and pernicious Project, he did advise her Majesty to give Instructions, among other Things, to *Henry Viscount Bolingbroke*, then appointed her Ambassador to *France*, to demand in her Majesty's Name, of the *French King*, the Kingdom of *Sicily* for his said Royal Highness. And a Treaty of Peace being afterwards made between the *French King*, his Royal Highness, and the Duke of *Anjou*, wherein a Cession is made to his Royal Highness of the Kingdom of *Sicily*, without any Concurrence or Participation of his Imperial Majesty; he the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer* did basely and scandalously advise her sacred Majesty to consent to the same, by an Article inserted in the Treaty of Peace between her Majesty and the *French King*: And afterwards, by his Privy and Advice, her Majesty was prevail'd on to affit his Royal Highness against the Emperor then in Alliance with her Majesty, with a Part of her Royal Fleet, at her own Expence, in order to put him in Possession of the said Kingdom of *Sicily*; whereby the greatest Injustice was done to his Imperial Majesty, in direct violation of the Grand Alliance, and contrary to her Majesty's frequent Declarations from the Throne, and her plain and full Instructions to her Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, for obtaining his just and reasonable Satisfaction; and whereby National Faith, and the Honour of the Crown, was vilely betray'd, and the Naval Power of these Kingdoms, and the Supplies granted by Parliament for reducing the Common Enemy, were perfidiously employ'd against the great and faithful Ally of this Kingdom.

Art. XV. That whereas the Dignity and Support of the Imperial Crown of these Realms has in all Ages greatly depended on the Wisdom and Truth of the Communications made from the Throne, especially in Parliament, as the sure and only Means whereby the Kings and Queens of this Realm can receive the sincere and faithful Advice of their People, in Matters of the highest Importance, and which, by the fundamental Laws and Constitution of this Government, ought to be inviolably observ'd, as the sacred Band of the Duty and Affection of Subjects to their Sovereign. And whereas by the most antient known Laws of this Kingdom, it is indispensably incumbent on the Great Officers of State that surround the Throne, to maintain, as far as in them lies, the Sacredness of the Royal Word on all Occasions; it being most apparent, that the greatest Dishonour to the Throne, and the greatest Danger to these Kingdoms, must inevitably ensue, whenever

ever that Fountain of Truth, by wicked Counsels, shall be in any Degree corrupted, and thereby lose its just Influence, and necessary Authority. And whereas the Power of making Peace and War, one of the ancient undoubted, and most important Prerogatives of the Crown, has been always exercis'd by the Sovereigns of these Realms, With the strictest Regard to the Honour of the Crown, and the Welfare of the People, and for that End they have in great Wisdom in all Ages, taken the Advice of Parliament on such weighty Occasions. And whereas her late Majesty Queen *Anne* declar'd from the Throne her gracious Intentions to communicate the Terms of Peace to her Parliament, for their deliberate and serious Advice therein, wisely foreseeing, that the Safety of her Person and Government, of the Protestant Succession to the Crown, which she had nearest her Heart, and of the Protestant Religion, and of the Liberties of Europe, did inevitably depend on the happy Conclusion of the said Negotiations: He the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, then Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain, having taken on himself, throughout the said Negotiations, a most arbitrary and unwarrantable Authority, and the chief Direction and Influence in her Majesty's Councils; and most wickedly designing to prostitute the Honour of the Crown, and the Dignity of Parliaments, and not only totally to deprive her Majesty of the wholesome and necessary Advice of her Parliament in so great a Conjunction, but by misrepresenting the most essential Parts of the Negotiations of Peace, to obtain the Sanction of Parliament to his traiterous Proceedings, and thereby fatally to deceive her Majesty, her Allies, her Parliament, and her People; He the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, was not only wanting in the Discharge of that Duty to his Sovereign which became his high Station, by not advising against, and as far as in him lay, in all Events, by not preventing even any Intimation from the Throne to the Parliament, which was not conformable to the exactest Truth and Impartiality; but taking Advantage of his ready Access to her Majesty, and his exorbitant Influence in her Councils, did prepare, form, and concert, together with other false and evil Counsellors, several Speeches and Declarations to be made by her Majesty from the Throne to her Parliament, on the Subject of the said Negotiations of Peace, and did advise her Majesty to make the same to her Parliament. And particularly, by Means of his false and evil Counsels, her Majesty did, among

other Things, on the seventh of December 1711, declare from the Throne in these Words, or to the Effect following : *That notwithstanding the Arts of those who delight in War, both Place and Time are appointed for opening the Treaty of a General Peace. Our Allies, especially the States-General, whose Interest I look upon as inseparable from my own, have by their ready Concurrence, express'd their Confidence in me.* Whereas it was then notorious to all Europe, and the said Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, and others his Accomplices, well knew that the principal Allies of her Majesty, and particularly the States-General, then had in the strongest and most pressing Manner represented, not only to her Majesty's Ministers in Holland, but afterwards by a Minister of their own directly to her Majesty, the Insecurity and Danger to the common Cause, by entering into general Negotiations with France on the Propositions sign'd by Mons. Mesnager, and also their firm Opinion of the fatal Consequences that might ensue thereon : And altho' they had still great Apprehensions concerning the Method of opening the Conferences, and the Consequences that might happen thereupon ; yet being wrought on by the Menaces and other extraordinary Methods used with them by her Majesty's Ministers, and relying on the solemn Assurances and Declarations of her Majesty, to support the Interest and Concern of their State, and to act in perfect Confidence and Harmony with them ; they did at last, with the greatest Reluctance, consent to enter upon a general Negotiation of Peace with France. And in the same Speech her Majesty was prevail'd upon by the evil Counsels of him the said Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, and others, to declare in the Words, and to the Effect following : *That the Princes and States which have been engag'd with us in this War, being by Treaties entitled to have their several Interests secure'd at a Peace ; I will not only do my utmost to procure every one of them all reasonable Satisfaction, but I shall also unite with them in the strictest Engagements for continuing the Alliance, in order to render the General Peace secure and lasting.* And in her Message of the 17th of January following, her Majesty again expresses the Care she intended to take of all her Allies, and the strict Union in which she proposed to join with them. Whereas, by the evil Influence of him the said Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, her Majesty was not only induced to enter into a private Negotiation with France, exclusive of her Allies ; but the same was in like Manner carry'd on by him the said Robert Earl of Oxford.

and Earl Mortimer, and others. And the several Interests which the Allies were entitled to by their Treaties, were not only not secured to them by the Peace, nor any reasonable Satisfaction given to them; but the main Interests of her principal Allies, especially of his Imperial Majesty, were, by the wicked Practices of him the said Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, and others, given up to France; and no Engagements were obtained for continuing the Alliance, in order to render the general Peace secure and lasting. And her Majesty having on many former Occasions expressed her Resolutions never to make Peace with France and Spain, so long as Spain and the West-Indies remain'd in the House of Bourbon; she was prevail'd upon, by the Advice of him the said Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, and others, to declare herself, in Answer to an Address of the House of Peers, the 11th of December, 1711, to the Effect following: viz. *I should be sorry any one could think I would not do my utmost to recover Spain and the Indies from the House of Bourbon.* Whereas it is most manifest, that the leaving the Kingdom of Spain and the Indies in the House of Bourbon was the Foundation of the private and separate Treaty between Great Britain and France, which had been before that Time signed even with her Majesty's Consent; and the same fundamental Resolution was immutably observed between them, to the Conclusion of the Peace. And her Majesty having frequently declared from the Throne, that her Resolutions in entring into the said Negotiations were to obtain a general, good, and lasting Peace; and the Plenipotentiaries at Utrecht being instructed to treat with France conformably to that End, he the said Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, in order to remove the just Suspicions which had been conceived of his private and separate Negotiations with France, did advise her Majesty to make this further Declaration in her said Message, the 17th of January, that *the World will now see how groundless those Reports are, which have been spread abroad by Men of evil Intentions, to serve the worst Designs; as if a separate Peace had been treated, for which there has not been the least Colour given: Whereas a private and separate Negotiation had been carried on for five Months together between Great Britain and France; and during that Time private Propositions had been sent from England, and a private Treaty with a Minister of France signed, even by her Majesty's Privity, exclusive of all the Allies, before the said Declaration made by her Majesty. And private and separate*

separate Measures were thenceforth carried on by the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, and his Accomplices, on Behalf of her Majesty with the Ministers of *France*, even to the Conclusion of the Peace with *France*. Her Majesty was further prevail'd on by the wicked Advice of him the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, in her Speech of *June 6, 1712*, to declare, that to prevent the Union of the two Crowns, she would not be content with what was speculative, but insisted upon something solid: And in the same Speech to the Effect following, *viz. The Nature of the Proposal for a Renunciation is such, that it executes it self, and France and Spain are thereby more effectually divided than ever*; Whereas the Ministers of *France* had before that Time assured the Ministers of her Majesty, that to accept of the Expedient proposed on her Majesty's Behalf, would be to build on a sandy Foundation; and that the Renunciation would be null and void by the fundamental Laws of *France*; and that they would deceive themselves, who accepted it as an Expedient to prevent the Union of the two Crowns. And not only in the Particulars before-mentioned, but in many others contained in the said several Speeches and Messages made and sent to her Parliament, even while the said Negotiations of Peace with *France* were depending, the most essential Points relating to Peace and Commerce, and which concerned the Interest as well of the Allies as of *Great Britain*, were grossly misrepresented. By all which wicked, treacherous, and unexampled evil Councils, he the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer* did most basely, ungratefully, and scandalously abuse the Favour of his Royal Mistress, and by means of her Authority did mislead her Parliament into groundless and fatal Resolutions; and thereby not only prevented the just Advice of the Parliament to her Majesty in that critical Juncture, but obtained the Approbation of Parliament to his mysterious and dangerous Practices; and did not only deprive her Majesty of the Confidence and Affection of her Allies, but exposed her Majesty and her People to the Contempt of the common Enemy.

Art. XVI. That whereas the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, having on all Occasions used his utmost Endeavours to subvert the ancient established Constitution of Parliaments, the great and only Security of the Prerogative of the Crown, and of the Rights, Liberties, and Properties of the People; and being most wickedly determined at one fatal Blow, as far as in him lay, to destroy

destroy the Freedom and Independency of the House of Lords, the great Ornament and nearest Support of the Imperial Crown of these Realms, and falsely intending to disguise his mischievous Purposes under a pretended Zeal for the Prerogative of the Crown ; he the said *Roberts Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer*, on or about the Months of *December or January, 1711*, whilst the House of Lords were under an Adjournment, and had Reason to expect that on their next Meeting Matters of the highest Importance would be communicated to them from the Throne, they having some few Days before given their humble Opinion and Advice to her Majesty, That no Peace could be safe or honourable to *Great Britain or Europe*, if *Spain* and the *West-Indies* were to be allotted to any Branch of the House of *Bourbon* ; being then Lord High Treasurer of *Great Britain*, and one of her Majesty's Privy Council, and assuming to himself an arbitrary Direction and Controul in her Majesty's Councils, contrary to his Duty and his Oath, and in Violation of the great Trust reposed in him, and with an immediate Purpose to render ineffectual the many earnest Representations of her Majesty's Allies against the said Negotiations of Peace, as well as to prevent the good Effects of the said Advice of the House of Lords ; and in order to obtain such further Resolutions of that House of Parliament on the important Subject of the Negotiations of Peace, as might shelter and promote his secret and unwarrantable Proceedings, together with other false and evil Counsellors, did advise her Majesty to make and create twelve Peers of this Realm, and Lords of Parliament ; and pursuant to his destructive Counsels, Letters Patents did forthwith pass, and Writs issued, whereby twelve Peers were made and created : And did likewise advise her Majesty immediately to call and summon them to Parliament ; which being done accordingly, they took their Seats in the House of Lords on or about the 2d of *January 1711*, to which Day the House then stood adjourned. Whereby the said *Roberts Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer* did most highly abuse the Influence he then had with her Majesty, and prevailed on her to exercise, in the most unprecedent and dangerous Manner, that valuable and undoubted Prerogative, which the Wisdom of the Laws and the Constitution of this Kingdom hath entrusted with the Crown for the rewarding signal Virtue and distinguished Merit. By which desperate Advice he did not only, as far as in him lay, deprive her Majesty of the Countenance of those seasonable and wholesome Coun-

selfs in that critical Juncture, but wickedly perverted the true and only End of that great and useful Prerogative, to the Dishonour of the Crown, and the irreparable Mischief to the Constitution of Parliaments. All which Crimes and Misdemeanours, committed and done by him the said Earl against our late Sovereign Lady the Queen, her Crown and Dignity, the Peace and Interest of this Kingdom, and in Breach of the several Trusts reposed in him the said Earl, and he the said Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* was Lord High Treasurer of *Great Britain*, and one of her Majesty's Privy Council during the Time that all and every the Crimes before set forth were done and committed. For which Matters and Things, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the House of Commons in Parliament assembled, do, in the Name of themselves, and of all the Commons of *Great Britain*, impeach the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* of High Treason, and other High Crimes and Misdemeanours in the said Articles contained. And the said Commons by Protestation saving to themselves the Liberty of exhibiting, at any Time hereafter, any other Accusations or Impeachments against the said Earl, and also of replying to the Answers which the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* shall make to the Premises, or any of them, or to any Impeachment or Accusation that shall be by them exhibited, according to the Course and Proceedings of Parliament, do pray that the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* be put to answer all and every the Premises; and that such Proceedings, Examinations, Trials and Judgments may be upon them, and every of them had and used, as shall be agreeable to Law and Justice. And they do further pray and demand, that the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* may be sequestred from Parliament, and forthwith committed to safe Custody.

As soon as the Lord *Coningsby*, and the Commoners that accompanied him, were withdrawn, a Lord moved, that the Consideration of the *Articles of Impeachment* be adjourn'd to the *Monday* following, and was back'd by several Peers; particularly by Dr. *Francis Atterbury*, Bishop of *Rochester*, who urged, 'That this Accusation was of so extraordinary a Nature, and so very important, both in it self and its Consequences, that the House ought to proceed on it with the utmost Caution and Deliberation.' But he was smartly answer'd, by a Scotch Duke, who, among other Things, said, 'It was well known, the Pre-

late

late who spoke last, had, of late, study'd more Politicks than Divinity; and was thoronghly acquainted with the Subject Matter of the Articles, that lay before them; and therefore did not doubt, but his Lordship was now as ready to speak to them, as he could ever be, if he had more Time to consider of them.' After a Debate of about an Hour and a half, the Question for adjourning was put, and carried in the Negative, by a Majority of 86 Voices against 54; and thereupon the Articles of Impeachment were read, which took up till about eight in the Evening. Then a Motion was made, (by the same Side that was for adjourning) that the Judges be consulted; that the House might be satisfied, whether the Charge contain'd in the said Articles amounted to Treason. The Lords *Trevor* and *Harcourt*, the Dukes of *Shrewsbury* and *Leeds*, the Earl of *Poulet*, the Lord *North* and *Grey*, the Bishop of *Rochester*, and some other Peers of that Side, were for the Affirmative; but the Lord *Cowper*, Lord Chancellor, the Dukes of *Argyle* and *Montrose*, the Earls of *Nottingham*, *Sunderland*, *Dorset* and *Isla*, the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, and some other Lords of the Court Party spoke for the Negative. The Lord *Trevor* having gone so far as to declare his Opinion, that none of the Articles amounted to High Treason; he was answer'd by the Lord *Cowper*, who urged the contrary, and challenged all the Lawyers in *England* to disprove his Arguments. Nevertheless, the Tory Lords still insisting on the consulting of the Judges, the Earl of *Nottingham* represented to them, 'that instead of favouring thereby the noble Person who had the Misfortune to be impeach'd, as undoubtedly they meant it, they might on the contrary do him a great Prejudice; for if, upon consulting the Judges, they declared the Charge to amount to Treason, the said Lord would stand prejudged before he was brought to his Trial.' After some other Speeches, the Question was put upon the Motion before-mention'd, and carried in the Negative by 84 Voices against 52. And then it was moved by the Court Party, that the Earl of *Oxford* be committed to safe Custody, which occasion'd a fresh Debate. Several Peers of both Sides having declared their Opinion upon that Motion, the Earl of *Oxford* thought it high Time for him to speak for himself, which he did to this Effect:

My LORD,

IT is a very great Misfortune for any Man to fall under the Displeasure of so great and so powerful a Body as the Commons of Great Britain; and this Misfortune is the heavier upon me, because I had the Honour to be placed at the Head of the late Ministry, and must now, it seems, be made accountable for all the Measures that were then pursued: But on the other Hand, 'tis a very great Comfort to me under this Misfortune, that I have the Honour to be a Member of this august Assembly: An Assembly which always squares their Proceedings and Judgments by the Rules of Honour, Justice and Equity; and is not to be byas'd by a Spirit of Party.

My LORD,

I could say a great deal to clear my self of the Charge which is brought against me: But as I now labour under an Indisposition of Body, besides the Fatigue of this long Sitting, I shall contract what I have to say within a very narrow Compass. This whole Accusation may, it seems, be reduced to the Negotiation and Conclusion of the Peace: That the Nation wanted a Peace, nobody will deny; and I hope it will be as easily made out, that the Conditions of the Peace are as good as could be expected, considering the Circumstances wherein it was made, and the Backwardness and Reluctancy which some of the Allies shew'd to come into the Queen's Measures. This is certain, that this Peace, as bad as it is now represented, was approved by two successive Parliaments. It is indeed suggested against this Peace, that it was a separate one; but I hope, my Lord, it will be made appear, that it was general; and that 'twas France, and not Great Britain, that made the first Steps towards a Negotiation. And, my Lord, I will be bold to say, that during my whole Administration, the Sovereign upon the Throne was loved at Home, and feared Abroad.

As to the Business of Tournay, which is made a capital Charge, I can safely aver, that I had no manner of Share in it; and that the same was wholly transacted by that unfortunate Nobleman who thought fit to step aside: But I dare say in his Behalf, that if this Charge could be proved, it would not amount to Treason. For my own part, as I always acted by the immediate Directions and Commands of the late Queen, and never offended against any known Law, I am justify'd in my own Conscience, and unconcern'd for the Life of an insignificant old Man. But I cannot, without the highest Ingratitude, be unconcern'd for the best of Queens: A Queen who heap'd upon me Honours and Preferments, tho' I never ask'd for them; and therefore I think my self under an Obligation to vindicate her Memory, and the Measures she pursued, to my dying Breath.

My

My LORD,

If Ministers of State, acting by the immediate Commands of their Sovereign, are afterwards to be made accountable for their Proceedings, it may one Day or other be the Case of all the Members of this august Assembly: I don't doubt, therefore, that out of Regard to your selves, your Lordships will give me an equitable Hearing; and I hope that, in the Prosecution of this Enquiry, it will appear, that I have merited not only the Indulgence, but likewise the Favour of the Government.

My LORD,

I am now to take my Leave of your Lordship, and of this honourable House, perhaps for ever! I shall lay down my Life with Pleasure, in a Cause favour'd by my late dear Royal Mistress. And when I consider that I am to be judged by the Justice, Honour and Virtue of my Peers, I shall acquiesce, and retire with great Content: And, my Lords, God's Will be done.

Before the Question for committing the Earl of *Oxford* to safe Custody was put, the Duke of *Shrewsbury* acquainted the House, that the said Earl was, at present, very much indispos'd with the Gravel; and therefore he hoped the House would not immediately send him to the Tower, but suffer him to be, for two or three Days, under the Custody of the Black-Rod at his own House, where he might have the Attendance and Assistance of his Relations and Servants: That however, he (the Duke of *Shrewsbury*) did not propose this as a Motion, because he was against committing him at all; but only left it to the Consideration of the House. His Grace was seconded by the Earl of *Poulett*, and no Opposition being made by the other Party, the Earl of *Oxford* withdrew, leaving Word with the Usher of the Black-Rod, that he would be at Home: After this the Question was put, that the said Earl be committed to safe Custody, which was carried in the Affirmative, by 82 Voices against 50; and so the House rose about a Quarter past one in the Morning, when the Usher of the Black-Rod went to the Earl of *Oxford*'s House; communicated to him the Order of the House of Peers, for taking him into Custody; and left some of his Officers for that Purpose in his Lordship's House. It was observ'd that when the Earl of *Oxford* went home, he was attended by a Mob that cry'd out high Church, *Ormond* and *Oxford* for ever, &c. It was likewise observ'd, that of twenty Bishops who were that Day in the House, six only were for the Earl of *Oxford*, viz. Sir *William Dawes*, *Archbishop of York*, Dr.

John

John Robinson Bishop of London, Dr. Francis Atterbury Bishop of Rochester, Dr. George Smalridge Bishop of Bristol, Dr. Francis Gastrel Bishop of Chester, and the Lord Crew Bishop of Durham.

July the 15th, the Lord *Coxingby* acquainted the Commons, that he did the Saturday before, at the Bar of the House of Lords, impeach *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer* of High Treason, and other High Crimes and Misdemeanours, and deliver'd in the Articles of Impeachment against him; and did pray and demand that the said Earl might be sequester'd from Parliament, and forthwith committed to safe Custody. The same Day the Lords order'd, that the Earl of *Oxford* be brought to the Bar of their House the next Morning, in order to be sent to the Tower; and then their Lordships sent a Message to the Commons, to acquaint that honourable House, 'that the Lords had order'd the Black-Rod to attach and take into safe Custody *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*; and that the Black-Rod had returned to the Lords, that he had accordingly attach'd the said Earl, and had him now in safe Custody.'

On the 12th of *July*, the Earl of *Oxford* was, according to Order, brought to the Bar of the Lords House, where, having receiv'd a Copy of the Articles of Impeachment against him, he represented to their Lordships, 'that the ablest Men in the Nation had been many Weeks in drawing up those long Articles against him; and therefore he hoped the House would allow him a proportionable Time to answer them.' His Lordship took that Occasion to return their Lordships his hearty Thanks for their great Humanity in not sending him to the Tower the Saturday before; and as he still labour'd under the same Indisposition of Body, he humbly desired their Lordships to permit him to continue some few Days more at his own House under the Custody of the Black-Rod. The Earl of *Oxford* being withdrawn to the Black-Rod-Room, the Lords resolv'd to allow him a Month to answer the Articles of Impeachment; and as to his last Request, Dr. *Mead*, one of his Lordship's Physicians being consulted, and having made Affidavit, that if the Earl were sent to the Tower his Life would be in Danger, a Motion was made, that he might continue in his House till the Monday following; but this was opposed, and after a warm Debate, it was carried by 81 Voices against 55, that he should be carried into the Tower, on Saturday the 16 of *July*. The most remarkable Passage in this

Day's

Day's Debate, was as follows; the Earl of *Anglesea* having said, *that it was to be feared, these violent Measures would make the Scepter shake in the King's Hands.* Most of the Members were offended at this Suggestion, and some cry'd the Tower, and others only to Order. The Earl of *Sutherland* said, ' He trembled with Indignation to hear such Words pronounc'd in that noble Assembly; that if they had been spoke any where else, he would call the Person that spoke them to an Account; but all he could do there was to move that he might explain himself.' The Earl of *Sutherland* was seconded by the Duke of *Rosburgh*, who, among other Things said, that the Scepter was so well rivited in the King's Hand, that instead of shaking, it would crush all His Majesty's Enemies. The Earl of *Berkley*, and some other Lords back'd also the Earl of *Sutherland*'s Motion: Whereupon the Earl of *Anglesea* stood up and said, ' That it was but too manifest by the Riots that were daily committed in several Parts of the Kingdom, that the Nation in general was against these Impeachments. That for his own Part, he was so far from approving those tumultuous Assemblies and Disorders that he rather wish'd a stop might speedily be put to them, by exemplary Punishments. That he had on several Occasions, given sufficient Proofs of his Zeal and Affection for the Revolution and the Protestant Succession. That what he had now advanc'd, was the Result of the same Zeal for the Peace and Prosperity of his Majesty's Reign: However, if he had been so unhappy as by any unguarded or passionate Expression, to give Offence to that angust Assembly, he was very sorry for it.' Notwithstanding this Apology, some Members were enclin'd to have his Lordship sent to the Tower, but the very Words he had spoken not having been taken down in Writing, the House admitted his Lordship's Explanation; and so that Matter went no further. It is observable, that on this Occasion, besides the six Bishops before-mention'd, Dr. *George Hooper* Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, and Dr. *Adam Otely* Bishop of *St. David's* voted for the Earl of *Oxford*. The House of Peers having met on the 15th of July they adjourn'd to the 18th, to avoid, as 'twas generally surmised, any fresh Motion which the Earl of *Oxford*'s Friends might make, for deferring his being sent to the Tower, whither, according to Order, he was carried by the Usher of the Black-Rod on Saturday July 16th, about 8 a-Clock in the Evening, in his Lordship's Chariot, attended by two Hackney Coaches, in which were the Earl's

Earl's Lady, his Son the Lord *Harley*, and some other of the Earl's Relations and Servants. Although these three Coaches went from his Lordship's House near St. James's Palace, up St. James's-Street, and then through *Piccadilly*, *Gerrard-Street*, *Monmouth Street*, *Holbourn*, and other less frequented Streets, with Design as 'twas thought to avoid a Crowd, yet were they attended by a great many of the common People, whose Numbers being much increased in their Return from the Tower, they raised an Uproar in the Streets, with their Cry of *High-Church*, *Ormond*, and *Oxford* for ever; and when they came to St. *Martin's-Lane*, *Westminster*, some of them grew so outrageous as to throw Stones at, and break the Windows of several Houses: Upon which three or four of the Mutineers were by the Constables and Beadles carried to the Round-House.

On the 15th of July, the Commons in a Committee of the whole House, went through the Bill for preventing *Tumults*, &c. and the next Day Mr. Attorney-General having reported the Amendments they had made to the same, the first of them was agreed to; but the further Consideration of the said Amendments was adjourn'd. After this, the House being inform'd of great Disorders in the County of *Stafford*, by several evil-dispos'd Persons going from Place to Place in a tumultuous and riotous Manner, and that they had assault'd and wounded several of his Majesty's good Subjects without any Provocation; and that one Mr. *Bayley* was able to give the House an Account thereof, and that he was at the Door, he was order'd to be called in. Mr. *Bayley* being call'd in accordingly, gave the House an Account of what had happen'd in that County, as follows, *vis.*

THAT there are three *Presbyterian* Meeting-Houses, which are not very remote from each other, *viz.* at *Dudley*, *West-Bromwich* and *Oldbury*. That the Proprietors of them, observing that several Meeting-Houses in that County had been pull'd down by the Mob, they advis'd with Lawyers about the Lawfulness of defending themselves, and then took a Resolution of doing it, and to assist each other. They procure a Warrant from Sir *Henry Gaugh* to the Constable of *West-Bromwich*, to keep such sufficient Watch and Ward as might be able to disperse tumultuous Rioters. On Tuesday last, the Mob came to *Bromwich*, but the brave Men who were set to guard the Meeting-House beat them off, and with

Hand-

Hand-Whips and Cudgels made several of them smart, so that on their Knees they ask'd pardon, pray'd for King George, and promis'd not to offend any more; but like true Jacobites broke their Promise, and came next Day in greater Numbers, and with more desperate Weapons; such as Scythes, Reaping-Hooks set in proper Handles about two Yards long; large Clubs, and some Fire-Arms: But as soon they came up to the Guard, their Courage fail'd them, they flung down their Arms, and fled, many of which were pick'd up by Women who came out of their Houses to that purpose. It was thought proper to take some of them Prisoners; accordingly they pursued them, and took 36, and placed them in a publick Inn, with a strong Guard upon them, in order to take them before a Justice of Peace next Day: But that Night about 12 a-Clock there came a Mob from Birmingham of about a Hundred, intending to release them. They fired upon the Guard without Doors, and at the same Time attack'd the House and broke it; but the Guard beat them off, and took several Prisoners, which were the next Day, with the rest, had before Sir Henry Gough and his Son, who committed Part of them to Stafford-Goal, and bound over others to the Assizes. The same Day, which was Thursday last, the Mob came again, and now they came on with more than their usual Courage, which caus'd the advanc'd Guard to draw back nearer their main Body. The Rebels still came on with Fury, and as soon as they came within reach, fired upon the Guard, who then call'd up their Men, who had Fire-Arms, to their Assistance, who came, and quickly dispers'd them; a Gentleman had his Horse shot dead under him, and another mortally wounded: Some of the Guards are very much wounded, but it's hoped not mortally. They took several Prisoners, amongst which are the two Captains, one of which is said to be the publick Cryer of Wolverhampton. Some of those taken appear to be known Roman Catholicks. Whilst the Prisoners were under Examination, being ask'd who encourag'd them on to this Work? Two of them had the Confidence to say, they were told that two Gentlemen of Note, viz. Mr. Vernon, and Mr. Lane, would give 60 Guineas a-piece to encourage the Mob: It is likewise reported in the Country, that the Mob boasted the latter of these Gentlemen was to head them.

When

When the Mob pull'd down the Meeting-House at *Wolverhampton*, one of their Leaders getting on the Top of the same, flourish'd his Hat round his Head, and cry'd, *G—d— K. G—ge*, and the *D. of Marlborough*. A Fellow at the same Place, standing by as an idle Spectator, was charg'd by the Rioters with being a Spy; and to atone for his supposed Offence, they made him go down on his Knees, and cry *God bless K. James the Third.*

Mr. Bayley being withdrawn, Mr. Bracebridge, a Member of the House for *Tamworth* in *Staffordshire*, acquainted them of a Letter wrote from that Country, relating to those Disturbances, which he read in his Place; and the said Letter having been order'd to be brought up to the Table, and read, it was resolv'd *Nemine contradicente*, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleas'd to give Directions to the several Magistrates throughout the Kingdom, that the Laws be put in a speedy, and the most vigorous Execution, against all such Persons who shall be found any way concerned in the late rebellious and tumultuous Riots and Disorders committed, and now carrying on, in several Parts of this Kingdom, by Persons disaffected to his Majesty and his Government; and that a strict Enquiry be made, who are the Promoters and Authors of the said Tumults and Riots; and that an Account be taken of such Justices of the Peace as have failed in the Discharge of their Duty on these Occasions; and that such Justices, who shall appear to his Majesty to have neglected their Duty, be forthwith put out of the Commissions of the Peace; and that such other Magistrates who shall appear likewise to have neglected their Duty therein, may be proceeded against with the utmost Rigour of the Law; and that his Majesty will likewise be pleased to direct, that an exact Account may be taken of the Losses and Damages which his Majesty's Subjects have sustained, by reason of these tumultuous and rebellious Proceedings; and that the Sufferers may have full Compensation made them for their Damages; and to assure his Majesty, that all such Expences as his Majesty shall be at on that Account, shall be made good to his Majesty out of the next Aids that shall be afterwards granted by Parliament; and also that the Laws against *Papists* and *Nonjurors* may be effectually put in Execution.

Then the Commons resumed the Consideration of the Amendments made to the Bill for preventing *Tumults, &c.* which,

which, with other Amendments made to them, were agreed to, and the Bill order'd to be engroſ'd.

On Monday the 18th of July, the said Bill was read the third Time, (and after several Amendments were made to it,) paſ'd, and ſent up to the Lords. And Mr. Lechmere, Sollicitor General, from the Committee appointed to draw up an Address to his Majesty, having reported the ſame it was agreed unto by the Houſe, *Nemine Contradicente*, be-ing as follows:

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subject, the Commons in Parliament assembled, being highly connein'd at the continu'd Endeavours of the Enemis of your Person and Government, to diſturb the Tranquillity and Happiness of your Kingdoms, and to de-prive your People of the great Bleſſings they enjoy under your auſpicious Reign: And it having appear'd to us, that, by the Encouragement, and the false and traiterous Inſinuations of Persons diſaffected to your Title and Government, great Numbers of your poor deluded Subjects have been prevail'd upon, in many Parts of the Kingdom, to assemble together, and in a tumultuous and rebellious Manner, to commit great Disorders, and do great Injuries to others of their Fellow-Subjects and Fellow-Protestants, we think it our indiſpensable Duty on this Occation, to express our utmoſt Abhorrence of all ſuch traiterous Proceedings, and our highest Reſentment againſt the Authors and Promoters of them; and to renew to your Majesty the hearty and vigorous Reſolutions of your faſhful Commons, to ſupport your Majesty and your Government againſt all your open and ſecret Enemis; and to contribute the utmoſt in our Power to the Honour and Safety of your ſacred Person, and the Quiet and Security of your Government.

And to that End, we crave Leave moſt humbly to be-ſeech your Majesty, that you will be graciously pleaſ'd to give Directions to the ſeveral Magiſtrates throughout your Kingdom, that the Laws now in Force may be put in a ſpeedy, and in the moſt vigorous Execution, againſt all ſuch Persons as ſhall be found any Way connein'd in the rebellious and tumultuous Riots and Disorders which have been committed, and are now carrying on, by Persons diſaffected to your Majesty and your Government; and that a ſtrict Enquiry may be made to diſcover the Authors

and Promoters of them, so as they may be brought to condign Punishment.

And it being apparent, that the Neglect or Misbehaviour of many Justices of Peace, and other Magistrates, hath given great Encouragement to the said Disorders, we crave Leave, in all Humility, to beseech your Majesty, that an Account may be taken of such Justices of the Peace as have fail'd in the Discharge of their Duty on these Occasions; and that such of them as shall appear to your Majesty to have neglected their Duty, may be forthwith put out of the Commissions of the Peace; and that such other Magistrates as shall likewise appear to your Majesty to have neglected their Duty therein, may be proceeded against with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

And as your loyal Commons are fully assur'd, that by the Wisdom and Steadiness of your Administration, the Scepter in your Royal Hand will soon become a Terror to all those, who, by open or secret Practices, shall any Way abet the Enemies of your Person or Government; so from our most dutiful Regard to your Majesty, and in Justice to those of your Subjects, who, for their Zeal and firm Adherence to your Majesty and your Government, have been Sufferers in the said tumultuous and traiterous Disorders; we do most humbly beseech your Majesty, that you will be most graciously pleas'd to give Directions, that an exact Account be taken of the Losses and Damages which any of your Subjects have sustain'd, by Reason of the said tumultuous and rebellious Proceedings, and that the Sufferers may have full Compensation made them for their Damages; your faithful Commons most humbly assuring your Majesty, that all Expences which shall be incur'd on that Account, shall be made good to your Majesty, out of the next Aids that shall be afterwards granted by Parliament.

And for the Security of your sacred Person, and the quieting the Minds of your faithful Subjects, we do further most humbly advise your Majesty, that you will be graciously pleas'd to give Orders, that the Magistrates throughout the Kingdom, in their several Stations, do speedily and effectually put the Laws in Execution against Papists and Nonjurors.

This Address having the next Day (July 19) been presented to the King by the whole House, his Majesty was pleas'd to return the following most gracious Answer:

Gentlemen,

Gentlemen,
I thank you heartily for your Address, and the many Marks of Zeal and Affection which you express for my Honour and Safety, and the Security of the Kingdom.

I will give immediate Directions for putting in Execution the several Matters which you so justly recommend to me; and as I am resolv'd, on all Occasions, to follow the Advice of my Parliament, so I have no Doubt, but that, by the Blessing of Almighty God, and your seasonable and vigorous Assistance, I shall soon be enabled effectually to suppress that Spirit of Rebellion which is so industriously fomented among us, and to establish the Peace and Prosperity of my People.

The same Day likewise the Commons order'd, that the Reverend Dr. Linford, Prebendary of Westminster, be desir'd to preach before the House at St. Margaret's, Westminster, upon the 1st Day of August next, being the Anniversary of his Majesty's happy Accession to the Crown. Then the House proceeded in the further Hearing the Merits of the Election for the County of Bedford; and resolv'd, That John Harvey, Esq; sitting Member, was not duly elected, and, on the contrary, that John Carter, Esq; Petitioner, was duly elected a Knight of the Shire to serve in this present Parliament for the said County. After this it was order'd, That such Members of the Committee of Secrecy, who are Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, do examine such Persons as they think fit at the said Committee, touching Matters contain'd in the several Books and Papers before them.

July 20. The Governor of the Bank of England being call'd in, laid before the House a Propofal for the publick Service; which was referr'd to the Grand Committee on Ways and Means; into which the House resolv'd itself immediately, and came to several Resolutions, the Report of which was order'd to be made the next Day. After this, the Commons were acquainted by a Message from the Lords, that their Lordships had agreed to the Bill for relieving William Paterson, Esq; &c. and to the Bill, entitled, *An Act for preventing Tumults and riotous Assemblies, and for the more speedy and effectual punishing of the Rioters*, without Amendment. Then the Speaker of the House of Commons having reported his Majesty's most gracious Answer to their Address, it was resolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, that the humble Thanks of this House be return'd to his Majesty.

The same Day, the King went to the House of Peers with the usual State, and gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills.

An Act to explain the Act made in the 12th Year of the Reign of King William the Third, entitled, An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject.

An Act for preventing Tumults and riotous Assemblies, and for the more speedy and effectual punishing Rioters.

An Act for making perpetual an Act of the 7th and 8th Years of the Reign of his late Majesty King William the Third, entitled, An Act that the solemn Affirmation and Declaration of the People call'd Quakers, shall be accepted instead of an Oath in the usual Form; and for explaining and enforcing the said Act in Relation to the Payment of Tythes and Church Rates; and for appointing the Form of an Affirmation to be taken by the said People call'd Quakers, instead of the Oath of Abjuration.

An Act for continuing the Imprisonment of Robert Blackburn, and others, for the horrid Conspiracy to assassinate the Person of his late sacred Majesty King William the Third.

And to nine private Acts.

Then his Majesty was pleas'd to declare from the Throne, that he had given Direction to the Lord Chancellor to declare to both Houses a Matter of the greatest Importance in his Majesty's Name and Words; and accordingly the Lord Chancellor read a Speech deliver'd into his Hands by his Majesty from the Throne; as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE Zeal you have shewn for preserving the Peace of my Kingdoms, and your Wisdom in providing so good a Law to prevent all riotous and tumultuous Proceedings, give me great Satisfaction; but I am sorry to find that such a Spirit of Rebellion has discover'd itself, as leaves no Room to doubt, but these Disorders are set on Foot and encourag'd by Persons disaffected to my Government, in Expectation of being supported from Abroad.

The Preservation of our excellent Constitution, and the Security of our Holy Religion, has been, and always shall be, my chief Care; and I cannot question but your Concern for these invaluable Blessings is so great, as not to let them be expos'd to such Attempts as I have certain Advites a' preparing by the Pretender

Pretender from Abroad, and carrying on at Home by a restless Party in his Favour.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

In these Circumstances, I think it proper to ask your Affiance, and make no Doubt but you will so far consult your own Security, as not to leave the Nation, under a Rebellion actually begun at Home, and threaten'd with an Invasion from Abroad, in a defenceless Condition: And I shall look upon the Provision you shall make for the Safety of my People, as the best Mark of your Affection to me.

The Commons being return'd to their House, it was resolv'd, *Nomine Contradicente*, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to return the most humble and dutiful Thanks of this House to his Majesty, for communicating to his Parliament, the Advices he has receiv'd of an Attempt preparing to be made upon the Nation from Abroad, abett'd and encourag'd by treasonable Practices at Home, in Favour of a Popish Pretender; and to assure his Majesty, that this House will, with their Lives and Fortunes, stand by and support his Majesty against all his open and secret Enemies; and to desire his Majesty, that he will immediately give Directions for fitting out such a Number of Ships as may effectually guard the Coasts, and to issue out Commissions for augmenting his Forces by Land; assuring his Majesty, this House will, without Loss of Time, effectually enable him to raise and maintain such a Number of Forces, both by Sea and Land, as shall be necessary for the Defence of his sacred Person, and for the Security of his Kingdoms. After this, Mr. Freeman stood up, and represented, ‘ That in so important a Juncture, they ought to lose no Time in drawing up an Address; and therefore mov'd, That the said Resolution be forthwith laid before his Majesty by the whole House.’ He was seconded by the Lord Guernsey, eldest Son to the Earl of Ailesford, who said, ‘ It was well known he had, on many Occasions, differ'd from some Members in that House; but being now convinc'd that our Liberty, Religion, and all that is dear to Englishmen, were aim'd at, he would (laying his Hand on his Sword) rather die with his Sword in his Hand, than survive the Pretender's coming in, tho' he were to enjoy the greatest Honours and Preferments under him.’ Mr. Hampden did likewise back Mr. Freeman's Motion, which pass'd into a Resolution, *Nomine Contradicente*; and Mr. Controller, who was order'd to wait on the King to know

his Majesty's Pleasure, when he would be attended by the House, having, about six a-Clock in the Evening, reported, that his Majesty had been pleas'd to appoint immediately at his Palace at St. James's, the House went thither with their Speaker, and laid before his Majesty the said Resolution, to which the King was pleas'd to return the following Answer :

Gentlemen,
I thank you heartily for this Address. The Zeal and Vigour which you shew upon this Occasion, will, I trust in God, enable me to defeat the evil Designs of our Enemies. I will immediately give Directions for such an Increase of our Forces, by Sea and Land, as I shall judge necessary for your Security; and will order Estimates of the Charge thereof to be laid before you.

The same Day, before the Commons waited on the King with the Address before mention'd, they resolv'd, immediately to take into Consideration his Majesty's gracious Speech, that Day made to both Houses; and the same being again read by Mr. Speaker, upon a Motion made, That a Supply be granted to his Majesty, it was unanimously resolv'd, That the House would the next Morning, resolve itself into a Grand Committee to consider of that Motion. Accordingly, on the 21st of July, it was resolv'd to grant his Majesty a Supply; which Resolution was, on the 22^d, reported by Mr. Farrer, and agreed to by the House.

July 21. The House being mov'd, that the Act of the 31st Year of King Charles the Second, entitled, *An Act for the better securing the Liberty of the Subject, and for Prevention of Imprisonment beyond the Seas*: And also an Act of Parliament of Scotland, of the 31st of January, 1701, entitled, *An Act for preventing wrongous Imprisonment, and against undue Delays in Trials*, be read; the same were read accordingly: After which it was order'd, That Leave be given to bring in a Bill to empower his Majesty to secure and detain such Persons as his Majesty shall suspect are conspiring against his Person and Government. Hereupon Mr. Solicitor General immediately presented to the House, a Bill to empower his Majesty to secure and detain such Persons as his Majesty shall suspect are conspiring against his Person and Government; and the same was receiv'd and read the first Time, and order'd to be read a second Time. The Bill was accordingly immediately read a second Time, and committed

ted to a Committee of the whole House for the next Day. It was observ'd, that Mr. *Shippen* only made a slight Objection against the bringing in of the said Bill; which on the 22d of July, went through the Grand Committee, and was order'd to be engross'd.

The same Day (July 21) Mr. *Farrer* reported also from the Grand Committee on Ways and Means, the Resolutions they had came to, *viz.*

1st, That the Proposition presented by the Governor and Company of the Bank of *England*, and referr'd by the House to this Committee, for supplying out of such a Fund as is therein mention'd, the additional yearly Sum of 12000*l.* during his Majesty's Life, (which God long preserve) for the Service of his Household and Family, and other his necessary Expences and Occasions; and a further yearly Sum of 5400*l.* to be a Fund or Security for raising a Sum not exceeding 92000*l.* as Part of the Supply granted for publick Services, upon such Terms and Conditions, and in such Manner, as in the said Proposition are express'd, be accepted.

2dly, That for answ'ring the Sum of 28000*l. per Annum*, or thereabouts, mention'd in the said Proposition, the Duties on Hops, which have Continuance until the 1st of *August* 1715, be further continu'd and made payable to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, subject nevertheless to Redemption by Parliament.

3dly, That such of the Duties and Revenues for raising the general Fund to be establish'd pursuant to the said Proposition, as are now temporary, be made perpetual, subject also to Redemption by Parliament.

4thly, That if the Revenues settled by the Act of the 1st Year of his Majesty's Reign, (entitl'd, *An Act for the better Support of his Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of Great Britain*) together with the said additional Revenue of 12000*l. per Annum*, shall produce more in clear Money than the yearly Sum of 70000*l.* to be reckon'd from *Michaelmas* 1715. Then the Overplus of such Produce be made Part of the general Fund to be establish'd as aforesaid, and be appropriated, issu'd, and apply'd accordingly, until all the Exchequer-Bills shall be paid off; or the said general Fund shall be redeem'd by Parliament; and that afterwards such Overplus exceeding 70000*l. per Annum*, be not issu'd, granted, dispos'd, or apply'd to any Use or Purpose, or upon any Pretext whatsoever, without Authority of Parliament.

5thly, That any Sum, not exceeding 77694*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* of Publick unappropriated Money, which came into the Exchequer before the 12th of June 1714, be apply'd towards defraying his Majesty's extraordinary Expences relating to the Civil Government between the Time of his Accession to the Throne and Michaelmas 1715.

6thly, That the said Sum of 910,000*l.* for publick Uses, be rais'd, by settling a perpetual Annuity after the Rate of 6 per Cent. per Annum, to be redeemable by Parliament.

7thly, That so much of the Sum of 180000*l.* which was borrow'd on the former Act for laying the Duty upon Hogs, and the Interest thereon, as is deficient and remaining unpaid, be satisfy'd out of the Sum of 910,000*l.* to be rais'd as aforesaid. These Resolutions having been read, and agreed to by the House, it was order'd, That a Bill or Bills be brought in upon the same.

On the 3rd of July the Commons order'd a Bill to be brought in, To make the Militia of the Kingdom more useful, and read the second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House, the Bill for the further Security of his Majesty's Person and Government, &c. The same Day also Mr. Pitt, Secretary at War, by his Majesty's Command, presented to the House an Estimate of the Charge of 2000 Dragoons and 4000 Foot per Annum, and of Levy-Money for the same; which Troop the King, with the Advice of his Privy Council, thought fit to raise at the present Juncture: And the said Estimate being read, was refer'd to a Grand Committee on the Supply. Then the House proceeded to the Hearing the Merits of the Election for the Burghs of Aberdeen, Montrose, &c. and resolv'd, That James Erskine, Esq; sitting Member, was not duly elected; and on the contrary, that John Middleton, Esq; was duly elected a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the said Burghs.

On the 20th of July the Lords resolv'd to present an Address to his Majesty, which was the same Day drawn up, and agreed to, as follows:

Most gracious Sovereign,
 W^e your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return your Majesty the most humble Thanks of this House, for your Majesty's most gracious Assurances, that the Preservation of our excellent Constitution, and the Security of our Holy Religion, has been, and always shall be,

your

your chief Care; and for communicating to your Parliament the Advice from Abroad of an intended Invasion of these Kingdoms, countenanc'd and encourag'd by Insurrections here at Home, fomented, and stirr'd up by the Abettors and Supporters of the Pretender's Interest. And we do most humbly assure your Majesty, that this House will stand by and assist your Majesty, at the Hazard of our Lives and Fortunes, in Support and Defence of your sacred Person, and your undoubted Right and Title to the Crown, in Defence of all your open and secret Enemies.

This Address being the next Day presented to the King, his Majesty was pleas'd to make the following most gracious Answer:

My LORDS,

I thank you for the zealous Affection you express towards me; and the Assurances which you give me in this Address; and you may depend on my punctually making good all those which I have given to my People, either on this or any former Occasion.

On the 23d of July, the Commons read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords by Mr. Hampden, the ingross'd Bill to empower his Majesty to secure and detain suspected Persons, &c. After which, Mr. Pulteney, by his Majesty's Command, presented to the House, an Estimate of the yearly Charge of four Companies, to compleat the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards to two Battalions, and for Levy-Money for the same; which Estimate was read, and referr'd to the Grand Committee on the Supply. Then the House resolv'd itself into the said Committee, and came to these two Resolutions, viz.

1st, That a Sum not exceeding 265754l. 7s. 6d. be granted to his Majesty for the Pay of 3000 Dragoons and 4000 Foot, Commission Officers and Non-Commission Officers included for one Year, and for the Charge of Levy-Money for the same.

2dly, That a Sum not exceeding 5458l. 10s. be granted to his Majesty for the Charge of four Companies, to compleat the Coldstream Regiment of Foot-Guards to two Battalions for one Year, and for Levy-Money for the same.

After this it was order'd, That the Grand Committee appointed to consider of the Bill for the further Security of his Majesty's Person and Government, &c. have Power to receive

ceive a Clause, to enable his Majesty to grant a Commission to administer the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and Abjuration to all Officers, common Seamen, and Soldiers. Then the House resolv'd itself into that Committee, and made some Progress in the said Bill; but were interrupted by two Messages, one was from the Lords, to acquaint them, that their Lordships had agreed to the Bill, entitled, *An Act to empower his Majesty to secure and detain such Persons as his Majesty shall suspect are conspiring against his Person and Government*; the other Message was from his Majesty, who being come to the House of Peers with the usual State, and the Commons sent for up, and attending, his Ma- was pleas'd to give the Royal Assent to the said Bill.

The Commons being return'd to their House, upon a Motion made by Mr. Secretary Stanhope, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, *For encouraging all Superiors, Vassals, Landlords, and Tenants in Scotland, who do and shall continue in their Duty and Loyalty to his Majesty King George: And for discouraging all Superiors, Vassals, Landlords and Tenants, who have been, or shall be guilty of rebellious Practices against his said Majesty; and for making void all fraudulent Entails, Tailizies, and Conveyances made there, for barring or excluding the Effect of Forfeitures that may have been or shall be incur'd there on any such Account; as also for calling any suspected Person or Persons in Scotland to appear at Edinburgh, or where it shall be judg'd expedient, to find Bail for their good Behaviour.* And that Mr. Secretary Stanhope, the Lord William Powlet, and Sir David Dalrymple, do prepare and bring in the same.

On the 25th of July, Mr. Farrer reported the Resolutions taken on the 23d in the Grand Committee on the Supply, which were agreed to. After which, upon a Motion made by Mr. Boscawen, it was order'd *Nemine Contradicente*, That it be an Instruction to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill for the further Security of his Majesty's Person and Government, and the Succession of the Crown in the Heirs of the late Princess Sophia, being Protestants, and for extinguishing the Hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales, and his open and secret Abettors, is committed; that they have Power to receive a Clause for rendering more effectual the Provision made in an Act of the 1st Year of his Majesty's Reign, entitled, *An Act for the better Support of his Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of Great Britain*, for seizing and recuring the Person of the Pretender, by providing the Sum of 100,000*l.* which shall be paid to any Person or Persons, being Natives or Foreigners, who shall seize or secure, alive

alive or dead, the Person of the Pretender, whenever he shall land, or attempt to land in Great Britain or Ireland, or any other his Majesty's Dominions.

July 26. Mr. Carter reported the Amendments made to the Bill for the further Security of his Majesty's Person and Government, &c. which, with Amendments to some of them, were agreed to, and the Bill order'd to be engross'd. After this, Mr. Walpole made a Speech, wherein he took Notice, ' Of the Measures the King had taken, pursuant to the Desire and Advice of that House, to secure his Dominions; but represented, that in Case of an Invasion, the Standing Troops and new Levies would hardly be sufficient; and as he thought it necessary, so he mov'd, that the Officers in Half-Pay should be put in a Capacity to serve the Nation, by allowing them Full Pay.' General Stanhope seconded Mr. Walpole's Motion; and General Ross only having made a slight Objection to it; suggesting, that, to save Expences, the Standing Regiments might be augmented, it was resolv'd, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleas'd to allow Full Pay to such Half-Pay Officers as were not otherwise provided for; and that his Majesty would give Orders to the said Officers to hold themselves in a Readiness, to be employ'd in such Manner as his Majesty should think fit; and to assure his Majesty, that this House will supply such extraordinary Expence as his Majesty should be at on this Account, out of the next Aids to be afterwards granted by Parliament. This Address being the same Day presented to the King, his Majesty was pleas'd to say, That he look'd upon it as a fresh Instance of the Duty and Affection of this House, and of their Zeal for the Security and Preservation of his People and Government. The same Day likewise, upon a Motion made by Mr. Pulteney, Secretary at War, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, For the enforcing and making more effectual an Act of this present Parliament, entitled, An Act for the better regulating the Forces to be continu'd in his Majesty's Service, and for the Payment of the said Forces and their Quarters: And for the better preventing Mutiny and Desertion: Which Bill was, the next Day, presented to the House by Mr. Pulteney, and read the first Time; as was also, a Bill to make the Militia of this Kingdom more useful.

July 28. The Commons read the third Time the engross'd Bill for the further Security of his Majesty's Person and Government, &c. which, with several Amendments made to it, was pass'd, and sent up to the Lords.

July 29.

July 29, Upon the reading of a Petition of the Trustees for settling the poor *Palatines* in *Ireland*, praying, *That a Time may be allow'd them wherein they might take the Oaths, in order to intitle them* (mentioned in a List annexed to the Petition, being two hundred and thirteen Families who are settled in *Ireland*,) *to all the Benefits intended by the Act of the 7th Year of her late Majesty's Reign, (for naturalizing foreign Protestants) they having elapsed the Time for taking the said Oaths:* A Bill was order'd to be brought in, pursuant to the Prayer of the said Petition. Then the *Bill for enlarging the Fund for the Governor and Company of the bank of England relating to Exchequer Bills, &c.* was read the first Time: After which Sir *James Bateman*, Sub-Governour of the *South-Sea Company* presented to the House a *Proposal from the General Court of the South-Sea Company, for raising the Sum of 822032 l. 4 s. 8 d. for the Service of the Publick;* which was read, and refer'd to the Consideration of the grand Committee on Ways and Means to raise a Supply. Then the House having resolved it self into the said Committee, resolv'd to accept of the said Proposition: Which Resolution, and some others for the Relief of several Merchants, were, the next Day, reported by Mr. *Farrar*; and a Bill or Bills order'd to be brought in thereupon.

July 30, Mr. *Walpole* reported from the Committee of Secrecy, that they had directed him to exhibit further Articles of Impeachment of High Crimes and Misdemeanours, against *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, which he read in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd them in at the Table, where they were read. And a Motion being made and the Question put, that the further Consideration of the said Articles be adjourn'd till the Tuesday following, it pass'd in the Negative. After this it was order'd, that the said Articles be read Article by Article; which was done accordingly, and, with Amendments to one of them, upon the Question severally put thereupon, they were agreed to by the House; and order'd, first, that the said Articles be engrossed; secondly, that a Clause be prepared for saving Liberty to the Commons to exhibit any further Articles against the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*. Then the Commons, by reason of the Anniversary of his Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne, which fell on Monday the 1st of August, adjourn'd to Tuesday the 2d; when the ingrafted further Articles of Impeachment against *Robert Earl of Oxford* and

and Earl Mortimer, for High Crimes and Misdemeanours, were read; after which it was order'd, that the Lord Coningsby do carry the said Articles to the Lords; which his Lordship did immediately. The said further Articles are as follow:

Art. XVII. That whereas in or about the Month of January, in the Year 1710, a dangerous and destructive Expedition had been projected and set on foot, under Pretence of making a Conquest on the Possessions of the French King in North America, but with a real Design to promote his Interests, by weak'ning the Confederate Army in Flanders, and dissipating the Naval Force of this Kingdom, as well as for the Sake of the private Interests and corrupt Gain of the Promoters of the said Expedition; he the said Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, being then one of her late Majesty's Privy Council, and one of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, was not only wanting in his Duty to her late Majesty, by wilfully and indistinctly absenting from the Meetings of other Persons, then in High Trust under her Majesty, wherein the said Expedition was concerred, and by not advising her Majesty against, and doing what in him lay, to have prevented the putting the same in Execution, but did, contrary to his Oath, and the high Trust then reposed in him, advise her Majesty to consent to the making an Expedition for the conquering Canada, and the City of Quebec, on the River of St. Lawrence, in North America; and in Execution of his said evil Counseh, he did further advise her Majesty to give Orders for detaching several Battalions of the Forces then in the Service of her Majesty, in Conjunction with her Allies in Flanders, and to send the same with a large Squadron of Men of War, on the said Enterprize; altho' the said Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, well knew, that the said Project or Expedition having been frequently deliberated on and maturely consider'd, a short Time before, in a Committee of Council, was then laid aside as dangerous and impracticable. And a Demand being made at the Treasury, on or about the Months of May or June 1711, for the Sum of 28000 £. or thereabouts, on Pretence of Arms and Merchandise said to be sent in the said Expedition to Canada, he the said Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, being then Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain, and one of her Majesty's Privy Council, tho' he well knew, or had Reason to suspect, that the same was an

an unjust and exorbitant Demand, and a great Abuse on her Majesty and the Publick, and such as ought not to have been comply'd with, was not only wanting in his Duty, to her Majesty, in not giving his humble Advice against the said Demand, or at least in not representing to her Majesty the Grounds of such his Suspicions, but did, contrary to his Oath and his Duty, advise her Majesty that the said Sums should be issned and paid, and did accordingly countersign a Warrant to the Paymaster of her Majesty's Forces, for the Payment of the same, pursuant to which the same was afterwards issned and received. And in further Violation of his Oath, his Duty and Trust, and with the most corrupt Design to prevent the Justice due to her Majesty and the Nation, he the said *Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer*, being then Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain, and exercising a most unexampled arbitrary Power, not only in her Majesty's private Councils, but extending his evil Influences to the great Council of the Nation: After the said Expedition had prov'd unsuccessful, and it had been discqver'd to him the said *Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer*, that the Nation had been cheated of above twenty thousand Pounds on that Account, did most ungratefully and corruptly employ his wicked Arts, and the Credic which he had gain'd, by his false and crafty Insinuations and Practices, to keep the House of Commons from examining that Affair. And in or about the Month of *August 1714*, in a Letter or Memorial, under his own Hand, to her late Majesty, he did presume, not only to insinuate the ill Opinion he therein pretended always to have had of the said Expedition, but did declare the Suspicions he had of the great Injury and Abuse done to her Majesty and the Publick, in the Demand of the said 28000 £. even at that Time, when the same was made, and that the Publick had been cheated of above 20000 £. on that Account; and in the said Memorial did presume further to declare to her Majesty, that he was forc'd to use all his Skill and Credit to keep the House of Commons from examining that Affair the last Parliament, thereby vainly, but most wickedly, recommending himself to the Continuance of her Majesty's Favour, by the Success of his most profligate Measures. By all which unparallel'd Corruptions, and most dangerous Counsels and Practices of him the said *Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer*, the good and faithful Allies of her Majesty were deprived of the Aid of her Majesty's Troops, to which they

they were intitl'd by their Conventions, and the Confederate Army in *Flanders* was greatly diminish'd, to the apparent Advantage of the common Enemy. The publick Money, granted by Parliament for reducing the Power of *France*, and which was expressly appropriated for other special Services, was arbitrarily and illegally misapplied, and embezil'd, and an heavy Debt incur'd on the Nation, not only fitting the Parliament, but even in Contempt and Defiance of a Representation made by the House of Commons to the Throne, even whilst the said Expedition was concerting, and whereby the highest Injustice was done, in suppressing an Enquiry, so just to her Majesty and her People, and a lasting Reproach and Scandal brought on that House of Commons of which he boasted, as having been wrought on by his corrupt Influence, not to examine into so high and so scandalous an Abuse.

Art. XVIII. That the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, not contented with the high Employments and Places of Honour and Profit bestow'd on him by her late Majesty, nor with the large and excessive Gains by him made by the Incomes and Profits of the said Employments, on or about the Month of *October 1711*, whilst the Nation was engaged in a most expensive War against *France* and *Spain*, for preserving the Balance and Liberties of *Europe*, and greatly exhausted with the Supplies and Taxes for carrying on the same, ~~and~~ was under such heavy Debts as were impossible to be satisfy'd, without the utmost Frugality or laying grievous Taxes upon the Commons of *Great Britain*: Contrary to his Oath and his high Trust, and making a most dishonourable and ungrateful Use of the ready Access he had to her late Majesty, did prevail on and advise her Majesty to sign a Warrant to himself, being then *Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain*, for the Issuing and Payment of the Sum of thirteen thousand Pounds to *John Drummond, Esq;* or his Assigns for such special Services relating to the War as her Majesty had directed; and the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, on or about the 24th of November following in Pursuance of the said Warrant under her Majesty's Sign Manual, did sign a Warrant for the Payment of the said thirteen thousand Pounds for such special Services of the War, as her Majesty had directed, altho' no special Services had been, or were at any time afterwards directed by her Majesty, to which the said Monies were to be applied. And the said *Robert Earl*

Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, having privately given'd Leave of the said *Drummond* to strike some Tin Tallies in his the said *Drummond*'s Name, he did pursuant thereto, direct that Orders amounting to the Sum of thirteen thousand Pounds should be charg'd in the Register of the Exchequer on the Monies arising by the Sale of Tin in the Name of the said *John Drummond*: And tho' the same were accordingly struck in the Name of the said *Drummond*, in or about the Month of *November* 1711, they were not deliver'd out to the said *Drummond*, but were kept in the Treasury-Chamber, or elsewhere in the Power or Custody of the said Earl, till the End of *January* following; when the said *Drummond* having Occasion, as the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* well knew, to go into *Holland*, at the Desire and Request of the said Earl, he indors'd his Name on the said Orders, and by the Direction of the said Earl the same were left in the Hands of Mr. *John Taylour* a Clerk of the Treasury; and the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* did in or about the Month of *June* 1712, send an Order in Writing to the said Mr. *Taylour* to deliver the said Tallies, (he having before that Time got Possession of the Orders) to a Servant of the said Earl, which was done accordingly, the said Indorsements not being at that Time fill'd up: And the said Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer* having by these corrupt and scandalous Methods got the said Tallies and Orders into his own Hands, did afterwards fill up the Order of twelve thousand Pounds, Part of the said thirteen thousand Pounds to himself, and the remaining Part to such other Persons as he thought fit; and did afterwards on or about the Months of *August*, *October* and *November* 1713, at several Times dispose of the said Orders and Tallies to his own private Use and Advantage. And to cover the said scandalous Embeniments, he the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, did afterwards, as he pretends, advise and prevail on her Majesty, on or about the 14th of *December* 1713, being near two Years after the Indorsement by the said *Drummond*, and some Time after the Earl had dispos'd of the said Orders and Tallies to his own Use, to sign a Warrant prepar'd by himself, wherein after the Recital of (*His own good and faithful Services, which had tended to the Quiet, Safety and Prosperity of her Majesty and her Realms, tho' accompanied with great Hazard to himself, and his Family;* and that her Majesty was resolv'd to bestow upon him a Sum of ready Money: But the said Earl representing to her Majesty,

Majesty, that the Arrears then due to her Servants and Tradesmen were very great and pressing, her Majesty did therefore agree and determine that he should have to his own Use the said several Sums amounting to thirteen thousand Pounds compris'd in the Orders aforesaid, which were then not due in Course of Payment.) It was directed that the said Drummond should assign the said Orders, and the whole Right and Benefit thereof to the said Earl and his Affigns; altho' the said Earl had privately and clandestinely procur'd from the said Drummond an Assignment of the said Warrant and Orders near two Years before, and had fraudulently and corruptly dispos'd and converted them to his own Use without her Majesty's Privity or Consent, some Time before her Majesty was prevail'd on to sign the said Warrant. And tho' the last mentioned Warrant, if any such there be, was not communicated to the said Drummond by the said Earl during her Majesty's Life, nor was the same countersign'd nor entred in the Treasury, yet he the said *Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer*, even after his said Corruption had been discover'd in Parliament, did presume, even without the Knowledge of the said Drummond, to send the said Warrant to the Commissioner of his Majesty's Treasury, desiring that the same might then have been entred in the Treasury; but the same was with great Honour and Justice refus'd to be so entred. By which most vile and scandalous Corruption, he the said *Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer*, was guilty of the most notorious Breach of his Oath and Trust as *Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain*, of the highest Abuse of her Majesty's Goodness, and Embezzlement of her Treasure, and of the greatest Injustice and Oppression of other her Majesty's Subjects.

Art. XIX. That whereas by the establish'd and known Laws of this Kingdom, the Allowances or Appointments for the Maintenance and Support of Embassadors, Envoys, Plenipotentiaries, and other publick Ministers of the Crown in foreign Courts, ought to be ascertain'd in due Form of Law, as well in Honour as in Justice to the imperial Crown of these Realms, and whereas the said *Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer*, in or about the Month of *July or August 1712*, sent *Matthew Prior, Esq;* an Instrument and Creature of his own, into *France*, for the carrying on his separate and dangerous Negotiations; and did afterwards, in the Month of *November 1712*, by his evil Counsels prevail on her late Majesty, without the Privity of, or any Communication with her Allies, to

Send the said *Matthew Prior* as her Majesty's Plenipotentiary to the French King, with Instructions to treat and conclude Matters of the highest Importance, relating to the general Negotiations of Peace; but the same was a treacherous and wicked Contrivance of him the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, for the more effectual carrying on and promoting his private, separate, and dangerous Practices, with the Ministers of *France*, and the Enemies of her Majesty and her Kingdoms: He the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, not regarding his Oath, or his high Trust, or the Laws of the Kingdom, did most corruptly and scandalously combine with the said *Matthew Prior* for the defrauding her Majesty of very great Sums, under the Colour of his said Employments in *France*; and to that End, the said Earl did contrive that the said *Prior* should be sent into *France*, with the Character aforesaid, but without any settled Appointments and Allowances; but in the Stead and Lieu thereof, he the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, did give the said *Matthew Prior* an unlimited Credit, and did promise to answer and pay such Bills as the said *Prior* should draw on him during his Residence in *France*; pursuant to which Contrivance and corrupt Agreement, he the said *Matthew Prior* did between the 27th of *August*, in the Year 1712, N. S. or thereabouts, and the 10th of *July* 1714, at several times draw Bills of Exchange, to the amount of twelve thousand three hundred and sixty Pounds, or thereabouts, on him the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, which he being then Lord High Treasurer of *Great Britain*, did advise and prevail on her Majesty to sign Warrants for the Payment of, and did countersign the same, altho' the said *Prior* was no way intitled to any such Allowances by Reason of his said Employment, and the same greatly exceeded the Allowance even of an Ambassador of the Crown of *Great Britain*. And the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, did in the Years 1712, 1713, and 1714, without any Colour of Authority, but for the further promoting his corrupt and wicked Purposes, prevail on and advise her Majesty to sign Warrants, which were countersign'd by himself for the Payment of the Sum of five thousand five hundred and sixty Pounds, or thereabouts, to the Use of *Thomas Harley*, Esq; a near Relation and Envoy of him the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, out of the Monies appropriated to the Use of her Majesty's Civil List, and did, in like Manner, at several Times in the

the Years aforesaid, most illegally, fraudulently, and corruptly issue or direct, or advise the Direction and Payment of several other large Sums of Money, to other Persons out of her Majesty's Treasury: By which most illegal and scandalous Management the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer* has introduc'd a Practice highly prejudicial to, and utterly inconsistent with the Constitution of this Kingdom, and of the most pernicious Consequence, by opening a Way for the most dangerous Corruptions; and was not only guilty of a notorious Breach of his Oath, but enter'd into the most base and scandalous Combination with the Persons above-mention'd, and others, under Pretence and Colour of promoting her Majesty's Service, to defraud her Majesty of the publick Money, which he was intrusted with the Management of, for the Support of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown.

Art. XX. That whereas the Revenues arising to the Crown from the hereditary Excise and Post-Office, or some Parts thereof, were by virtue of Letters Patents of the late King *James II.* charged with and made liable to certain Annuities or yearly Sums, in Trust for, or to the use of, *Mary the Consort* of the said King *James II.* But the said Revenues were afterwards by several Acts of Parliament granted and settled for the Support of the Royal Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown; or for other publick Uses, without any Saving or Exception of the said Letters Patents. And whereas by an Act made in the twelfth Year of her late Majesty's Reign, the Sum of five hundred thousand Pounds was granted to her late Majesty for the Discharge of divers Arrears of Salaries, Diet Monies, and other Allowances, and sundry Debts for Pre-emptions, Provisions, and other Causes, which had then incur'd and grown due to her late Majesty's Servants, Tradesmen, and others, and were occasioned by several extraordinary Expences since the Act for the better Support of her Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown: And the said Sum of five hundred thousand Pounds was expressly appropriated to the Uses aforesaid, in Aid of the said Revenues or Branches which were appointed for the Support of her Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown: And whereas by an Act made in the thirteenth and fourteenth Years of his late Majesty King *William III.* It was enacted, for preventing traiterous Correspondence between his Majesty's Subjects and the pretended Prince of *Wales*, or his Adherents; *That if any of*

the Subjects of the Crown of England from and after the first Day of March 1701, should within this Realm or without, hold, entertain, or keep any Intelligence or Correspondence in Person, or by Letters, Messages or otherwise, with the said pretended Prince of Wales, or with any Person or Persons employ'd by him, knowing such Person to be so employ'd, or should by Bill of Exchange or otherwise, remit or pay any Sum or Sums of Money for the Use or Service of the said pretended Prince of Wales, knowing such Money to be for such Use or Service, such Person so offending being lawfully convicted, should be taken, deemed and adjudged to be guilty of High Treason, and shall suffer and forfeit as in Cases of High Treason. He he said Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, having by the Means of the said Matthew Prior, held a private and unlawful Correspondence with the said Consort of the late King James II. then residing in France, and being determin'd secretly to promote as far as in him lay, the Interest of the Pretender, but yet contriving to avoid the said Penalty of High Treason; and the said Consort of his late Majesty King James II. having empower'd Abbot Gualtier (a Popish Priest, and busy Emissary between Great Britain and France, during the said private and separate Negotiations of Peace, and who was particularly entrusted as the common Agent between the Ministers of Great Britain and France, in transacting the most secret Affairs relating to the Pretender) to concert with the said Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer the settling the Payment and Remittance of a very great yearly Sum out of her Majesty's Treasury into France, under Colour and Pretence of the said Letters Patents; and the said Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, having held frequent clandestine Conferences with the said Abbot Gualtier on the Subject aforesaid, and having by his evil Counsels sacrificed to France the common Interests of Europe; and being resolved that the first Fruits of the Peace with France, should be an Offering made, by his immediate Procurement, to the nearest and most avowed Adherent of the Pretender, tho' at the great Expence of the Honour and Safety of her Majesty and her People, did soon after the Conclusion of the Peace with France, agree and undertake to procure the Payment of the yearly Sum of forty seven thousand Pounds and upwards to or for the Use of the said Consort during her Life. And in Execution of his said Purpose did afterwards on or about the 23d of December 1713, being then Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain, and of her Majesty's Privy Council, advise her late Majesty

jestly to sign a Warrant to himself in the Words, or to the Effect following, (viz.) Anne R. Whereas our late Royal Father King James II. by Letters Patents under his Great Seal, bearing date on or about the 28th Day of August 1685, did grant unto Laurence Earl of Rochester, Henry Earl of Peterborough, Sidney Lord Godolphin, Robert Warden Esq; and Sir Edward Herbert Knt. (who are all since deceased) divers Annuities, or yearly Sums amounting to thirty seven thousand three hundred and twenty eight Pounds thirteen Shillings and seven Pence, to hold to them and their Heirs during the Life of his then Royal Consort, Mary now Queen Dowager in Trust for her; and by other Letters Patents bearing date on or about the 3d Day of December 1686, did also grant unto the said Queen, a further Pension or yearly Sum of ten thousand Pounds to hold during her natural Life, all which were made payable in such Manner as in the said several Letters Patents is more fully express'd. Our Will and Pleasure now is, and we do hereby direct, authorise and command, that you cause Payment to be made to the Heirs of such of the said Trustees as was the longest Liver of them, of so much as since the 25th Day of March last 1713, is incurred or grown due on the said Annuity or yearly Sums amounting to thirty seven thousand three hundred twenty eight Pounds thirteen Shillings and seven Pence, and to the said Queen Dowager on her Aſſigns of so much as since the said 25th of March last 1713, is incurred or grown due on the said Annuity, of ten thousand Pounds, according to the Purport of the several Grants, or Letters Patents above recited, as also of what shall hereafter become due and payable upon the said several Annuities Quarterly, during the Life of the said Queen Dowager, and for so doing, this shall be your Warrant given at our Court at Windsor-Castle the 23d Day of December 1713, in the twelfth Year of our Reign. And he did afterwards, on or about the 24th of December following, sign a Warrant to the Auditor of the Receipt of her said Majesty's Exchequer, requiring him to make and pass Debentures for paying to such Person or Persons, as is, are, or shall be authorized to receive the Sum of nine thousand three hundred thirty-two Pounds three Shillings and four Pence three Farthings for one Quarter incur'd upon the said several yearly Sums therein mentioned from *Lady-Day* to *Midsummer* following, and appointed the same to be satisfied out of the Sum of five hundred thousand Pounds appropriated by an Act passed the last Session of Parliament, for or towards payment of such Debts and Arrears as were therein mentioned. And another Warrant to the said Auditor to make and

pass Debentures for paying to the said Queen, or to her Treasurer, or Receiver, the Sum of Two thousand five hundred Pounds, for one Quarter incur'd on the Pension of ten thousand Pounds from *Lady Day 1713*, to *Midsummer* then last past, and appointed the same to be satisfy'd out of the Sum of Five hundred thousand Pounds appropriated by an Act pass'd the then last Session of Parliament, for or towards Payment of such Debts and Arrears as were therein mention'd; whereby the said *Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer*, did most wickedly betray the Honour of her late Majesty and the Imperial Crown of these Realms, in advising her Majesty, under Colour of the said Letters Patents, and without the Advice of her Council or her Parliament, to direct the issuing of the Revenue provided by Parliament, for the Support of the Honour and Dignity of her Crown, to the Use and Benefit of the open and avow'd Adherents of the Pretender; and did most arbitrarily, illegally, and corruptly advise the Imbeziment and Misapplication of so much of the said Sum of Five hundred thousand Pounds, in Contempt and Defiance of the express Appropriation of an Act of Parliament.

Art. XXI. That whereas by the ancient and undoubted Laws of this Kingdom, no Person being a natural-born Subject of this Realm, or within any of the Dominions thereunto belonging, and having committed and being under the Guilt of High Treason, ought to be receiv'd within this Kingdom, as a publick Minister, or with any Character from any Foreign Prince, State, or Potentate: And whereas some Time in the Year 1713, one *Patrick Lilech*, stiling himself, and commonly call'd *Sir Patrick Lawless*, an *Irish Papist*, (who had serv'd with the late King *James the Second*, in the War in *Ireland*, against his late Majesty King *William the Third* of ever glorious Memory; had follow'd the said King *James* into *France*, and continu'd in the most open and avow'd Manner in his Interests and Service, and in Rebellion against his said Majesty King *William*, had bore high Commissions, and been in open Arms against her late Majesty Queen *Anne* in the late War in *Spain*) did come into this Kingdom, and pretended to have, and did take on himself the Character of a Minister sent from *Philip King of Spain*, to her late Majesty, to treat of Matters of the greatest Importance to the Honour and Safety of her Majesty and her Kingdoms, and having given Notice of the same to *Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer*, then Lord High Treasurer of *Great Britain*, and of her Majesty's Privy Council, and who

who then assum'd to himself the supreme Direction in her Majesty's Counsels ; he the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, was not only wanting in his Duty to her Majesty, in not advising her Majesty against receiving and admitting the said *Lilech alias Lawless* in the Quality aforesaid ; but did, together with other false and evil Counsellors, advise her Majesty to receive and admit him as a Minister from his said Catholick Majesty. And the said Earl did presume frequently to meet, confer, and negotiate the most important Affairs of this Nation with the said *Lilech alias Lawless*, in the Quality aforesaid. And the better to conceal his said illegal and dangerous Measures from her said Majesty, he the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, was privy, consenting, and advising, that the said *Lilech alias Lawless* should be introduc'd to her said Majesty, and should be receiv'd and treated with by her Ministers, under the false and disguised Name of *Don Carlo Moro*. And the House of Lords, some time in the Months of *April*, 1714, having taken Notice of the said dangerous Attempt of the said *Lilech alias Lawless*, on or about the 9th of the said Month, made an humble Address to her Majesty, That *she would be graciously pleas'd to issue her Royal Proclamation, commanding all proper Officers and Magistrates to make diligent Search for, and to apprehend all Popish Priests, and to put the Laws in Execution against them, and likewise to enquire after, and apprehend all such Persons as had serv'd in Arms against her Majesty, or their late Majesties King William and Queen Mary, and who were then within this Kingdom, contrary to Law, to the End they might be brought to Justice*: To which her Majesty was graciously pleas'd to return an Answer to the Effect following, viz. *That she would give Orders pursuant thereto*, and a Proclamation did accordingly issue : And on the said 9th Day of *April*, the House of Lords having under their Consideration what further Security could be provided for strengthening the Protestant Succession in the House of *Hanover*, came to the following Resolution, viz. *That no Person, being a natural born Subject of Great Britain, or within any of the Dominions thereto belonging, and who having traiterously serv'd against her Majesty, ought to be receiv'd as a Publick Minister, or with any Character within this Kingdom* : Notwithstanding which, he the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, having no Regard to the Safety of her Majesty's Person, or to the Security of the Protestant Succession, and setting himself in utter Defiance, not only of the Advice and Resolution

of the House of Lords, but of her Majesty's Assurances to that House of Parliament, and of her Royal Authority and Command by her Proclamation under the Great Seal; instead of doing what in him lay to have apprehended, and brought, or caus'd the said *Lilech alias Lawless* to be brought to Justice, did afterwards, on or about the 15th of *March*, 1714, most wickedly and treacherously advise her Majesty to sign a Warrant, directing the Payment of One Thousand Pound Sterling to *Daniel Arthur*, Esq; for special Services, which being accordingly issu'd and receiv'd by the said *Arthur*, he the said Earl did privately and corruptly direct the said *Arthur* to pay the same, and accordingly the said Thousand Pounds was paid to the Use of the said *Lawless*: And the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, did, at other Times, in a fictitious and scandalous Manner, direct the Payment of her considerable Sums of Money out of her Majesty's Treasure, to the said *Lilech alias Lawless*, which were accordingly paid to him; altho' it was notorious, that the said *Lilech alias Lawless* had not only traiterously serv'd in Arms against her Majesty, but had been the Minister, and Agent of the Pretender at the Court of *Madrid*, and was under strong Suspicions of being sent into *England* under the Prentences aforesaid, secretly to promote the Interest of the Pretender in these Kingdoms. By all which corrupt and evil Counsels, he the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, did most basely and ungratefully expose the Person of her Sacred Majesty, did what in him lay to enervate and render ineffectual the Advice of Parliament, and her Majesty's most solemn Declarations, in a Matter of nearest Concern to her Majesty and her Kingdoms, and by countenancing, in the most corrupt and scandalous Manner, the secret Emissaries of the Pretender, did, by that Means, greatly encourage his open Adherents, to the apparent Danger of the Protestant Succession to the Imperial Crown of these Realms.

Art. XXII. That whereas her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, after several unsuccessful Attempts, in Conjunction with her Allies, to establish his present Imperial Majesty on the Throne of *Spain*, being inform'd, that the People of *Catalonia* were inclin'd to cast off the Yoke impos'd upon them by the *French*, and to return to the Obedience of the House of *Austria*, and her Majesty being desirous to maintain and improve that good Disposition in them, and to induce them to put the same speedily in Execution, did send *Mitford Crow*, Esq; to them, with necessary Powers and

and Instructions to carry on so great a Work, for the Advantage of her Service, and the Good of the common Cause; and to that End, to treat with the *Catalans*, or any other People of *Spain*, about their coming into the Interest of King *Charles the Third*, his present Imperial Majesty, and joining with her Majesty and her Allies against the common Enemy: And her Majesty, after her gracious Assurances to assist them with Men and Money, was pleas'd to authorize her said Minister, to give them her utmost Assurances to procure the Establishment of all such Rights and Immunities, as they had formerly enjoy'd under the House of *Austria*; that for their further Satisfaction, she had sent for Powers from King *Charles the Third* for confirming the same, and was willing to become Guarantee that it should be done: Nevertheless, on this express Condition, that they should receive the said King *Charles* as lawful King of *Spain*, and utterly renounce the House of *Bourbon*. And, together with the said Instructions, her Majesty was pleas'd to sign, and cause to be deliver'd to her said Minister, Credential Letters to the Nobility, Magistrates, and all other Officers Civil and Military of *Catalonia*, desiring them to depend on the Promises he should make them in her Name. And in her Majesty's Instructions to the Earl of *Peterborough*, and to Sir *Cloudesley Shovel*, in or about the Month of *May*, 1705, they are order'd to use their utmost Endeavours to induce the *Catalans* to join with them in their Undertaking, and to assure them of her Majesty's Support, and to promise them, in the Queen's Name, that she would secure them a Confirmation of their Rights and Privileges from the King of *Spain*, that they might be settled on a lasting Foundation to them and their Posterities. And in Case Perswasions should not prevail, and the *Catalans* should not make a suitable Return to those kind Offers, they were order'd to annoy their Towns on the Coasts of *Spain*, and to reduce them by Force. And, in Conformity to these Instructions, a Manifesto or Declaration was prepar'd, by the Privy and Advice of *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, then one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and deliver'd to the said Earl of *Peterborough*, full, on the one Hand, of the Assurances afore-mention'd, and, on the other Hand, of Menaces to them, in Case they declin'd her Majesty's Overtures, which Manifesto was afterwards publish'd by him the said Earl of *Peterborough* in *Catalonia*: And whereas the Nobility,

Clergy,

Clergy, and the whole Principality of *Catalonia*, and the Inhabitants of the Isle of *Majorca*, relying on the Faith of those Royal Assurances, did utterly abandon the House of *Bourbon*, and acknowledg'd King *Charles the Third*, his present Imperial Majesty, for their lawful Sovereign, and did join their Arms with those of her Majesty and her Allies against the Duke of *Arjona*; And it having pleas'd Almighty God so far to bless her Majesty's pious and generous Undertaking, as by most signal Successes, in a short Time, to deliver the Principality of *Catalonia* from the heavy Yoke of *French* Bondage; and great Supplies having been granted by Parliament, for the reducing the whole Kingdom of *Spain* to the Obedience of the House of *Austria*, the Arms of her Majesty and her Allies were attended with vast Successes, having twice enter'd the Capital City of that Kingdom, and obtain'd many other signal Conquests, to the great Advantage of the common Cause. And thro' the whole Progress thereof, the Bravery and Firmness of the *Catalans* being always remarkable, thereby, as well as from the repeated Assurances given to them from Time to Time in her Majesty's Name, by every General and Minister sent from *Great Britain* to *Spain*, the Hearts of that brave People were united by the strongest Tyes of Affection and Gratitude to her Majesty, and were justly held in the strictest Dependence on the Continuance of her Royal Protection; he the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, being an Enemy to the common Liberty of *Europe*, and having traiterously enter'd into Conspiracies with the Ministers of *France*, for subjecting the whole *Spanish* Monarchy to the House of *Bourbon*, and designing most maliciously the utter Ruin and Destruction of the ancient Rights, Liberties, and Privileges of the *Catalans*, who had made so glorious a Stand for the Preservation of them, did, together with other false and evil Counsellors, form a most dishonourable, wicked, and cruel Contrivance, not only for abandoning the *Catalans* to the Fury and Revenge of the Duke of *Arjona*, and his Adherents, but for the final Extirpation of all their Rights, Liberties, and Privileges: And in Execution of that his Intention, during the private, separate, and pernicious Negotiation of Peace, which was carry'd on between him and the Ministers of *France*, and before any Negotiation of Peace was set on Foot, in due Form of Law, between the Crowns of *Great Britain* and *Spain*, did advise her Majesty to give Directions to the Lord *Lexington*, her Ambassador to the Court of *Spain*, to acknowledge

acknowledge the Duke of *Anjou* King of *Spain*; but was greatly wanting in his Duty to her Majesty, in not advising her to give Instructions to her said Minister, at the same Time, peremptorily and absolutely to insist on the securing the *Catalan Liberties* at the Conclusion of the Peace. And altho' the private, separate, and treacherous Practices of him the sajd *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, and others, in Combination with the Ministers of *France*, did afterwards, on or about the 18th of *March*, 1712, necessitate his present Imperial Majesty to conclude a Treaty for the evacuating *Catalonia*, (whereof her Majesty was Guarantee) without any express and positive Stipulation for the *Catalan Liberties*. (his Imperial Majesty relying, in that Respect, on her Majesty's Declaration, to interpose for them in the most effectual Manner, and on the Promises of the *French King* to join his Endeavours for the same Purpose) And altho' her Sacred Majesty did, both before and after, frequently declare to her Ministers in *Spain*, that she thought herself under the strongest Ties of Honour and Conscience, not to abandon a People, whom the Necessity of the War had oblig'd her to draw into her Interest. And tho' the *French King* did not join his Endeavours for the Purposes aforesaid, he the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, together with other false and wicked Counsellors, having from Time to Time amus'd and deceiv'd the distress'd *Catalans*, with groundless Hopes of her Majesty's effectual Interpositions in their Favour, and thereby engaging them in a more obstinate Defence of their Territories against the Duke of *Anjou*, was not only highly wanting in his Duty to her Majesty, by not doing what in him lay, as a faithful Minister, to have prevented the Conclusion of the Treaty of Peace with *Spain*, till just and honourable Conditions were secur'd for the *Catalans*, but did falsly, maliciously, and treacherously advise her Majesty to conclude a Peace with the King of *Spain*, without any Security for the ancient and just Rights, Liberties, and Privileges of that brave, but unhappy Nation; and did further advise her Majesty to send Sir *James Wishart*, her Admiral, with a large Squadron of Men of War, at a great Expence, to favour the King of *Spain* in the Siege of *Barcelona*, the Capital City of *Catalonia*, and with express Instructions, that, in Case the Inhabitants of *Majorca*, should refuse the Terms that should be offer'd them by the Duke of *Anjou*, to employ his Squadron in countenancing and assisting all Attempts that should be made for reducing them to a due Obedience.

Obedience. By which most vile and detestable Counsels, her sacred Majesty, contrary to her pious Intentions, the Faith of Nations, and the Duties of Religion and Humanity itself, and contrary to her most solemn Assurances, was prevail'd on to abandon a distress'd People, drawn in and engag'd by her own Invitation, into an open War with the Duke of *Anjou*, for the Preservation of the Liberties of *Europe*, and the Commerce of *Great Britain*, and the Persons, Estates, Dignities, Rights, Liberties, and Privileges of the *Catalans*, were given up as a Sacrifice to the implacable Resentment of their enrag'd and powerful Enemy ; and the Honour of the *British* Nation, always renown'd for the Love of Liberty, and for giving Protection to the distressed Afflitors of it, was most basely prostituted, and a free and generous People, the faithful and useful Allies of this Kingdom, were betray'd, in the most unparalleled Manner, into irrecoverable Slavery : And in Consequence of which most dishonourable and perfidious Counsels, the most execrable Hostilities, Burnings and Plunderings were committed upon them throughout the whole Province, without sparing the Effusion of innocent Blood, and without the Distinction of Age or Sex ; and that unfortunate People were afterwards forc'd to undergo the utmost Miseries of a Siege, in their Capital City of *Barcelona*, during which, great Multitudes of them perish'd by Famine and the Sword ; many of them have since been executed ; and great Numbers of the Nobility of *Catalonia*, who for their Constancy and Bravery, in Defence of their Liberties, and for their Services in Conjunction with her Majesty, and her Allies, had, in all Honour, Justice, and Conscience, the highest Claim to her Majesty's Protection, are now dispers'd in Dungeons, throughout the *Spanish* Dominions ; and not only the *Catalan* Liberties extirpated, but, by those wicked Counsels of him the said *Robert Earl of Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer*, *Catalonia* itself is almost become desolate.

All which Crimes and Misdemeanors were committed and done by him the said Earl against our Sovereign Lady the Queen, her Crown, and Dignity, the Peace and Interest of this Kingdom, and in Breach of the several Trusts repos'd in him the said Earl.

And he the said Earl of *Oxford* and *Earl Mortimer* was one of the Commissioners of the Treasury, or Lord High Treasurer of *Great Britain*, and one of her Majesty's Privy Council, during the Time that all and eve-

ry the Crimes before set forth were done and committed.

For which Matters and Things, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the House of Commons in Parliament assembled, do, in the Name of themselves, and of all the Commons of Great Britain, impeach the said Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer of High Treason, and other High Crimes and Misdemeanours in the said Articles contain'd. And the said Commons by Protestation saving to themselves the Liberty of exhibiting at any Time hereafter, any other Accusations or Impeachments against the said Earl, and also of replying to the Answers which the said Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer shall make to the Premises, or any of them, or to any Impeachment or Accusation that shall be by them exhibited, according to the Course and Proceedings of Parliament, do pray, that the said Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, be put to answer all and every the Premises; and that such Proceedings, Examinations, Trials, and Judgments may be upon them, and every of them had and used, as shall be agreeable to Law and Justice. And they do further pray and demand, that the said Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer may be sequester'd from Parliament, and, forthwith committed to safe Custody.

Aug. 2. The Commons order'd the Thanks of their House to be given to Dr. Linford, for the Sermon by him preach'd the Day before at St. Margeret's, Westminster, before the House. Then the engross'd Bill from the Lords, entitled, *An Act for making more effectual her late Majesty's gracious Intentions for augmenting the Maintenance of the poor Clergy*, was read the third Time, and resolv'd, That the Bill with the Amendments do pass. The same Day the King went to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent for and attending, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills.

An Act for the better preventing Mutiny and Desertion, by enforcing and making more effectual an Act of this present Parliament, entitled, An Act for the better regulating the Forces to be continu'd in his Majesty's Service, and for the Payment of the said Forces and their Quarters.

An Act for making more effectual her late Majesty's gracious Intentions for augmenting the Maintenance of the poor Clergy.

An Act to restrain all Waggoners, Carriers and others, from drawing any Carriage with more than five Horses in Length.
 And to three private Bills.

On the 3d of *August*, the Commons, before they went into a Committee of the whole House upon the Bill for enlarging the Fund of the Bank of England, &c. order'd, that it be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they have Power to receive a Clause for explaining the Act which passed in the twelfth Year of the Reign of Queen Anne (of blessed Memory) for Payment of Debts and Arrears to her Servants, Tradesmen, and others, so far as the said Act did relate, or was intended to relate, to the Debt which was owing by her Majesty for Works performed and Materials delivered for the Building at *Blenheim*, and was incurred within the time during which the said Building was carried on at her Majesty's Expence. After this, the Committee went through the said Bill, and made several Amendments to it, which, the next Day, were reported, agreed to, and the Bill order'd to be ingrossed.

On the 4th of *August*, Mr. *Walpole* from the Committee of Secrecy acquainted the House, that the Committee had in Obedience to the Commands of the House, prepared Articles of Impeachment of High Treason, and other High Crimes and Misdemeanours against *Henry Viscount Bolingbroke*; and that the Committee had commanded him, at the same Time, to acquaint the House, that they shall, in a short Time, have further Articles to lay before the House against the said Viscount; and that the Committee had directed him to report the Articles already prepared, to the House. Then Mr. *Walpole* read the said Articles in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd them at the Table where they were once read, and afterwards a second Time, Article by Article, and upon the Question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House; and order'd first, that the said Articles be ingrossed; 2dly, that a Clause be prepared, for saving Liberty to the Commons to exhibit any further Articles against the said *Henry Viscount Bolingbroke*; and that he may be sequestred from Parliament and committed to safe Custody.

On the 5th Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* acquainted the Commons, that their Address of the 17th of June last relating to the Coining of Halfpence and Farthings, having been presented to his Majesty, his Majesty was pleased graciously to answer, that when his Majesty shall think proper to give Order for Coining new Halfpence and Farthings, he will take

take Care that it be done in the most advantageous Manner for the Publick.

On the same Day, Mr. *Walpole*, from the Committee of Secrecy, acquainted the House, that the Committee had, in Obedience to the Commands of the House, prepared Articles of Impeachment of High Treason, and other High Crimes and Misdemeanours, against *James Duke of Ormond*, which they had directed him to report to the House. Then Mr. *Walpole* read the said Articles in his Place, and afterwards deliver'd them in at the Table, where they were once read; and afterwards a second Time, Article by Article. A Motion being made, and the Question put, that the House agree to the first Article, there arose a warm Debate, in which several remarkable Speeches were made. Among the rest, a Member said, that the Report of the Committee of Secrecy had begun to open his Eyes; and that the Duke of *Ormond*'s Flight had fully convinc'd him, that the Heads of the Tory Party were a Set of Knaves and Villains, who design'd to have ruin'd their Country, and made it a Province of *France*. The Lord *Stanhope* eldest Son to the Earl of *Chesfield* said, he never wish'd to spill the Blood of any of his Countrymen, much less the Blood of any Nobleman; but that he was persuaded, that the Safety of his Country required that Examples should be made of those who had betray'd it in so infamous a Manner. The Lord *Finch*, eldest Son to the Earl of *Nottingham*, spoke also on the same Side; and after some other Speeches, the first Article was agreed to by a Majority of 177 Voices against 78; and then the other Articles, upon the Question severally put thereupon, were also agreed unto by the House: After which it was order'd, 1st, that the said Articles be ingrossed; 2dly, that a Clause be prepared for saving Liberty to the Commons to exhibit any further Articles against the said *James*, Duke of *Ormond*, and that he may be sequester'd from Parliament, and committed to safe Custody.

August 6, the said ingrossed Articles, against *Henry Viscount Bolingbroke*, were read, after which it was order'd, 1st, That Mr. *Walpole* do carry the said Articles to the Lords; 2dly, That Mr. *Walpole* be directed (before he exhibits the said Articles to the Lords) to impeach *Henry Viscount Bolingbroke* to the Effect following, viz.

My Lords,

The Commons assembled in Parliament having receiv'd Information of divers traiterous Practices and Designs of a great Peer of this House, Henry Viscount Bolingbroke, have commanded me to impeach the said Henry Viscount Bolingbroke of High Treason, and other High Crimes and Misdemeanours: And I do here in their Names, and in the Names of all the Commons of Great Britain, impeach the said Henry Viscount Bolingbroke of High Treason, and other High Crimes and Misdemeanours. I am further commanded by the House of Commons to pray and demand of yohr Lordships, that the said Henry Viscount Bolingbroke may be sequestred from Parliament, and forthwith committed to safe Custody.

Accordingly, the same Day, Mr. Walpole accompanied by a great many Members of the Commons, at the Bar of the House of Lords, impeached Henry Viscount Bolingbroke of High Treason, and other High Crimes and Misdemeanours; and deliver'd in the Articles of Impeachment against him; and did pray and demand that the said Viscount might be sequestred from Parliament; and forthwith committed to safe Custody.

When we first set about this Work, we proposed to our selves to reduce the Whole into one Volume; but finding our Subject grow upon our Hands, and that the Relation would be imperfect if we confin'd our selves to so narrow a Compass, we are obliged to make two Volumes of this History; and therefore will here close the First, and begin the Second with the Articles abovemention'd.

C. H: —

The End of the First Volume.

For the Table of the Principal Matters
contained in this Volume, See Vol: 2nd for
the Year 1715. at the End.